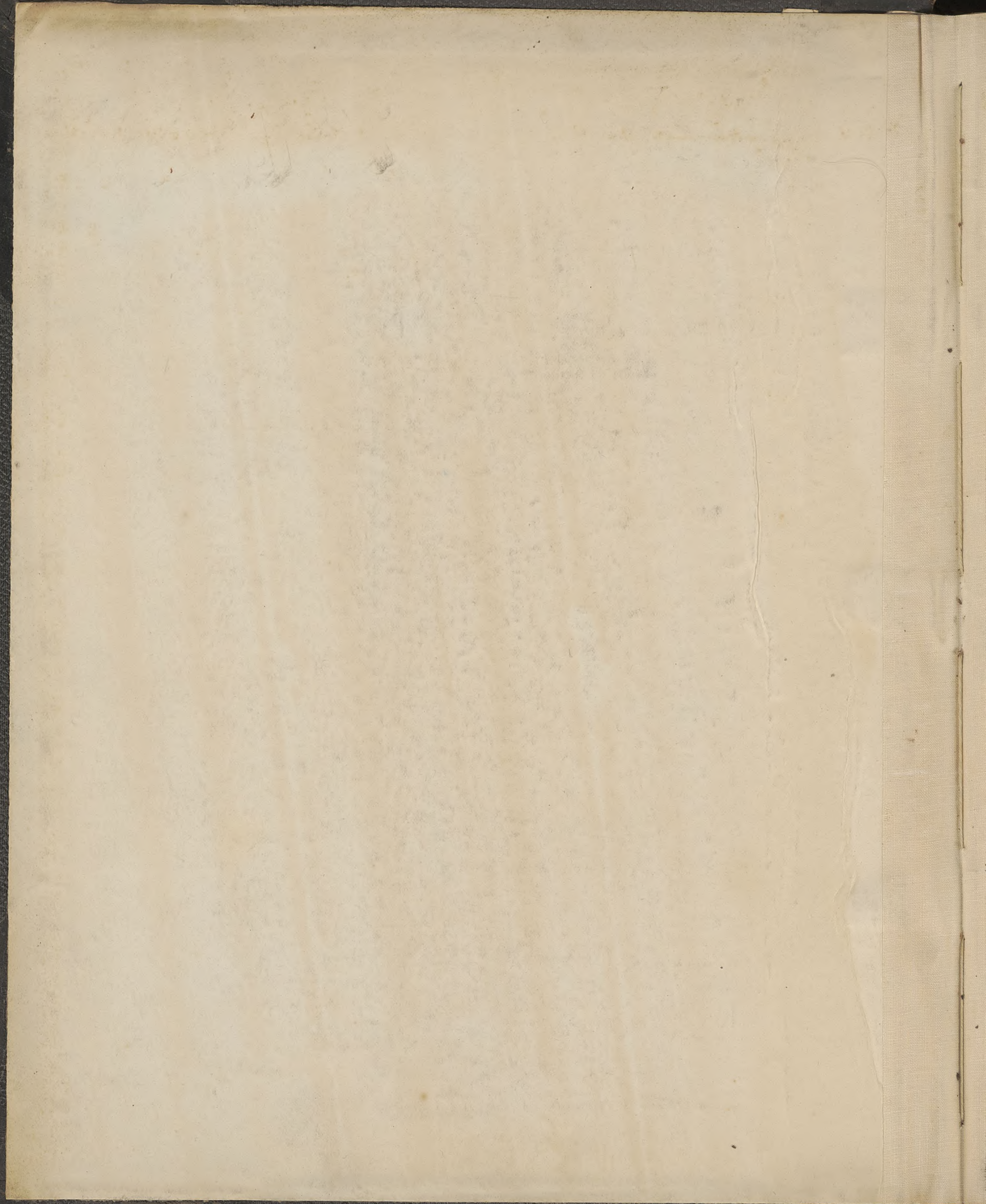


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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

MEMORANDUM.

For the Secretary:

This is a singularly  
petulant article by Hart. You  
will recall that he broke out  
in the same fashion at the  
meeting of the American Histori-  
cal Society.

F.P.K.



# The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1918

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SIXTEEN PAGES

Section

7

## BAKER AND HIS TASK

He Has Done Many Good Things, Says Harvard Historian, but Does Not Do Himself Justice as Secretary of War

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

**C**OULD you give us your attention for a few minutes, Mr. Secretary of War? It's this way: We know that you are a tireless public servant, a laborious executive, a busy man every moment of whose time is precious; but, then, we are busy, too, and on the same job. You will not refuse to give ear to what millions of your fellow-servants of the public have in their minds and would say if they had the chance.

We bear testimony to your courtesy and good sense; we are good tempered, too, and feel no personal hostility to a man who has given evidence of a desire to deserve well of the republic. Only it's this way with us: We want to have certain things done, we believe they ought to be done, and they've got to be done! Yet you are not doing them.

First of all, we have a right to discuss what you are doing and not doing, because you are our hired man; you are appointed by the President for our benefit, to perform our service, subject to our eventual decision as to whether you have done the best that can be done. There can be no question of our right to inquire into your service, through Congress, through public meetings, and through the press. The United States of America, and all that in them is, belong to the people of the United States of America; and they have an absolute right at all times to know what goes on in the public service, barring the observance of secrecy with regard to military, naval, and, possibly, diplomatic affairs, so long as secrecy is for the public interest.

It's this way: The great constructive operations of the War Department, such as the drafting and assembling of troops, their fitting out, the manufacture of guns, of submarines, of airplanes, of rifles, are matters that cannot be kept secret, and, as a matter of fact, are probably known in more detail and accuracy to our enemies than to most people in the United States.

A meek individual in Massachusetts within a few days wrote to a Boston paper: "If the people do not know all the facts, and I agree that they do not, why should they? The people have intrusted the conduct of their war to their Government, and they must permit the Government to use its best judgment. The Government may have made mistakes, but it has made no mistake in withholding facts that might have depressed the people and made them dissatisfied. Any newspaper that criticizes the Administration on that score is animated by destructive partisanship, or something worse."

It's this way with such stuff: Any attempt to treat those matters as sacred subjects, which must not be mentioned on the floor of Congress or alluded to in the public press, is an affront to the intel-

ligence of the American people. Our countrymen are entirely competent to judge for themselves as to the working of their Government, and the effect on their minds of knowing instead of suspecting that some things are not going well. All they ask is to be furnished with accurate, complete statements of things that are known piecemeal to hundreds of thousands.

How do you, how does anybody, suppose that the American people can be held up to their work in this war if

a Secretary of War that knows how to handle large numbers of men on a great variety of converging tasks.

You have lived a respectable and useful life for forty-six years; but previous to your appointment, your sole national service was as private secretary to the Postmaster General, and your responsible administrative experience was gained as City Solicitor of Cleveland for nine years, and Mayor for four years. It might be said that being Mayor of Cleveland is like learning the Russian lan-

On that point we may accept the testimony of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in the Congressional Record of March 26, as a statesman of great experience, a member of important committees with especial advantages for securing even unwilling information from the departments and a reputation for saying nothing which he cannot back up with proof. He is a better witness than you, because he plainly knows more about your department than you do.

And this is what he says: "The Secretary of War spoke a short time ago of our beginning to send fighting planes to France. He said the number was small, but we had begun to send them. We returned at that time the two French models which we had had here. Since then I believe one American plane has gone; it may be on the water now; it may have been landed—we have not a fighting plane in France. The front where our men are is not defended in the air. We have spent \$840,000,000 for airplanes in the past year, and we have not a fighting plane in France. The facts I have recited in regard to airplanes are known to Germany. It is time our people understood them."

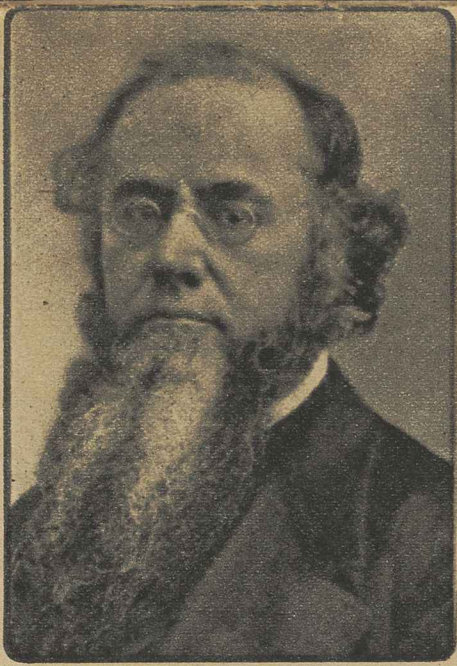
Then there is the question of guns which has been before your department ever since you assumed office March 9, 1916. This is what Senator Lodge says, and it is God's truth: "We have no guns in France, except a few old coast guns which we sent out early and for which the French are making carriages. We are using French guns. That is the hard fact."

Senator Poindexter of Washington, who is not always in agreement with Lodge, summed the whole thing up in a sentence: "The substantial fundamental fact in the situation is that we have been engaged for a year in this war, which the Senator from Massachusetts says may ultimately result in a struggle for the independence of this nation, and that we have no airplanes. That is all there is about it."

Now let us bring this issue to a head so that there may be no mistakes. We who censure your administration of the War Department do not claim that you are responsible for making airplanes and big guns with your own hands; nor for the failure of the men directly in charge of the work to come up to the scratch. It's this way: You are the man who took the responsibility of the War Department, and thereby bound yourself to the people to know what was going on in your department—particularly in the one branch of your service where speeding up seemed possible and where the result of the speeding up might turn the scale in Europe. You further made yourself responsible by roseate promises and prognostications. Therefore, we hold you personally responsible for a failure to follow up your own orders; to know for



Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet.



Edwin M. Stanton, the Great War Secretary of President Lincoln.

rumors go floating about unchallenged that the airplane factories and the shipyards are filled with disorganized and, therefore, inefficient workers? It's this way: If that statement is true, we ought to know it, in order to help correct it; if it is untrue, you ought to give us the facts, so that we may rejoice.

In the next place, it does not satisfy us to be assured that you are honest and patriotic and doing your best. I am honest up to the filing of the last income tax return; I am patriotic, or else I should not undertake the ungracious task of writing this article; I do my best in the sphere to which Providence has appointed me. But I do not claim the ability to carry on a department of war any more than to run a newspaper or a university. It's this way: The question at issue is not whether you are doing your best, but whether anybody in the United States could do better; for this is not a time to be satisfied with even the best work of a good man, if it is not up to the needs of the country. In this crisis we need and are entitled to

guage: when you have got that far, anything else in the same line is easy. Nevertheless, where have you had opportunity to show the master mind of the administrator who appoints the tasks for a hundred other men and combines their activity into a harmonious effective whole? Grover Cleveland could do that; President Harper of Chicago University could do that; James J. Hill could do it; Edwin M. Stanton could do it; can you do it? If you can, why have you not done it? You are a man capable of rendering great service to your country in many administrative posts; you are not doing yourself justice at the head of the War Department. We might like you as a brother-in-law better than as a husband.

The proof of this statement is what you yourself say about your department and its work. As recently as Jan. 3, before the Senate committee, you assured that committee and through it the United States that the airplane manufacture was going forward well and that airplanes were being shipped to France.



yourself whether they were up to the expectations that you held out.

All these distinctions between light flying planes and heavy battleplanes mean nothing to us. What we want is airplanes that will protect our soldiers and aid our allies on the front; and up to the 26th of March, nearly a full year after the outbreak of war, only two such airplanes had been constructed and shipped. Even on that point the Committee on Public Information permitted a trick of camouflage to be played. It would be unjust to hold Mr. Creel responsible for the sending out of pictures of airplanes with the statement that "hundreds have already been shipped. Our factories have already reached quantity production, and thousands upon thousands will follow." When it turned out that the pictures were photographs of training planes, and not battleplanes at all, and that the accompanying information was false and misleading, Mr. Creel was right in putting the responsibility on Mr. Rubel. Mr. Rubel pushed it further back on one Strunsky, who had volplaned the story for the newspapers out of the empyrean heights of his own misinformation. We should like to know whether Strunsky is still on the job.

Camouflage seems the order of the day. In the same newspaper you find Edward N. Hurley quoted in a speech before the National Marine League as saying that "Of this total steel construction, 2,121,568 deadweight tons, or approximately 28 per cent., has been completed—that is, the program for steel ships has advanced 28 per cent. toward completion." Then he goes on to boast of the repair of the German and Austrian ships and the opening of shipyards with a "total of 298 steel building ways." He absolutely blinks the fact that "28 per cent. completed" means only two brand-new ships launched; and apparently he includes in the percentage the completion of ships which had been laid down without any agency of the United States Government more than a year before our war with Germany broke out.

Fortunately, you are not responsible for the shipbuilding; but you are responsible for the same gross fault as that of

Mr. Hurley, namely, a disinclination to tell the country clearly just what you have done and what you have not done; an inability to secure co-ordination, such as will enable you to bring to pass what you undertake. You have done many good and remarkable things for which so far the country is duly grateful, such as the registry of eligibles, the draft, the rapid building of cantonments, the officers' training camps, the organization of the various special branches of service. We condole with you on the piteous suffering which a Secretary of War must have undergone in the knowledge that some artillery regiments drilled for months in camps without a single field gun with which to exercise or use for target practice.

It's this way: You came into the War Department under unfortunate circumstances. Secretary Garrison, by all accounts one of the best administrators in the country, resigned his post as Secretary of War on Feb. 10, 1916, because the military bill upon which Congress insisted and which the President did not feel like making an issue was, in his judgment, inadequate and not calculated for the defense of the country. The proof of his good judgment is that the vital parts of that act had to be changed before a real army could be raised. You came in because you were willing to work under that act.

Perhaps you are no more blamable than half a dozen of your predecessors for not shrieking into the ears of Congress the military deficiencies of the army, except that you must have realized that the clouds of war were steadily darkening. What did you do, or urge, or insist on, or threaten to resign if it were not done, in the way of preparing the United States for a war which was always possible and steadily grew probable? How was it that you were so débonnaire when war was declared, knowing that the United States of America did not possess a single war airplane or modern heavy field gun, not one movable siege cannon such as brought about the fall of Belgium, (possibly there were a few such in the arsenals, but that made little difference, because there were said to be only four flat cars capable of car-

rying one?) What evidence did you give of your unusual ability as a Secretary of War? With what tried and trained general officers did you habitually take counsel?

The truth is, and everybody knows it, that the Administration did not appear to realize that when war broke out it would be necessary to fight.

Perhaps Congress and the people could not have been brought to the point of making preparation in advance of actual war. We criticise ourselves as well as you for not being able to read the signs of the times. But it's just this way: We were not Secretaries of War, whose reason for being was a superior judgment and foresight. We are only humble constituents.

What has this lack of foresight before the war and hindsight during the war cost the people of the United States? Vast sums in money. Forty million dollars spent in airplanes might build 84,000 airplanes at \$10,000 each—of course, part of that sum remains to be expended on the service. Henry Ford knows what he is talking about when he undertakes to build 500,000 automobiles at \$500 each retail; or when he declares that 90,000 tractors can be built in six months. The War Department has not known what it was talking about in its forecast as to the probable work of contractors under Government pressure.

It's this way: What makes us hot under the collar is not that the work has been slow, but that you have been slow to find out that it has been slow.

Still our feelings are not poured out to the full. What are airplanes for, and big guns and rifles, and soldiers to carry the rifles, and trucks to carry the soldiers, and ships to carry the trucks? All that is not a Palm Beach race against time, it is an effort to bring the physical forces of the nation to bear against the Hun, against the national enemy, against a dreadful danger to democracy, against the ruin of civilization. We admit that you are a good sport, have the personal bearing of a gentleman, have shown excellent temper in trying circumstances—that does not satisfy.

It's this way with us: We want to win the war! We wanted our men to get

into the war; and the one branch of the service in which a great advantage could be gained by a proper combination of wood and steel and aluminium and cloth, with a comparatively small amount of man power, was in the airplanes. If we could have put 84,000 or 8,400 airplanes on the front, before the recent German drive, the Huns could not have made that awful bulge in the allied defense.

In the matter of airplanes you were not able to bring the desired result about.

James J. Hill could have brought it about!

Theodore Roosevelt would have brought it about!

Leonard Wood would have brought it about!

Lindley M. Garrison would have brought it about!

That's the way it looks to us! Good as you are, you are not up to the job.

Whose job? Our job. I wear every hour of the day a two-star service pin. It's my job that the lives of young men, which are the frankincense and myrrh of national patriotism, shall be given to the best purpose; that they shall be provided with the best equipment for offense and defense, with the best arms, that they shall be protected by the best big guns, that they shall have the advantage of the best airplane service obtainable. Furthermore, some of them are going to the aid of our distressed brethren overseas, in the most dangerous battle of the war, and apparently they must go without a single battleplane of ours to detect the enemy's approach and to join them in the fight for liberty.

My boys, everybody's boys, are entitled to the biggest, ablest, most farsighted, experienced, magnetic, powerful Secretary of War that can be found among 100,000,000 of Americans. It's this way, Mr. Baker: You do not measure up to that standard!

[Editor's Note.—In reference to Professor Hart's quotations from Senators Lodge and Poindexter, it should be stated that there have been unofficial denials of the airplane charges. It is asserted by Administration supporters that the situation is not so bad as was pictured by the two Senators and that they spoke without full knowledge of the facts.]

## Women's Motor Corps on Call Day and Night

FIVE minutes after the recent explosion at the Erie yards in Jersey City an "emergency call" came over the telephone to the Motor Corps of America, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street. Thirty minutes later four ambulances, completely equipped, and three dispatch cars answered the call. The automobiles were all "manned" by women. They were women in khaki, who could drive and repair motor cars, give first aid, carry stretchers if necessary, do various kinds of emergency work, and do it in a hurry. They had been summoned by the New York City Police Department.

The Motor Corps is a volunteer association, and the members first registered for automobile work as a branch of the National League for Women's Service. In November they resigned to form a separate body directly subject to Government call. From the beginning their purpose was to be ready for emergency need. But in the last few months their work has grown immensely, and has to some degree crystallized into definite activities. They wear uniforms patterned after that of a British association to which theirs is a sister body. They are organized upon the military plan. They have weekly infantry drill, and they practice shooting, entering contests with the marines and other organizations. But the basic fact about them is not spectacular. It is just hard work.

A certain number of cars and drivers are always ready for hurry ambulance calls. In addition to that, the corps has two cars every day at Camp Merritt to take sick soldiers to the hospital train or base hospital, and they meet the hospital trains at Hoboken. Every Wednesday four cars are detailed to a hospital



Members of the Corps at 7th Regiment Armory.

in New York to take convalescents for an outing. They also do ambulance work for the Rockefeller Institute Hospital. They are at the call of Dr. J. W. Dounce, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F., who as medical officer of the Third Naval District is in charge of medical matters at naval headquarters and sends the members of the corps on ambulance work among the sailors on furlough. They are at the Government's call for any sort of ambulance service, on demand. The ambulance course and

emergency hospital drill at St. Luke's is a compulsory part of their training.

The members have been used recently for searching women entering and leaving the Port of New York. Every boat that comes into the harbor is a signal for the appearance of members of the Motor Corps at the dock. It is they who make the necessary examinations of women for papers and the like before permission to leave the boat is granted. And when boats are about to sail they search women going out. For this work,

too, they receive special training. Several of them are working for the Department of Justice Secret Service in ways that cannot be divulged. It may be related, however, that when a woman was arrested as a spy in New York not long ago a member of the Motor Corps of America acted as her special guardian at night.

They also do dispatch work for Government officials and visitors, and occasionally they perform a duty that is more or less picturesque, as when they recently escorted Governor Whitman from the city line to the new armory at Yonkers. No one is admitted to the corps who has not a State chauffeur's license and a mechanic's license with an examination grade of at least 80 per cent. from one of the three best automobile schools in New York and has passed a physical examination by a United States Army medical officer. They must be inoculated for typhoid and paratyphoid. They must take the oath of allegiance before a Federal officer before they can enlist. After they are enrolled as privates they must not only take the emergency course at St. Luke's, but a stretcher drill and an infantry drill. Then they are ready for active service, and for motor work they must own their own cars. There are other kinds of work for members of the corps to do, however, and among the 127 members are not more than 70 private cars. Four ambulances are in service and several more are being added to the list.

Since the Motor Corps reorganized as a separate body, under the leadership of Captain Helen Bastedo, who had headed the division at the league, the membership has almost doubled.





THE BUTTERFLY

great mass of prior information, and seems substantially true. It had nothing to do with the great mass of Jews on the East Side. It merely said that out of that quarter came the indispensable talent that put over Bolshevism in Russia. That the reputable Jewish brethren should wish to smoke-screen the rascals of the East Side and denounce Simons, who seems to be their good friend, is queer, but that is the sort of thing they usually do.

The apostate Jews are a good deal of a problem. A Jew does not necessarily become bad because he loses his religion, any more than a Christian does. But

the Jews, like the Bolshevik breed, who do go bad and become haters of religion and of all civilization that is based on it, are very dangerous animals indeed, and any help in running them down and digging them out of their holes should be welcomed by upright Jews as a service done their race.

But they are not the only dangerous revolutionists. The Bolshevik misery is recruited from other sources besides Jewish apostasy. One would have to hear evidence before venturing an opinion that Trotzky is worse than, for example, John Reed.

E. S. M.

## Lieut.-Commander Pindle, U.S.N., Discharged, Has a Fatal Moment of Absent-Mindedness

From Lieutenant-Commander Pindle,  
U. S. N.

To Miss Dolly Warren, Mess Attendant,  
First Class.

Subject—Orders.

1. You are hereby detached from such duty as you may be performing on your present station and will proceed immediately to the Little Church Round the Corner, reporting to Lieutenant-Commander Pindle for marriage to that officer, and for such subsequent duties as he may assign you.

2. This assignment to shore duty and the travel and expense involved are required by the public interests.

(Signed)

AMOS D. PINDLE, Lt.-Comm'd'r,  
Commanding.

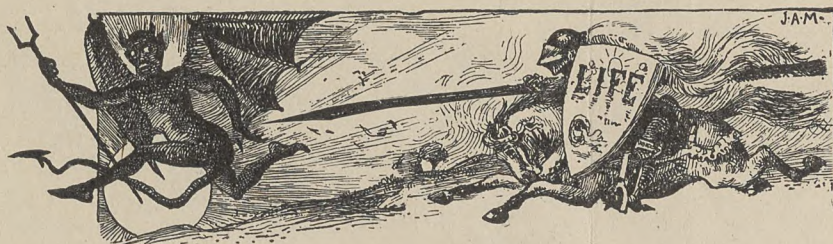
"PROMPTNESS is essential."

"Then I know I can't fill the position," sighed the returned soldier, as he started to leave the room. "All the training I ever had was in getting out the United States casualty lists."



THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA



MARCH 13  
1919*"While there is Life there's Hope"*VOL. 73  
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putting his shoulder again to the wheel of nations and trying to put it over to where it belongs.

He had a strenuous visit here. It must have been hard work, but it was worth while. On the whole, he got help for his plans for preserving the peace of the world. Congress passed his money bills—some of them—and Senators Lodge and Knox assisted his efforts to devise a League of Nations by serious and extended criticism of the preliminary draft for such a League that he brought over with him.

Neither Mr. Lodge nor Mr. Knox thinks at all well of the instrument which Mr. Wilson has had a hand in making and the chief hand in getting adopted. It seems safe to surmise that if either of them had felt at liberty to express bluntly his feelings about the document he would have said, "Take that thing away! It's no good!" But the document was too important for such summary treatment. Representatives of the five strongest nations in the world had signed it, and in these States the feeling for it, or for something like it, was too strong to be trifled with. Ex-President Taft was stumping the country in support of it, with backing from such Republicans as President Lowell of Harvard. President Butler of Columbia had issued warning to his fellow partisans that they must not range themselves in opposition to the idea of a plan to insure world peace, and former Republican Secretary of War Stimson had

ABOUT the time this issue of LIFE comes out Mr. Wilson will be back in France

made a deposition to the same effect. The Democratic party was being marshalled in support of a definite plan to bind over the world to keep the peace, the idea was almost universally popular, and the Republican party could not be held together in opposition to it. So Mr. Lodge and Mr. Knox gave over consideration of Mr. Wilson's general delinquencies and great breach of presidential deportment in playing hookey and going off to Europe, and put their minds seriously on the proposal that he had brought back. The result was two important speeches in the Senate.



BOTH Mr. Lodge and Mr. Knox introduced their remarks with assurance that they were not captious opponents of world-peace, but would go as far and pay as high as anybody would to get it, and support any reasonable plan that gave fair promise to produce it, and then each went on to depose at length and in detail why Mr. Wilson's plan, in so far as the rough draft of it indicated, failed to give such promise, but seemed more likely to bring on another war in due time, and meanwhile to knock the power, prosperity, liberty and reputation of the United States into a cocked hat.

That was something like. It was time that this world-peace effort was taken seriously by Republicans in the Senate and disengaged from such defunct issues as the propriety of Mr. Wilson's leaving home and intruding on Europe and his right to speak for the

United States. Since he has spoken for the United States, and Europe has heard him gladly, and the United States has shown such unmistakable symptoms of backing him up, it was high time to consider what he had been talking about.

Mr. Lodge and Mr. Knox searched the rough draft of the Peace League for weak spots, and seemed to find many. Doubtless they found more than there were, read into the draft a good deal that it does not contain, read out of it some things that are in it, and furnished it with unwarranted bugaboos. But that's no matter. By searching criticism they helped with the job. Nobody wants a no-good League for Peace. Whether the League works or not depends more upon the abilities and spirit of the nations that go into it and the depth of the lessons they learned in the war, than on the text of the document that records their agreement and defines what they are agreed about. Nevertheless, the document ought to be as good as human brains can make it, and clear and precise in its provisions, and Mr. Lodge and Mr. Knox contributed to demonstrate that at present the draft that Mr. Wilson brought out is not such a document. Mr. Wilson's great service has been to rally the people of Christendom to make a demand for lasting world-peace too strong to be ignored or suppressed. He has made possible the acceptance of a plan of unprecedented beneficence. But in perfecting that plan—since it is now likely to go through in some form—he ought to have the help—really the help—of the best brains in every country affected. It is a great thing that the matter has gone so far that it is dangerous now for the astute to flout or neglect it, and that even those who have no faith in it must apply themselves to see that it is no more dangerous and no more faulty than they can help.



NO document can hold the people of the world except in so far as they feel that it is necessary to be held by it. Our venerated Constitution, which is a mighty good document, only holds





*U. S.:* BUT, WAITER! I DIDN'T ORDER THIS WATER!

*Waiter:* NO, BUT YOUR FRIEND ORDERED IT FOR YOU

us to that extent. When conditions change and it begins to pinch us somewhere, the courts ease it up by a new interpretation. When we change it by amendment, and the enforcement of the amendment comes to look more troublesome and dangerous than the ailment it was devised to correct, the amendment is not enforced. The Constitution was made for the people, and has to keep on fitting them and to change as they change. They respect it, but it is no Procrustean bed.

It may well be the same way with the document that is devised to define the powers and duties of the League of Nations. It will be a working hypothesis for the promotion of harmony in world politics. War has come to be

such an abominable mess, so costly, beastly, comprehensive and destructive, that the bedeviled world is compelled, on pain of death, to make a desperate effort to be quit of it. This rough-hewn Peace League program is the first fruit of that effort. Mr. Wilson has helped to get it. Good on his head! Good on every head that helps with this immensely important, immensely appealing job! It needs all kinds of help. It deserves all kinds of help, because it 's an effort to save the world from destruction. Who can help with advocacy, let them stand and appeal. Who can help with criticism, let them bring on their bears. Who can help with money, with power, with character, with strength, let them fetch along

those articles and make them operative  
in a great, a greatest, cause.



THE world of Europe is utterly changed, and is still changing at top speed. It has come to no settlement yet, and tranquillity and peaceful industry are things seen through a glass, dimly. Our own world is subject to fits, and has throes ahead of it. Mr. Lodge prophesies and would cast out devils in the name of George Washington and the Farewell Address, but it seems far from certain that our Father George would accept Mr. Lodge as his valid representative and spokesman. Washington's first thought was not to save his bacon. He became a rebel when rebellion was a scary enterprise. He went to war when war prospects were uninviting. He was leader in devising and accepting the Constitution when a written constitution was an untried novelty. He was leader in starting a republic in a monarchical world. When anything important was doing, Washington never got under the bed. On the contrary, he turned up among the first with his boots on. Those who tell us that, with the world in the fix that it is in now and with the strongest nation in it at his back, George Washington would give us timid counsels of aloofness, take serious chances of a cold reception when they meet the Father of His Country over there in the Beyond.

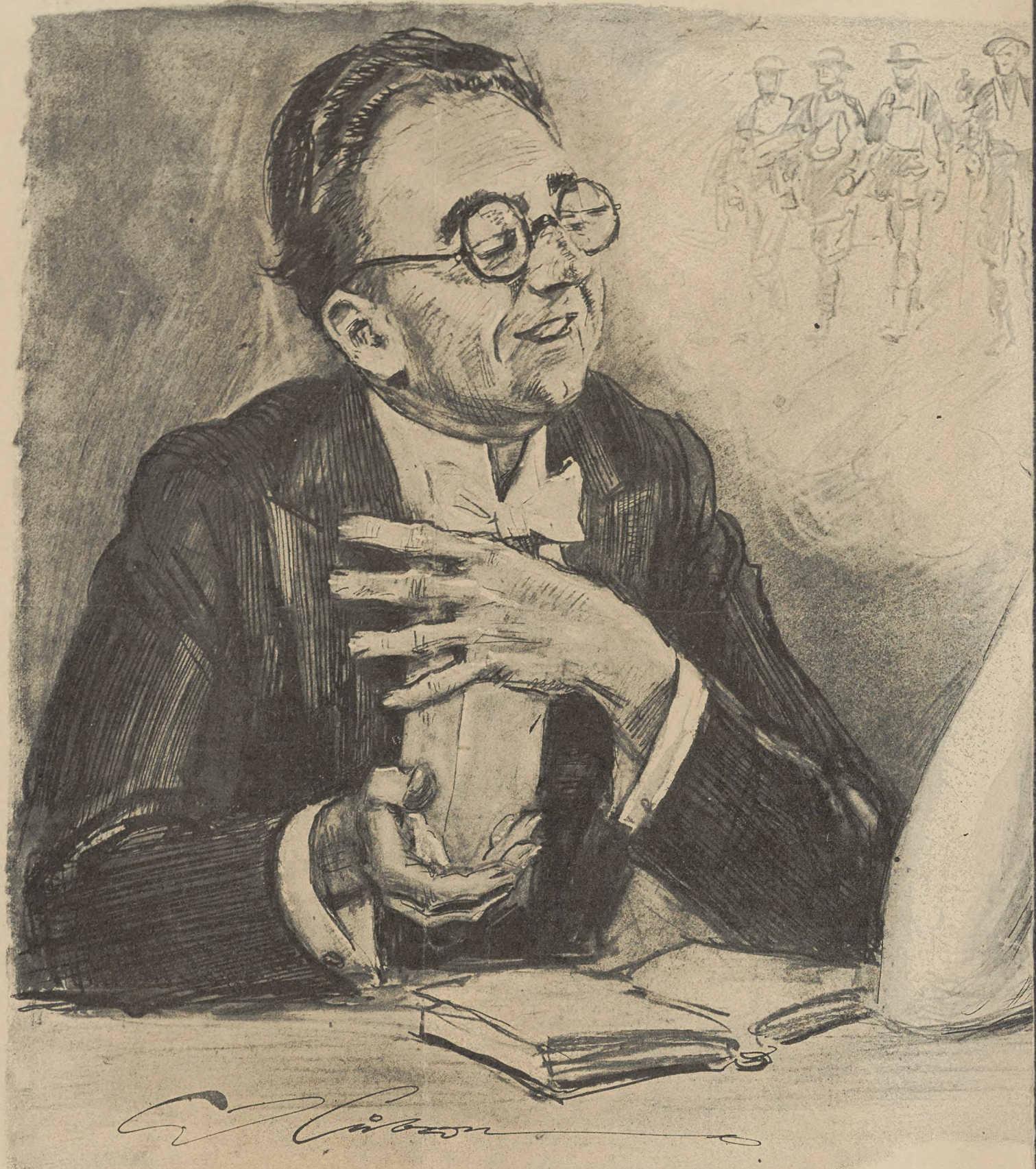
It may shock Mr. Lodge to think so, but, really, Mr. Wilson is cutting up very much more like what you would expect from a man of the adventurous propensities of Washington than Mr. Lodge is.

We go to press without the advantage of having read Mr. Wilson's address in New York, but on the whole his errand here seems to have been accomplished. What he said in Boston about the anxiety of Europe for fear the country would balk at the League has been confirmed from sources not especially friendly to him. Frank Simonds testifies to the same effect, and so does Mr. Wickersham.

But the United States will join the League. That seems sure.



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After War F

ENTERTAINING AN EX



OFFICER'S MAIL

NAME Col. Ira L. Reeves,

A. R. C.



American E.F. University,

BEAUNE, Cote d'Or, France.

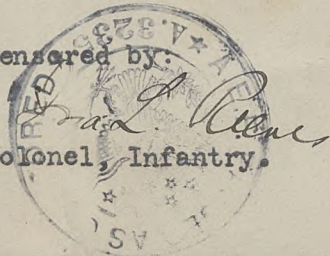
A. E. F.



Hon. Newton D. Baker,  
Secy. of War,  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Censored by:

Colonel, Infantry.





## U.S. ARMY MAGIC UNIVERSITY.

40,000 SOLDIER STUDENTS.

COLLEGE TOWN BUILT AT  
BEAUNE.

By F. WYTHE WILLIAMS.

BEAUNE, Saturday.

The American Army Educational Commission arrived and established its headquarters to-day at Beaune preparatory to the formal opening of the "university" which was been postponed a week in order to put the buildings in final shape to receive the first rush of ten thousand students from every unit of the American forces in France. The "university" is directly controlled by the Army and governed as a military post.

The commanding officer, Colonel Ira L. Reeves, a former professor of Military Science at Purdue University and later President of Norwich University has been at Beaune less than a month directing the making over of the former base hospital into a school which is likely soon to have the largest enrolment of any educational institution in the world. The Educational Commission, comprising eminent American educators, is headed by Dr. John Erskine, Professor of English at Columbia University, who has been appointed educational director of the university—or President of the Faculty.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, is director of the department of agriculture, Dr. Louis L. Reber, Dean of the University of Wisconsin, is director of the engineering college, and Dr. F. E. Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools of Cleveland and Ohio, will act with the university in an advisory capacity.

The university is divided into 14 colleges—agriculture, letters and sciences, fine and applied arts, vocations, correspondence, journalism, education, music, citizenship, business, medicine and chemistry, and engineering which includes departments in electrical, civil, mechanical, and mining engineering. There is also a college of cadets—candidates for the United States Military Academy at West Point. There are also departments in philosophy, psychology, salesmanship, advertising, economics, sociology, public health, hygiene, history, mathematics, books, English, French, chemistry, geography and instruction of illiterates.

### NEARLY 1,000 BUILDINGS.

The university in conjunction with its Agricultural College at Allery—a dozen kilometres distant—will form a city larger than its post address of Beaune. When in full operation it will accommodate 40,000 men, housed in nearly 1,000 buildings. The buildings are semi-permanent structures of brick and concrete of which over 400 will be used as class rooms, laboratories, lecture rooms, and recreation and entertainment halls. The remaining number will be used as dormitories and mess halls.

The main grounds—apart from a thousand-acre farm at Allery—are a mile square. Mr. G. Atterbury, the American architect, is supervising the architectural and landscape gardening features. Athletic fields are being constructed, the principal one being called "Pershing Field," after the Commander-in-Chief. The roads are all gravelled, and the main streets and buildings named after leading British, French, and American universities. The principal avenues are Oxford, Cambridge, Pennsylvania, Louvain, and Cornell. The main squares are Yale, Harvard, and Columbia.

### LIBRARY OF 500,000 BOOKS.

One of the largest buildings has been converted into a library, in which there will soon be nearly half a million volumes, furnished by the American Library Association, comprising every subject necessary to constitute a university library. Any member of the A.E.F., officer or private, may be enrolled as a student, provided he has had the equivalent of a high school education. There is no cost for text books, transportation or quarters, and the student continues to draw his full pay and allowance. Should his organisation be ordered home while he is at school he may elect to continue the current term. If his grade is such that he may remain so long as he wishes.

The university will open its doors to the first students on March 6, when applicants from the S.O.S. will arrive. Those from the First Army will arrive on March 7, from the Second and Third Armies on the 8th. Classes will start on the 10th, and there will be a formal opening and dedication on the 15th, when General Pershing is expected to be present with the General Staff officers supervising Army education, Brig.-General Harold F. Fiske, and Brig.-General Robert I. Rees, who have organised the Students' Army Training Corps in the United States. Although an Army university, the military features are so minimised that only forty minutes a day for five days of the week will be given to military instruction, the remainder of the time being devoted to educational duties.

### COURSES IN ENGLAND.

Some 2,000 officers and men of the United States Army are expected in England from France this week to begin courses of education at British universities. They are to reach the embarkation camp at Knotty Ash, Liverpool, on March 5.



"DO UNTO OTHERS"

Courtesy is almost unvarying in the A.E.F.—in the offices of R.T.O.'s, A.P.M.'s, everywhere, in fact, where soldiers are serving their fellow soldiers. The Golden Rule seems to be observed as if it were a general order.

Sometimes, however, when a soldier sees a soldier revelling in brief authority and misusing it, he wishes there might fall to this man what they say came to a lieutenant in a certain A.E.F. rest area.

The story is that this lieutenant was bossing a detail when a mild-looking gentleman in a derby hat walked around a corner and inquired politely:

"Lieutenant, what part do you happen to be playing in the war?"

"I am the supply officer of the Umptieth battalion!" retorted the officer with combative dignity, as if scenting a chance to bawl somebody out. "And who is it wants to know?"

"I am the Secretary of War," said the man in civilian clothes.

THE CLEVELAND PRESS

Dec 11-1918

PAGE 17

Isaac F. Marcossion Discusses:  
"NEWTON D. BAKER, GREAT  
CITIZEN OF WORLD"

By H. P. Burton

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—"If Newton D. Baker meets the problem of peace with the same vision and action with which, once started, he met the problem of war, reconstruction in America is going to set a precedent for the whole world."

This is the tribute that one Ohio man, who is said to have seen more phases of the war than any other living American, pays to another Ohio man whose work was to lead this country in her part in the world conflict.

It is what Isaac F. Marcossion, the famous Saturday Evening Post reporter from Cleveland, who returned this week from his fifth war-trip to Europe, had to say about Secretary of War Baker, his fellow-townsmen.

I found Marcossion more than eager to tell of the impression Baker has created in the capitals of Europe.

Evolution of Baker

"While I have seen hundreds of amazing things on the six allied battlefronts I have visited since August, 1914," said Marcossion, "I have seen nothing more arresting than the evolution of Newton D. Baker, Cleveland's ex-mayor, into Newton D. Baker, one of the really great citizens of the world.

"To no man alive has the war been more of a liberal education than to Baker. He remained loyal to his intellectual convictions until he perceived they actively competed with his patriotism, and then patriotism won. For he realized, with his inexorable logic, that the death-blow to Germanic world ambition would have to be dealt by America,



ISAAC F. MARCOSSION

and he surely put the punch into that blow!

"It must be said of Baker that he magnificently met his great opportunity. His remarkable judgment and decision are written for all to see in the stupendous achievements of the American Expeditionary Force. His foremost achievements lay in giving General Pershing a free hand in France, and in permitting the A. E. F. to be a self-sufficient unit there. Any other procedure, which a slightly lesser man than Baker might have insisted upon, would have been fatal to our war effort.

Impressed By Baker

"Upon every allied statesman and military man, let it be said, Secretary Baker has made the most profound impression, and there is not one of them who is not more than open in speaking of his outstanding mental qualities and his sincerity."

Regarding the effect of the war abroad as well as here, Marcossion says:

"It is evident to one traveling from country to country that the world is richer in humanity, experience, craft and skill because of the war. The thing for us now to do is to turn to peace, and to make use of what we have earned at such price. We should act upon the lesson that we can do without a great many things we had before thought indispensable—over-luxurious clothes, extra servants, too much food, joy-rides, etc. Our middle name had been waste, and we certainly should never wear it again.

"America has cut her eye-teeth as a world power in all ways: she has

proved her efficiency as a fighter, and it now remains for her to make good as an international trader if she is to remain in her leading place."



*N.Y. Times*  
Nov. 9/18

8

## OUR WAR ACTIVITIES NOT YET CURTAILED

Secretary Baker Says That  
They Will Go Right On Until  
Armistice Is Signed.

### DEMOBILIZATION A PROBLEM

Will Be Gradual, So That Men Can  
Be Absorbed Easily in  
Industrial Life.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—No war contracts have been cancelled pending the signing of the armistice, and no war activity has been checked even to the calling of men into the draft. This statement was made by Secretary Baker today in discussing a report that the production of munitions and other essentials of war had been stopped and that the War Department purposed to withdraw draft calls.

"Our policy is the same now as when the war was at its greatest height," he said. "We have not stopped the making of any war materials as the result of the armistice negotiations. As soon as I can discuss our plans in respect to the program after the war I shall do so."

It is recognized by War Department officials and those directly concerned with the reconstruction program that the cessation of the making of war materials and demobilization must be accomplished with great care, so as not to unduly disturb the industrial and economic field. At present there are about 4,000,000 American men withdrawn from industrial fields. Their places have been taken by women and others, and therefore in order to prevent a congestion of labor and a labor panic demobilization will be accomplished by degrees, and industries making war materials will have sufficient time to arrange affairs so as to take up other manufacture without a long period of idleness, which might cause serious labor troubles.

Probably the 2,000,000 men in camps and cantonments in this country will be discharged first, although it is not certain that this plan will be carried out, as the policy to be pursued will depend greatly upon the plans that will be made by the allied countries to enforce peace. There are about 2,000,000 American soldiers abroad. Those who have been there longest probably will be sent home first, and their places may be taken by the soldiers who have not been in actual war. It is believed that about a million American soldiers may be left in Europe until the peace terms have been definitely concluded to enforce the armistice conditions.

No statement could be obtained at the War Department as to the program which would be followed respecting the soldiers abroad or the selective draft men now training in this country. That a well-mapped-out program has been decided on is generally believed, but, of course, it is unwise to make public these plans until all hostilities have ceased.

The problem facing the country is to demobilize the army in such a way as to least disturb conditions and to gradually stop the making of war materials without forcing industrial stagnation. The problem is one that needs careful handling, and it is not proposed to do anything in either direction until the consequences have been seen.

Nonessential industries will be gradually allowed to resume. Restrictions will be lifted on building activities as men are no longer needed in war industry, and every effort will be made to have the passing from an essential war industry to the essential peace industry so gradual as not to bring about idleness. In other words, before war industries are stopped, wherever possible other industries, now in the nonessential lines, will be allowed to resume their work, and thereby absorb labor released from war industry.

As far as possible, the demobilization will be arranged so as not to throw millions of men upon the country until employments have been opened to them by a resumption of general peace activities.

B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, issued a statement tonight explaining the Government's position on war contracts and the readjustment from a war to peace basis. Mr. Baruch's statement follows:

"For some time to come, assuming the armistice will be signed, for a period to be determined by the war-making agencies of the Government, Government contracts must continue on a wide scale. This circumstance applies to a considerable share of present contracts."

"As the demand for raw materials is lessened by the reduction of war requirements and the cancellation of war contracts, if and when such cancellations be made, the raw materials so made available will be released and allocated by the War Industries Board for use in supplying civilian and export demands, which through curtailment have been held in check during the war. In addition to the ordinary commercial requirements there will be a heavy flow of materials thus released to supply the demand for the great reconstructional work required by the European countries."

"At the same time there is to be a gradual lifting of the restrictions and curtailments that have been imposed upon industry by the exigency of the war so as to allow as promptly as possible free flow of all supplies into peace channels."

"The War Industries Board will continue to exercise its functions until the peace treaty is signed, to the end that the readjustment of the matters on which it has been acting may be made in as orderly a manner as possible."

"A committee named by the President has been and is now at work to devise the best mechanism of bringing about the adjustment from a war to a peace basis. The report of the committee may take the form of suggested legislation."

"The whole effect of the readjustment plans will be to the end of bringing about necessary changes with as little dislocation as possible and the full opportunity for all to benefit as in the past by individual ingenuity, vision, and fair dealing."

*N.Y. Tribune*  
Nov. 12/18

8

## 2 Years More In France for Part of Army

Greatest Task of History in  
Demobilization Barely  
Under Way

Draft Calls Stop  
On Official Order

Troops Abroad Will Be  
Used for Many Months  
in Police Duty

*(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—No sooner had governmental departments opened to-day than the greatest problem of the kind this country has ever been called upon to solve came up for discussion—the demobilization and repatriation of the expeditionary forces in France and elsewhere at the earliest possible moment, and the gradual return of the navy to a peace basis.

Neither of these great tasks can be accomplished for months. The last of the American soldiers abroad may not return to their homes for two years, owing to the necessity of holding bases in Germany, of doing police duty in Russia and elsewhere, and of assisting in the assemblage and disposition of war materials. The navy may be called upon for service in patrolling the seas and in the removal of mine barrages which will employ its entire force until long after the bulk of the land forces have been brought home. Demobilization of the sea forces is not, therefore, of such immediate concern.

Early to-day an order from the President to Provost Marshal Crowder directed the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls and the setting aside of the November calls. This will stop the movement during the next five days of 252,000 men, already under way. The November calls would have brought 300,000 more into service.

### Many Start to Camps

A small number of men in Eastern states commenced entraining at 6 a. m. to-day for cantonments, and the cancellation came too late to effect their status. They will be considered as in the army, until demobilized.

Men not yet entrained, whether specially inducted or assembled by general call, for whom the day and hour of service, had been set by draft boards, will be considered as honorably discharged and so paid.

Calls for the navy and marine corps are not affected by the cancellation and entrainments of these men will continue as ordered.

Secretary Daniels announced to-day that no immediate steps would be taken toward demobilizing any part of the naval forces of the United States.

It was hinted at the Navy Department that the United States, the world's richest nation and the least sufferer from the war of all the great powers, might be called upon to do the greatest share of navy police work for enforcement of armistice terms. But the Secretary announced to-night that he does not regard the conveying of shipping to European ports necessary, now that hostilities have ceased.

### 70,000 from Navy Now in Europe

About 70,000 members of the naval establishment, including the marines with General Pershing's army, are now in Europe. Mr. Daniels said withdrawal of the marines would be in accord with the army's demobilization plans, adding that in all previous wars where marines have been employed they remained usually longer near the scene of hostilities than any other force.

Early orders withdrawing from service the naval coastal patrol service from Canada to Brazil may be expected, Mr. Daniels indicated, although plans in this regard are not yet completed.

It was pointed out that the navy has been charged with the duty of training crews for the great numbers of merchant ships being commissioned by the Shipping Board. The Secretary anticipates continuing that work until some new plan is provided. Since it is a vital element, both of demobilization and reconstruction work in Europe, that great merchant tonnage should be immediately available, it was said to be improbable to Mr. Daniels that any reduction of the naval forces being trained to man such ships could be undertaken in the near future.

The majority of the navy's temporary construction work ashore has been completed, and work on buildings and other shore facilities now in progress is largely concentrated upon the three great naval stations at Newport R. I.; Great Lakes, Illinois, and Hampton Roads, Virginia. The facilities there will always be needed by the navy, Mr. Daniels said, and no curtailment of this construction work is to be expected.

### Many Will Be Returned

Secretary Baker later announced that so far as practical, all men who have been called, and who have not yet completed their training, will be immediately turned back to civilian life.

Mr. Baker made this statement after a conference which included the heads of practically every important bureau of the War Department.

"All that can be said now," he said, "is that further calls and inductions under the draft have been suspended, and that so far as we can, those men who have been called, but who have not completely passed through the camps, will be turned back to civilian life."

Telegrams to the 4,500 or more local draft boards cancelling calls were prepared two days ago, at General Crowder's orders, and only the word of the general staff was needed to release them.

### Hold Boards Ready

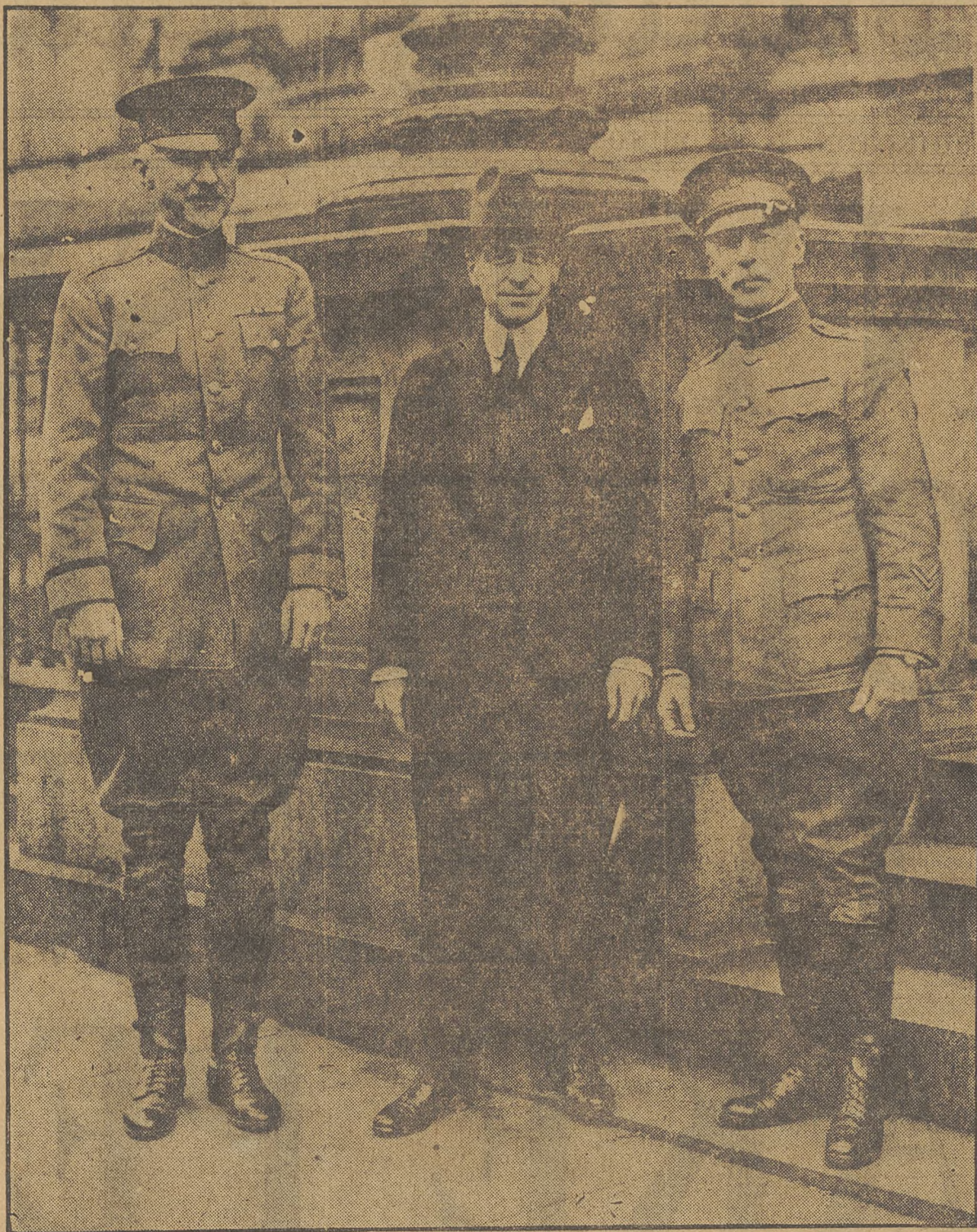
It is pointed out in the orders to local boards that their work is to continue, and that the draft machinery will remain in readiness to function quickly again, however remote the possibility of its necessity.

Practically every man in the 300,000 called to enter service in November was a registrant on September 12, when the eighteen to forty-five year age limit became effective. More than 8,000,000 men, to date, have been ordered into military service under operation of the selective service law, and more than 2,700,000, including nearly every man found physically fit and without dependent or industrial exemption of the original twenty-one to thirty-one year group, has joined the service.



THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 10, 1918—

## HERO OF CHATEAU THIERRY HERE ON SECRET MISSION



Photograph made yesterday, when Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, commander of American troops which played such a heroic part in the victorious offensive at Chateau Thierry, was greeted here by Secretary Baker and Maj. Gen. March, chief of staff. Left to right—Gen. March, Secretary Baker and Gen. Bundy.



# ALL DRAFT CALLS NOW OUTSTANDING ARE DECLARED VOID

Secretary of War Announces  
19-36 Classification Will Be  
Completed, but the 37-45  
Will Be Discontinued.

CERTAIN TROOPS WILL  
CONTINUE TO BE SHIPPED.

Daniels Says Our Navy Will Re-  
main Abroad for Some Time  
and Its Building Programme  
Is to Be Accelerated.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Following the official announcement that hostilities are at an end, developments came quickly in the War and Navy Departments.

Secretary of War Baker announced that all outstanding draft calls had been cancelled. Provost Marshal General Crowder sent instructions to the local and district draft boards throughout the country to call out no more men and to stop those not yet entrained for camps. Even men now en route will be stopped and returned to their homes.

## To Complete 19-36 Classification.

Later on Gen. Crowder announced that the classification of men between the ages of thirty-seven and forty-five inclusive will be discontinued but that the classification of those from nineteen to thirty-six will be completed. Men between the higher ages who have received their questionnaires therefore will not be required to fill them out.

Officers' training camps will be stopped in those cases where actual training has not yet begun. Secretary Baker was not prepared to announce a policy concerning the men in the Students' Army Training Corps or the men now in training camps in the country, who number more than 1,000,000.

He informed newspaper men that troop shipments to Europe will continue for the present but that troops now being loaded are largely "medical personnel and troops of that sort."

Inasmuch as Gen. Pershing's forces now number more than 2,000,000, the vast majority of whom must remain in France for months, Secretary Baker said that "our army being in France, it is necessary, of course, to maintain it, and cargo shipments will go on without cessation of any sort."

Asked about the continuance of work in large plants producing war supplies, Mr. Baker said that some of these projects are for permanent use, and some only temporary. He

## 3,764,677 IN OUR ARMY AS WORLD WAR ENDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The army had reached a total strength of 3,764,677 men when hostilities ceased to-day, according to official figures at the War Department.

Of that number 2,200,000 had been sent to France, Italy or Russia.

The remainder were under arms in camps in this country.

said the permanent work will go on, while temporary projects will be gradually stopped. He added that there will be no wholesale cancellation of contracts at this time.

"Undoubtedly," said the Secretary, "comprehensive legislation will be necessary in view of the fact that the legislation as it now stands terminates all terms of enlistment at a fixed period after the declaration of peace, and it will be necessary to have Congressional legislation to determine the permanent military establishment. The department has at present, however, no intention to present its views on that subject."

Mr. Baker said the big air programme will be gradually modified, as no big peace use for aircraft is now foreseen, but he added that it must be remembered the American air service will be a permanent part of the army, and this will require that a large number of planes be kept constantly in service.

## Our Navy Won't Hurry Home.

At the Navy Department, Secretary Daniels announced that it will not be necessary longer to convoy troop and cargo ships between American and British and French ports. Regarding the return of naval forces from European waters, he intimated that the United States Navy will necessarily play an important part in the policing of the world during the peace-making period, and probably during the transition period.

The naval building programme will be accelerated as a result of the cessation of hostilities, which will make the labor market easier. At the same time, the War Department and the Shipping Board have joined the Navy Department in issuing orders stopping overtime and Sunday and holiday work on outstanding contracts.

Mr. Daniels emphasized that Germany's agreement to turn over ten dreadnaughts and all battle cruisers, together with the larger part of her destroyers and all submarines does not mean that America and the Allies have "taken" any of those vessels. The final disposition to be made of the German naval craft must be worked out at the peace conference, he explained.

While Secretary of War Baker could not recall any specific contract of first importance that has been cancelled, Mr. Daniels said that the Navy Department already has called off a contract for the construction of a \$9,000,000 naval nitrate plant at Indian Head, Me., and a large high explosive plant which was to have been built in Wisconsin.

## Will Stand by Contract With Ford.

Mr. Daniels also stated that every uncompleted contract for the navy is now being carefully scrutinized, with a view to lopping off those not required for permanent use. This will be done with due regard for the interests of contractors. The Naval Advisory Board, consisting of chiefs of bureaus, will meet every day this week to go over the contract and other problems.

The Navy Department will not continue the construction of small craft designed to combat the German submarines, except that the contract with Henry Ford to build 100 "Eagle" boats will be completed. The "Eagle" boats have more than come up to

expectations and promise to be very useful as a part of the permanent naval establishment.

Secretary Daniels had contemplated making his estimates for next year on the basis of a naval personnel of 700,000, of which 200,000 were to be turned over to the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He will revise them to provide for 500,000 men, which should be ample now. The Emergency Fleet Corporation will still get the big naval personnel required for its ships.

The permanent naval training stations at Hampton Roads, Newport and Great Lakes will be continued and extensions now under way will be completed. The Pelham Bay Station, New York, while temporary, Mr. Daniels said, would be maintained for a long time.

Men who enlisted as naval reserves, who number about 285,000, and went in with the understanding that they could get a release with the close of the war, will be permitted to leave the navy on request as soon as this can be done without impairing efficiency.

## ALL DRAFT CALLS ARE CANCELLED

On instructions from Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, Director of the Draft Conboy sent telegrams yesterday morning to the 189 boards of the city notifying them of the cancellation, until further notice, of all draft calls. Almost 1,100 men were about to entrain when they were held back at stations by representatives of Mr. Conboy's office.

Local boards kept Mr. Conboy's office busy explaining that the Albany telegram was issued Saturday and was delayed in transit, being superseded by the cancellation order.

Throughout the day local board offices were crowded with registrants anxious to know how they fared with the war over and asking whether they could make plans to continue in civil jobs. Mr. Conboy made this statement:

"The cancellation order holds good until further notice. None of the men scheduled to depart yesterday were sent to camp, although many were aboard trains that were about to start. Inductions into the navy and marines will continue, though only a few will be affected thereby.

"Examination of registrants, filing of questionnaires and classification of men will continue as usual, so that men receiving notices to report at local board offices must do so regardless of the signing of the armistice.

"Considerable work still remains for the local boards, which have done wonderful work since we entered the war and are deserving of the highest praise that can be accorded the efficient and superb manner in which they carried through their country's selective service programme. To many of the members of local boards a keen financial sacrifice was entailed in their acceptance of the positions they hold."

No word of the cancellation order having been received up to that time, 729 men from Local Boards Nos. 3 and 15 prepared at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to entrain for Camp Wright, near New Haven, Conn.

Saluted and cheered by enthusiastic Bronx crowds, they paraded the streets of that borough and then went to the Grand Central Station. Shortly before they were to board a train, at 10 o'clock, they were notified by a messenger from Mr. Conboy that they were to return home. When assured they would receive certificates of honorable discharge from the army they burst into cheering and paraded through 42d Street and Broadway, joining the celebration throngs. Many were carried on shoulders.



## Secretary of War Halted Here by Alert Sentries

Shortly after ten o'clock this morning, the two sentries on guard at the entrance to the Governor's Island Ferry, at the Barge Office, presented arms and prepared to cross-examine a stranger who appeared at the gate.

A demand for him to show his pass, for he evidently was on his way to the federal ferry, was on their lips, when he quietly inquired:—

"Is there a telephone here that I can use?"

A few paces to the right of the sentries was a series of government telephones, free to officers of the government. But one of these was not for the "stranger's" use at this time.

"Sure," said one of the sentries, "there's a bunch of pay stations over there," indicating the Municipal Ferry Building, some 400 feet away.

Away went the stranger in the short

topcoat and brown Fedora hat, a smile on his face. The guards had forgotten all about the man anxious to use a telephone, when a big automobile drew up at the entrance to the pier. Instantly the sentries were on the alert. For at the wheel was a soldier in uniform. In the tonneau was the seeker of a telephone.

The chauffeur leaned over and whispered to the guards. Instantly they stood at attention.

The phone seeker was Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

The Secretary leaped from the car, too late for the ferry that had just started for Governor's Island. It was recalled, however.

At the island Mr. Baker, after attending church services, conferred with Major General J. Franklin Bell. This afternoon he addressed the War Community Fund meeting.

## REORGANIZE THE ARMY

Plans of General Staff Also  
Include War Department.

### TO ASK LAWS OF CONGRESS

Baker to Present Proposals—Universal Military Training Involved.  
Of 3,700,000 Men in Forces Only  
100,000 Are Under Obligations to  
Serve After Restoration of Peace.

Plans for the reorganization of the War Department and the army itself now are in process of formulation by the general staff and soon will be before Secretary Baker. Orders for the actual breaking up of the army can not be promulgated until these plans finally are completed as the demobilization program is dependent to some extent upon the adoption of a reorganization policy.

The Secretary has indicated that new legislation will be necessary to carry out the reorganization and is expected to lay a definite program before Congress at the earliest possible moment. This may reopen the whole question of universal military training.

#### Law for 375,000 Men.

Existing law authorizes the maintenance of a regular army of approximately 375,000 men. While it is not possible as yet to forecast the number of American troops that must be employed in Europe even after the peace treaties have been signed, military men believe now that the authorized regular establishment cannot provide an adequate force for all purposes at home and abroad.

Of the 3,700,000 men now under arms, probably not more than 100,000 are under obligation to serve beyond the restoration of peace. There were some 7,000 officers and about 120,000 men in the regular army when war was declared. Expiration of enlistments, however, probably has served to reduce this considerably and all war-time enlistments are for the war period only.

### Have Temporary Commissions.

Thousands of the officers now in service are on temporary commissions in the regular establishment. These commissions were issued for a definite period of years and the men might be held, although the general attitude of the department would not indicate any intention of holding such officers against their will when the war emergency has passed.

The number of men necessary to be maintained in Europe probably will be worked out by Gen. Pershing's staff and since similar calculations for the United States and its possessions are being made here it is expected that the size of the army for which it will be necessary to provide soon will be arrived at.

The general staff's recommendations as to the way the army is to be formed are expected to embody the principle of universal military training in the bill prepared by the staff just before the United States entered the war, but modified in the light of war experience and the results of the operation of the selective draft system.

### To Keep Qualified Men.

Demobilization of the existing officers' corps, both line and staff, forms a separate element of the present problems of the War Department. It is certain that efforts will be made to keep men who have shown themselves qualified in such relationship with the government that their services can be quickly resecured at need. Pending the completion of plans, resignations are being discouraged.

Plans for returning officers to their civilian status are expected to provide for an army reserve officers' corps similar to that used in building up the present army. Similarly, it is regarded as probable that steps toward the organization of an ample enlisted reserve will be taken. The form of the reserve, however, whether by voluntary obligation or by order, will depend upon the military policy to be adopted.

Wash. Post.

Nov. 14, 1918.

*N.Y. Times, Nov. 12/18.  
Text of President Wilson's Address  
to Congress, stating the terms of the  
Armistice with Germany.  
Congress hail Armistice formal (P.4)*



# Text of President Wilson's Address to Congress, Stating the Terms of the Armistice with Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he announced the terms of the armistice, was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: In these times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

The German authorities, who have at the invitation of the Supreme War Council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. These terms are as follows:

## THE ARMISTICE.

### I.—Military Clauses on Western Front.

One—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

Two—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

Three—Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Four—Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns, (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field,) 30,000 machine guns. Three thousand minenwerfers. Two thousand airplanes, (fighters, bombers—firstly, D, seventy-three's and night bombing machines.) The above to be delivered in situ to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Five—Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne—together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days—in all, nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. [Here the President interrupted his reading to remark that there evidently had been an error in transmission, as the arithmetic was very bad. The "further period" of eleven days is in addition to the fourteen days allowed for evacuation of invaded countries, making twenty-five days given to the Germans to get entirely clear of the Rhine lands.] All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

Six—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, &c., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be removed. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Seven—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons, and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ

and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

Eight—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-acting fuse disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, &c.) under penalty of reprisals.

Nine—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

Ten—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

Eleven—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

### II.—Disposition Relative to the Eastern Frontiers of Germany.

Twelve—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey, shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on Aug. 1, 1914.

Thirteen—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once, and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

Fourteen—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on Aug. 1, 1914).

Fifteen—Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

Sixteen—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

### III.—Clause Concerning East Africa.

Seventeen—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

### IV.—General Clauses.

Eighteen—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported, who may be citizens of other allied or associated States than those mentioned in Clause Three, Paragraph Nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

Nineteen—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

### V.—Naval Conditions.

Twenty—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Twenty-one—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

Twenty-two—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines, (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines,) with their complete armament and equipment in ports, which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

Twenty-three—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and

the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft), are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet, trawlers, motor vessels, &c., are to be disarmed.

Twenty-four—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are to be indicated.

Twenty-five—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

Twenty-six—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

Twenty-seven—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

Twenty-eight—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

Twenty-nine—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in Clause Twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

Thirty—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

Thirty-one—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

Thirty-two—The German Government will notify the neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

Thirty-three—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

### VI.—Duration of Armistice.

Thirty-four—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

### VII.—The Limit for Reply.

Thirty-five—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

### Great Problems Ahead.

The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute, in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the

war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize. Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it?

The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful States. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

The humane temper and intention of the victorious Governments have already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the Supreme War Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

For with the fall of the ancient Governments, which rested like an incubus on the peoples of the Central Empires, has come political change not merely, but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form, but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, with what governments and of what sort are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place. Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their Governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last.

### To Seize Heligoland if Necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—(Associated Press).—A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the six German battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.







## LYING ABOUT BAKER—WHAT IT MEANS.

It is difficult to make down-right falsehoods stick against President Wilson. His appearance in the white light of public appreciation render attempts of that kind mostly ineffectual. But the Chicago Tribune management is sleepless in its malevolence and hate of the President and in its dislike of everything in the administration. At least that newspaper's activities are furnished an adequate explanation on that theory.

But the kick-back is hard on a frontal attack and hence a flank attack is resorted to to accomplish its purposes. "Ordnance" and "Airplanes" are the means whereby the Tribune attempts to discredit President Wilson and his administration. They first tried out a long campaign of falsehood and vituperation against Secretary Daniels on war-ships and preparation but they were so completely whipped and routed in that campaign of lying that they dropped it like the proverbial hot potato when the facts were revealed and since that time they use up their spare space in misrepresenting Secretary Baker.

One would think that a great newspaper would be immune from such petty and mean and despicable methods and policies. Most of the backwoods and cross-roads press has been brought up to a respectable plane of ethics but it is the metropolitan press that sometimes attains the morals of the Apache. In a discussion of airplanes in the Tribune we find the following paragraphs:

But Secretary Baker hasn't even incurred the necessity for pardon. Out of his supervision came the large round tales of plans to blacken the German skies, of ships laden with mechanical birds; and under his supervision was found the stupendous hoax that Hughes was sent to investigate.

The chief absurdity is that aircraft may be entirely junked and forgotten. Aircraft should not be permitted to fade out of our memories. Let those who have the future of the nation at heart set about for a means of salvage and progress after Baker is returned to the mossy stone from which he emerged.

One gleans from that that Secretary Baker is a bonehead, that he is a "stick" in the war department, that he has been a failure in the great conflict just ended and that he was cut originally out of old red stand-stone. It is not all implication and inference, either, but the expression is pretty direct and emphatic. But what is the truth? We can only urge a question of this kind on the line of probabilities. However, the most hopeful view such leading American critics on the war as Symonds and Shaw, and the average editor who knows as much as anybody, could take, four months ago, and even later, was that the war might end by November, 1919. Possibly it would be December and it might be later. Some who just came from the front predicted that the war would last five years and close in 1923. Dr. H. N. Hosmer who is a pretty wide-awake person wrote that he heard that opinion expressed by army men of experience. The men at the front were generally hopeful but they thought it would take desperate fighting.

The facts are that from March 21 to July 18, 1918, how the war would end was problematic. And of course, there, that bone-head Baker sat, half-filling his big chair of secretary of war—the great seat of power of the mighty Stanton of whom it was said, "Without him the great war for the Union and human Liberty could not have been won"!

Exactly. That is what the Chicago Tribune is trying to teach the American people. Is it true? Was Baker inefficient? When did the war end? On November 11, 1919? Or was it one year earlier? Who did more than any other American except President Wilson—possibly more than any other man—to push forward that date one year, surprise the critics, falsify the prophets and save more than a million lives? This same Baker. Yes, now let us put him back in his "mossy stone" bed from which he was cut! "Mossy Stone" Baker ought to become a classic in literature and embellish the great story of the war—the colossal conflict of the ages!

That is the fiction of the Chicago Tribune. But the facts are Secretary Baker and President Wilson ~~saw~~ their job—"and done it." They surprised everybody—even these men of the Tribune, who, plainly, lie about them. There never was a man more busy than Secretary Baker during the 17 months the United States was in the big war. And no man ever worked with a more intelligent purpose. Up to the time of Baker no cabinet officer ever smashed precedent, crossed the seas, saw with his own eyes what there was to do, held interviews with premiers, generals, kings and captains as to the quickest methods to do it—pulled the throttle wide open and put on every ounce of steam conditions would permit to get men, guns and munitions to the front—put over 300,000 men some months, into battle, three thousand miles over an ocean patrolled with the most scientific and remorseless enginery of destruction—submarines and airplanes—and made an immense success of it all by whipping the gizzard out of the Kaiser and compelling an ignominious surrender of the whole bloomin' kit of kultur devils, diving right, submersibles, airplanes and armies of the aliens, in a year less than anybody had dared to expect.

The greatest military critics were the most happily disappointed. The people who guessed any old thing just to get in time, sometimes, were the nearest right. The facts are when the Americans took a hard grip on the situation, "Kultur" just rolled up and "busted." The little man of the stone ages—of the "Mossy Stone"—had been busy as even the mighty Stanton had never been busy for Stanton never took the trouble to investigate a battle-field nor a situation while Baker looked into every situation and possibility and with the advice and help of Clemenceau and Foch and Pershing and Haig and Petain, Diaz and Orlando and Lloyd George pressed home every ounce of power to end the war. And succeeded. Germany is crushed, her armies have given up, the mighty Hindenburg is laid low, the four nations are in collapse, the free nations are victorious, a new reign of law and justice and freedom reigns upon earth, the greatest victory for liberty since the world began has been won and there is a song of joy through all the boundless skies. But Baker lives on in the "mossy stone"!

No, he didn't get the full benefit of the ordnance and airplane work. Our Americans can do wonders. But they can't produce ordnance and airplanes in a minute. These matters take a little time. The war closed a year too soon!

But that kind of falsehood can be used to discredit one of the greatest administrations of the American government the country has had. That is its evident purpose.



NOVEMBER 15, 1918

## Baker Clamps Lid On Any Discharges From Army of U. S.

Uncertainty of Future in  
Europe Is Given as Prin-  
cipal Reason

### Applications Pour In

Navy Adopts Policy of Letting  
All Men of College Age  
Go to Resume Studies

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The War Department to-day clamped down the lid on discharges of any officers and enlisted men in the United States army unless the immediate discharge of the individual is required by reason of financial distress of his dependents.

A general order was sent by Secretary of War Baker to-day to the adjutant general directing that no discharges be authorized of officers and men in this country until the War Department has adopted a general demobilization policy, which is now under consideration.

Discharges of men in the overseas forces are to be approved by General Pershing before the adjutant general can issue the necessary certificate of discharge, Secretary Baker's order declared.

Refusal to discharge men in the service was due, it was explained at the adjutant general's office, to the

uncertainty that future use of the men in the service may develop.

The fact that the mustering out of men in this country would enable them to return to civil occupations immediately and have the effect of discrimination against the men in France was said to be an additional reason for the continuance in the service of men in American camps until the demobilization order is promulgated.

Thousands of requests for discharge from the men themselves and from relatives have already been received by the Adjutant General's office. Action on all requests was peremptorily stopped when Secretary Baker's order was issued to-day.

In cases where it is shown that discharges are justified, the commanding officers are empowered to issue the necessary certificates of release.

The Navy Department has adopted a policy of discharging all men of college age who desire to resume their studies. Naval reservists who have not yet been called into active service may consider themselves free to pursue their ordinary civilian occupations without fear of call to the colors, and those already in the service will be given the opportunity of discharge upon application to their commanding officers.

Men now with the overseas forces who desire to leave the service will be released as quickly as Vice-Admiral Sims announces that their continued service is unnecessary. All discharged reservists, however, will be continued in the Naval Reserve.

### SECRETARY BAKER'S PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

THERE was nothing of a local nature about the Consumers' League dinner, held in the Hotel duPont last evening, except the setting in which the delightful function was held.

Nor can it be said truthfully that it was merely national in its scope and effect. In more respects than one, it assumed an international nature which made of it the most important dinner that has been held in this city this season.

Seated at the guest table were representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States.

The speaker of the evening was the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War of the United States and a prominent and potential official figure in the World War.

The presiding officer was General T. Coleman duPont, one of the most popular members of a large, influential, patriotic, public-spirited and enterprising family that perhaps has done more, through its business enterprises and its other lines of effort, than has any other single family in the world to enable the Allied nations to win the World War.

The dinner was attended by overseas and other army officers which gave to it an added tinge of internationalism.

In addition, it brought together, in common mind and with common purpose, one of the most representative assemblages of men and women ever seen in our city.

The address delivered by Secretary Baker was an admirable utterance of both national and international import and a patriotic inspiration to all who heard it.

It was free from partisan tincture and resolved itself into an eloquent appeal to Americans to throw into the work of national reconstruction, following peace, the same patriotic zeal and energy that they displayed in the work of preparing their country for the prosecution of a successful war and the handling of the varied problems which attended such warlike operations.

What Secretary Baker said made a profound impression upon his auditors, who showed by their frequent outbursts of applause that they were in hearty accord with the sentiment he expressed.

Welcome to the General

## NO LETTING UP

*"The Allied Armies are now in full tide in the victorious advance. The American Divisions are fighting with the British and French and in their own sectors, and everywhere the enemy is in a disordered retreat. The army has done all that a proud and grateful country could ask, and the time has come for us to put in every ounce of our strength to assure complete victory."*

Thus said Secretary of War Baker upon his return to Washington, earlier in the week from a visit to the American Expeditionary Forces.

He explains why the Huns want peace. That the tricky Boche will deceive no one by his peace maneuvers is apparent. He has tried and failed. The war will continue until Germany is so badly whipped it will never again be a menace to Democracy.

The fighting armies are not being fooled by the peace overtures; neither must our vast organization in the Service of Supply. We must work as never before. The Hun is being given no rest. But unless we behind the lines continue to work with the same energy the time will come when the Boche will automatically be allowed to rest and recuperate.

This must not be permitted.

There must be no letting up.

Now is the time to lend every energy toward victory.



## OUT OF OHIO

Many big things have come out of Ohio.

There were some big doings in Ohio last election day, and the result may be that in the next democratic national convention many eyes will be centered upon Ohio, and it is not beyond the possible that Ohio may furnish the next president of the United States in the person of Newton D. Baker, at present magnificently serving the American people as their secretary of war.

It is a little early to be picking presidential candidates for 1920. But indeed I am not in the picking business. I am only pointing. I am pointing at a man not of great physical proportions, but so large in courage, honor and ability that he has won the admiration of the world in his work as secretary of war, even though it be true that less than one year ago he was pronounced a failure by Senators Hitchcock, Penrose and other spokesmen for the predatory interests which demanded that the war department should be conducted for the benefit of the big interests, rather than for the welfare of the soldiers. Baker stood for the welfare of the soldiers, and now in the day of victory the name of Baker is a loved name wherever the soldier boys are assembled.

EDGAR HOWARD.

## MR. BAKER SENDS NATION'S PRAISE TO PERSHING AND MEN

Pride of Countrymen Stirred by Army's Successes, Message Declares.

### DEPARTMENT WILL HURRY RETURN OF FORCE ABROAD

Welcome Awaits Them Before Their Resumption of Civil Activities.

Congratulations and expressions of the nation's proud esteem were cabled to Gen. Pershing for the American Army in France today by Secretary Baker, with a promise that now a respite has come the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the expeditionary force so that the country may welcome its soldiers home.

#### Secretary's Message.

Secretary Baker's message follows: "The signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities bring to an end a great and heroic military adventure in which the Army under your command has played a part distinguished by gallantry and success. It gives me pleasure to express to you the confidence and appreciation of the War Department and to those who have labored with you to make this result possible, this appreciation of their zeal, courage and strength, both of purpose and achievement. The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldierly qualities shown by your Army.

"Now that a respite has come in a solemn task to which the Army devoted itself, the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the expeditionary force to the United States, in order that the country may welcome its soldiers home, and in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunity of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit.

#### Extends Congratulations.

"I extend to you as commanding general of the American expeditionary force my hearty congratulations and this expression of high esteem, and I beg you to make known to the officers and men of your command the fact that their conduct as soldiers and as men has stirred the pride of their fellow countrymen, and that their military success has contributed to the great victory for the forces of civilization and humanity."

## ARMY'S BREAK-UP TO BEGIN AT ONCE

First Step in Demobilization, Baker Announces, Will Be Discharge of 50,000 Men in Development Units.

IS WORKING IN HARMONY WITH WAR LABOR BOARD.

Anxiety of Soldiers to Return to Civil Life Is Shown in Decreased Morale.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Baker announced to-day that the demobilization of the army would begin within the next few days by the discharge of 50,000 men belonging to the development battalions at the various camps. These units are composed of men who did not meet the physical requirements at the time they were drafted, but were enrolled and sent to camps for treatment and training for their defects. Had the war continued many of these men would have been sent to the front. They will receive honorable discharges after physical examination.

#### Yearn to Be Back in Civil Life.

There are evidences in the army camps in the United States of a lowering of the morale since the signing of the armistice. Army officers reporting from the camps say that men go away on leave of absence and fail to return and do other things that show a let-up of interest and spirit. Many of the men in training want to return to their former civilian occupation. Warnings against such conduct have been sent out, and men guilty will be punished severely.

Mr. Baker was asked to-day what he was going to do about the thousands of requests from friends and relatives of soldiers for their immediate discharge.

"It is not likely," answered Mr. Baker, "that the individual requests will be granted; that would break up units."

Within the last week the White House, the War Department and Congressmen have been deluged with requests for the discharge of men in this country and in Europe. Now that the war is over, the messages say, please release this or that man for some particular reason. No policy has been formally agreed upon as to these individual requests, but what Mr. Baker said to-day will stand for the present.

#### Working With Labor Board.

Mr. Baker also stated that the War Department is co-operating closely with the War Labor Board in its efforts to prevent a glut of the labor market with discharged soldiers. He said the men would be let out gradually so that labor conditions would be disturbed as little as possible. The Secretary made this announcement in connection with the closing of central officers' training schools.

Offerings in Fund  
Specials for \$

THE WORLD: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918.



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## MR. BAKER SENDS NATION'S PRAISE TO PERSHING AND MEN

Pride of Countrymen Stirred by Army's Successes, Message Declares.

### DEPARTMENT WILL HURRY RETURN OF FORCE ABROAD

Welcome Awaits Them Before Their Resumption of Civil Activities.

Congratulations and expressions of the nation's proud esteem were cabled to Gen. Pershing for the American Army in France today by Secretary Baker, with a promise that now a respite has come the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the expeditionary force so that the country may welcome its soldiers home.

#### Secretary's Message.

Secretary Baker's message follows: "The signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities bring to an end a great and heroic military adventure in which the Army under your command has played a part distinguished by gallantry and success. It gives me pleasure to express to you the confidence and appreciation of the War Department and to those who have labored with you to make this result possible, this appreciation of their zeal, courage and strength, both of purpose and achievement. The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldierly qualities shown by your Army.

"Now that a respite has come in a solemn task to which the Army devoted itself, the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the expeditionary force to the United States, in order that the country may welcome its soldiers home, and in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunity of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit.

#### Extends Congratulations.

"I extend to you as commanding general of the American expeditionary force my hearty congratulations and this expression of high esteem, and I beg you to make known to the officers and men of your command the fact that their conduct as soldiers and as men has stirred the pride of their fellow countrymen, and that their military success has contributed to the great victory for the forces of civilization and humanity."

## ARMY'S BREAK-UP TO BEGIN AT ONCE

First Step in Demobilization, Baker Announces, Will Be Discharge of 50,000 Men in Development Units.

IS WORKING IN HARMONY WITH WAR LABOR BOARD.

Anxiety of Soldiers to Return to Civil Life Is Shown in Decreased Morale.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Baker announced to-day that the demobilization of the army would begin within the next few days by the discharge of 50,000 men belonging to the development battalions at the various camps. These units are composed of men who did not meet the physical requirements at the time they were drafted, but were enrolled and sent to camps for treatment and training for their defects. Had the war continued many of these men would have been sent to the front. They will receive honorable discharges after physical examination.

#### Yearn to Be Back in Civil Life.

There are evidences in the army camps in the United States of a lowering of the morale since the signing of the armistice. Army officers reporting from the camps say that men go away on leave of absence and fail to return and do other things that show a let-up of interest and spirit. Many of the men in training want to return to their former civilian occupation. Warnings against such conduct have been sent out, and men guilty will be punished severely.

Mr. Baker was asked to-day what he was going to do about the thousands of requests from friends and relatives of soldiers for their immediate discharge.

"It is not likely," answered Mr. Baker, "that the individual requests will be granted; that would break up units."

Within the last week the White House, the War Department and Congressmen have been deluged with requests for the discharge of men in this country and in Europe. Now that the war is over, the messages say, please release this or that man for some particular reason. No policy has been formally agreed upon as to these individual requests, but what Mr. Baker said to-day will stand for the present.

#### Working With Labor Board.

Mr. Baker also stated that the War Department is co-operating closely with the War Labor Board in its efforts to prevent a glut of the labor market with discharged soldiers. He said the men would be let out gradually so that labor conditions would be disturbed as little as possible. The Secretary made this announcement in connection with the closing of central officers' training schools.

"No more candidates will be admitted. Candidates now in attendance will be allowed to complete the course, or will be discharged immediately from the army or at any time prior to the completion of the course of instruction which they are taking, at their option. Candidates who were transferred from the Student Army Training Corps will be allowed the further option of transfer back to that organization, provided they return to college immediately.

"Those candidates who successfully complete the course will receive certificates of graduation, will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, under the provisions of section 37, act of June 2, 1916, and will be placed immediately on inactive status.

"These provisions will apply to all officers' training schools for the line or staff corps and departments of the army."



NOVEMBER 19, 1918.

Michelson, My World

Nov. 18

**Can President Dictate.**

If the President decides that he has rendered the maximum service that should be required of any one man the Republicans predict that he will attempt to dictate the nomination of his successor. Secretary McAdoo, whose conduct of the financial affairs of the Nation has given him extensive prominence, figures conspicuously in the prognostications of both Republicans and Democrats, yet there exist no substantial reasons to justify it.

The conviction that the Treasury Secretary is to prove the man of destiny is deep in the Republican mind. The leaders of that party contend that the war has encouraged the building up at Washington of a powerful machine which the supporters of the Secretary intend to manipulate for his benefit.

Secretary of War Baker is another member of the Cabinet who is credited with possessing the favor of the President and with nurturing an ambition to take up the work of reconstructing the domestic machinery of the country where the President leaves off—if he does leave off. But until that vital problem is settled no entries are announced.

Mr. Baker possesses one or two unmistakable advantages over Mr. McAdoo. He comes from the Middle West and not the South, which the Republicans assert, has dominated

the Government for six years to the exclusion and chagrin of the 4,000,000 Democrats of the North and Middle West, who have resented the dictation of the 1,500,000 members of their party from below the line.

But Mr. Baker is confronted with a formidable rival in his own State in the person of Gov. Cox, who has just been elected for the third time, and who tightly holds the Democratic organization of the State. Mr. Baker might beat the Governor, but there would be a battle royal between them—unless, of course, Mr. Wilson should be a candidate for a third term.

**RAINBOWS' RETURN  
NOT TO BE HELD UP**

**Baker Points Out That Divisions  
in Army of Occupation Can  
Be Replaced at Any Time.**

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The fact that the 42d Division (Rainbow) is a part of the newly organized American Army of Occupation does not mean that this veteran division will be among the last returned to this country. This was made clear to-day by Secretary Baker.

"A division in the army of occupation can be replaced at any time," said Mr. Baker. "The fact that the 42d and other divisions which were first on the ground in France are numbered among the units in the 3d Army has no immediate bearing on the order in which divisions will be returned to this country."

The 1st Division, a Regular Army organization, went to France with Gen. Pershing and was first in the fighting line. The 26th Division (New England) ran a race with the Rainbow Division and landed a little ahead of it and also has been in the thick of much of the hardest fighting in which American troops have participated. The 2d Division, which includes two regiments of marines, has the record of breaking the German lines four times at critical points in great battles.

All of these divisions are among the ten which comprise the American Army of Occupation.

**SAY PACIFISTS ARE  
ILL USED IN PRISON**

**National Civil Liberties Bureau  
Tell Secretary Baker of Much  
Alleged Brutality and Ask  
Release of Convicts.**

The National Civil Liberties Bureau, of No. 41 Union Square, sent a letter to Secretary of War Baker last night urging "instant action relative to brutal forms of punishment inflicted upon prison offenders in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan."

The communication, in part, says: "From reliable information from prisoners we learn that on Nov. 15 there were about 25 conscientious objectors in solitary confinement in a dark sub-basement, known in the prison as the 'hole.' Besides this group, there may be many other prisoners undergoing this routine form of prison discipline. Some of the objectors are suffering this extreme punishment because, for religious reasons, they could not do the tasks assigned to them in the prison. Others, with full knowledge of the consequences, have quit work in protest against the brutality with which the extremists have been treated. That brutality is thus described:

"The men hang (we presume with their feet on the floor), chained by their wrists to the cell doors for nine hours a day, they sleep on cold cement floors, between foul blankets, and are given bread and water if they will eat at all. They are forbidden to talk and, of course, they are not allowed to read or write. An orthodox Jew has been confined continuously under such conditions from Sept. 13 to the date of our latest information.

"Some of the men have been beaten periodically, writes one of our correspondents:

"I saw one man dragged by his collar across the rough corridor floor, screaming and choking, to the bath. He was knocked about the floor for failing to undress, and was then stripped roughly and thrust under a cold bath. Two of the men are Russians who have gone through the worst experiences in jail which the worst of the Czars had to offer. They swear that their life there was easy in comparison to this."

"The substantial accuracy of these facts seems to us well established by the documents in our possession. In any case it is well known that the ordinary punishment for recalcitrant prisoners in the disciplinary barracks is this barbarous form of confinement in solitary cells to which we first called the attention of your department some three months ago.

"More than 200 conscientious objectors are to-day confined in Leavenworth for terms ranging from ten to thirty years. The fighting is over. What situation exists that makes it necessary to continue the imprisonment of men, however mistaken, whose only offense has been their loyalty to the ancient American liberties of conscience or of speech?"

THE WORLD: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918.



# THE MAN IN KHAKI LOOMS TO WORRY POLITICAL LEADERS

**Militaristic Turn to Talk of 1920  
Nominations Is Disquieting  
Just Now to Stay at Home  
Aspirants.**

**ISSUES, NOT CANDIDATES,  
BIG PROBLEM AT PRESENT.**

**Capital Puzzles Over Wilson,  
Silent on McAdoo, Doubtful  
About Baker and Puts Whit-  
man and Roosevelt in Discard.**

**By Louis Seibold.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—With the passing of the Kaiser, the influenza, Gov. Whitman, the Democratic control of Congress, the bond and war relief drives, the censorship, the submarine and several Crown Princes, politicians are beginning to get a rational line on the future. The two parties are more evenly balanced than ever before. Neither possesses an advantage that cannot be dissipated by any one of a succession of incidents.

An impartial view of the results of the Congress and twenty-seven State elections two weeks ago is that the American electorate displayed the highest grade of political intelligence by rebuking the Democratic Party in the Nation, the Republican candidate for Governor in New York and the Bolshevik element in quarters where it constituted a positive menace to the orderly processes of political reasoning.

What there is left of the so-called progressive and independent spirit finds much food for comfort and reflection in the results. On the Republican debit side two Presidential aspirants automatically find their way into the discard—Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Whitman. Neither engages the attention of the Republican leaders at present. The reasons are that the Colonel apparently does not hold onto his old power to charm, due to physical causes as much as any other, and that Mr. Whitman is 175,000 votes weaker in his own State than he was two years ago.

The Colonel has the advantage over the Governor in that he has yet to be bowled out, whereas the Governor, in the parlance of politics, is gone—"hook, line and sinker." Therefore, the national leaders are cruising for Presidential timber, analyzing and applying the acid test, with their dining rod planted in the Middle West. The East does not figure in the calculations.

## Talk Civilian, Think Soldier.

They talk of Hiram Johnson of California, Senator Borah of Idaho and Harding, the Iowa Governor, but in the back of their heads they hold a military man, Pershing, Bundy, Bullard and half a dozen other warriors who have distinguished themselves on the firing line. As a matter of fact, the Man in Khaki disturbs the ambitions of a lot of statesmen in the list of eligibles and a vast majority of those in Congress. The more experienced political leaders are preparing to pay a lot of attention to the man who has done his bit with bullet, bayonet, hand grenade, big gun, bombing machine, torpedo and shrapnel.

Every State and every Congressional district will be combed to find military men to pit against candidates that stayed at home.

Consequently the plans of the leaders of both sides are largely contingent on the probable extent to which the brawny soldier boy will contribute to the gaiety of the next political fracas of general importance, that of electing a successor to President Wilson (if he has one) and the thirty Senators and 435 Representatives in the Sixty-seventh Congress who are to be elected at the same time.

The President himself is an enigma to all politicians. If he wants a re-nomination there is little question but that he can have it. The Democrats do not appear to know whether he does or not. The Republicans express the hope that he will decide to break the third term precedent, because they assume that he will be easy to beat, basing their estimate on the results of the recent elections, which they interpret as a reflection of hostile sentiment toward him.

## Can President Dictate.

If the President decides that he has rendered the maximum service that should be required of any one man the Republicans predict that he will attempt to dictate the nomination of his successor. Secretary McAdoo, whose conduct of the financial affairs of the Nation has given him extensive prominence, figures conspicuously in the prognostications of both Republicans and Democrats, yet there exist no substantial reasons to justify it.

The conviction that the Treasury Secretary is to prove the man of destiny is deep in the Republican mind. The leaders of that party contend that the war has encouraged the building up at Washington of a powerful machine which the supporters of the Secretary intend to manipulate for his benefit.

Secretary of War Baker is another member of the Cabinet who is credited with possessing the favor of the President and with nurturing an ambition to take up the work of reconstructing the domestic machinery of the country where the President leaves off—if he does leave off. But until that vital problem is settled no entries are announced.

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But Mr. Baker is confronted with a formidable rival in his own State in the person of Gov. Cox, who has just been elected for the third time, and who tightly holds the Democratic organization of the State. Mr. Baker might beat the Governor, but there would be a battle royal between them—unless, of course, Mr. Wilson should be a candidate for a third term.

That, which is true of Ohio applies with force to other States which may present favorite sons to the next Democratic National Convention. There are a number of these—A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Postmaster Burleson of Texas, Champ

## Concerned Over Issues Most.

Beyond the entertaining speculation relating to the purely human weaknesses of every man who devotes his talents and activities to politics, however, there is little real substance. The leaders of both parties are less concerned over candidates than issues. They fully realize that the making of the next President depends upon the records to be made by their respective parties during the next eighteen months.

The Republicans while greatly encouraged by the results of the recent elections, do not discount the very great ability of the President as the leader of his party. It is their view that in attempting to influence the voters of the country by his pre-election appeal, the President rendered as great a service to the Republican Party as Col. Roosevelt rendered the Democratic Party in 1912.

The feature of the President's appeal that helped the Republicans most, according to the recognized leaders, was in cataloguing the progressive element along with the reactionary wing of the G. O. P., thereby welding them into one group.

By capturing eleven States carried by Mr. Wilson in 1916, the Republicans feel justified in proclaiming the unification of all factions of their party. But the more reasonable of them concede the probability of a reversal of the popular decision as far as the results of the Congressional election are concerned unless they are able to provide a definite programme much more attractive than that which Mr. Wilson can supply during the next year and a half.

The possibilities of the international situation are not disputed by the Republicans, and they credit the President with the full measure of ability to extract the maximum party advantage from them if he cares to do so.

## New York Result Gratifying.

The result most gratifying to the Democrats of the country was the result in New York. The defeat of Mr. Whitman was of secondary importance to the apparent transformation in Tammany Hall, once anathema in the eyes of the national leaders, Tammany appears in a much better light than ever before. Never in its history has it seemed more entitled to admission to the Democratic league than at present. For years it has been regarded as the black sheep of the Democratic family, its record condemned and apologized for, its methods scored in each successive National Convention, a suspicion of fraud attached to every victory won by it.

But the old record has been forgotten, and one incident of the contest is responsible for the revision of the national judgment of it. This was the spectacle of Mr. Smith, the successful Democratic candidate for Governor, rushing up the State with a bodyguard of fifteen lawyers instead of thugs and strong arm men to see to it that the Republicans did not steal the election from him.

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## VISIT OF MR. BAKER

*Wilmington, Del. Nov. 21, 1918.*

RIGHT proud should the Consumers' League be of the event last evening when it was honored with the presence of Secretary Baker of the War Department and Mrs. Kelley. It was indeed a high compliment to our state that the secretary found time amid his many and exacting duties to come from Washington and devote an evening to spreading the gospel of the Consumers' League in Delaware. It was indeed an impressive occasion.

Mr. Baker has long been noted as a progressive thinker and student of economic affairs. His address was thoughtful and well delivered and he sounded a note in Delaware that did not or will not fall upon dull ears.

As fitted the occasion Mr. Baker dwelt upon phases of the war as they affected such organizations as the Consumers' League. He pointed out that not all those fighting for Allied victory, for American victory, and for the triumph of civilization wore the garb of soldiers. He commended citizens who have devoted so much time and attention to the various war activities and he emphasized that this work at home with everyone doing his or her share contributed largely to the morale of the American soldiers. It was a great sustaining force. And it was after all, in the view of Mr. Baker, the virility of American soldiers brought up under American conditions of life that made these men, taken from the field, the factory and the office, manly forward looking and victorious soldiers that they have proved themselves to be.

Mr. Baker referred to the remarkable progress in the conditions relating to the health of the soldiers. No other army was ever like the American army. The percentage of deaths from disease during this war has been far less than in any other war, the percentage being about one-third as many as the deaths from casualties. Hence we see the stamina of the American soldiers, coupled with the splendid work of the physicians and nurses, all those in charge of the health of the men.

The underlying thought of Mr. Baker, as we take it, was that the fruits of the great victory would be

lost in this country unless in the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation the same spirit prompts the American people that developed during war. This means a broadness of vision and the submerging of selfishness. Mr. Baker showed how the war had developed the unselfish spirit. He recalled that the soldiers in the field had voted that selfishness was one of the cardinal sins.

Our people have developed a wonderful community spirit, a patriotic spirit, a morale that has not been surpassed. Suddenly put to the test, they were not found wanting. All this spirit, translated into the life of peace means a better country, a strong, a virile country, a healthful nation based in the last analysis upon good working conditions, absence of exploitation, the maintaining of fair standards of living, the subordination of greed and a general forward movement in actual welfare for which such organizations as that under whose auspices Secretary Baker visited Wilmington are laboring.

Fortunately the standards of our life were not materially reduced so as to affect the vitality or depress the spirits of our people. With the end of the war a new day dawns for the American people. And we believe the soldiers who have offered their lives for their country will bring to the vocations of peace that spirit which they have displayed upon the battlefield.

This means that as we have had victories in war we shall have victories in peace.



# BAKER LOPS OFF \$1,336,000,000 OF OUR WAR EXPENSE

That Amount Saved in Ten Days, War Secretary Informs Senator—Drastic Curtailment Will Be Continued.

CONTRACTS ARE CANCELLED,  
OVERTIME WORK HALTED.

Getting Soldiers Back to Their Homes as Early as Possible Now Chief Effort of Department, He Writes.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Drastic retrenchment already is in full swing at the War Department, according to a statement made to Senator Martin of Virginia by Secretary Baker. A saving of \$1,336,800,818 has been accomplished in ten days. A promise is made that this good work will extend to other executive departments and daily grow in development of beneficial results.

A letter from Secretary Baker was presented to the Senate by Mr. Martin, who remarked:

"It is a good beginning. There never was a greater necessity for curtailment in governmental expenditures than now."

## Baker Cites Curtailment.

The communication from Secretary Baker follows:

"I am writing this letter because I think as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations it is important that you should know of the steps so far taken by the War Department to cut down the expenditures of this department in view of the signing of the armistice which brought about a cessation of hostilities.

"The armistice was signed on the 11th of November. Up to and including to-day the War Department has cancelled contracts in process of execution effecting a total saving of \$408,900,818.

"On contracts which have been let but upon which no work had as yet been done, cancellations aggregate a saving of \$700,000,000.

"An order was made on the 11th of November cutting out all overtime and Sunday work. The amount saved by this order aggregates about \$2,900,000 a day.

"The foregoing amounts are exclusive of cancellations in aircraft production or in engines.

## Stop Making Planes.

"In the Bureau of Aircraft Production, orders have been telegraphed out stopping all production on a large number of items, including planes of various types, engines, parts and special instruments, which aggregate, in the estimated saving, \$225,000,000.

"In addition to the foregoing, plans have been made to begin the demobilization of the forces under arms in this country, and to begin returning at once to the United States such portions of the armed forces abroad as are not needed for the purposes of occupying enemy territory. How rapidly it will be possible to return soldiers from overseas cannot be immediately determined. The demobilization in this country, however, can proceed at once. Blanks have been distributed, physical examinations are being had and records made, so that within a period of two weeks 200,000 soldiers will have been demobilized, and thereafter the work will progress rapidly.

## Reduce Office Personnel.

"We are reducing the officer personnel of the army by discontinuing all commissions and honorably discharging officers whose services are no longer needed. The number possible to be dispensed with increases from day to day, and there will, of course, be a corresponding decrease in civilian employees.

"In the termination of contracts for supplies and material, the department is working in close harmony with the War Industries Board and the Department of Labor, in order that there may be the utmost freedom for the resumption of civil business and the most complete opportunity for labor released from war industries and military service to find suitable and profitable industrial and commercial employment.

"I have no doubt that within a few days the figures above set forth will show substantial increases and the savings effected will mount day by day. In general, it is my earnest desire to restore the soldiers to their homes and their civil occupations and to cut down as speedily and completely as possible the extraordinary expenditures which the War Department was obliged to undertake for the prosecution of the war.

"I have not set up here the details of the contracts cancelled because the list is long and individual items are not of special significance, but if at any time you desire to have detailed information it will give me great pleasure to supply it."

# Revoked War Orders Save Over Billion

Baker Estimates Overtime  
and Sunday Work Means  
\$2,500,000 Daily

Figures Are Due to  
Increase Rapidly

Secretary Plans Utmost  
Freedom for Labor to  
Find Other Work

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Savings through War Department readjustment orders, including cancellation of contracts, are estimated at \$1,336,000,000 by Secretary Baker, in a letter read to the Senate to-day by Senator Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

"On contracts which have been let, but upon which no work has as yet been done," Mr. Baker wrote, "cancellations aggregate a saving of \$700,000,000.

## Aircraft Curtailment

"An order was made on the 11th of November cutting out all overtime and Sunday work. The amount saved by this order aggregates about \$2,500,000 a day.

"In the bureau of aircraft production orders have been telegraphed stopping all production on a large number of items, including planes of various types, engines, parts and special instruments, which aggregate the estimated saving of \$225,000,000.

"In addition to the foregoing, plans have been made to begin the demobilization of the forces under arms in this country, and to begin returning at once to the United States such portions of the armed forces abroad as are not needed for the purpose of occupying enemy territory.

"How rapidly it will be possible for us at present to return soldiers from overseas cannot be immediately determined.

## Savings to Grow Daily

"In the termination of contracts for supplies and war material the War Department is working in close harmony with the War Industries Board and the Department of Labor in order that there may be the utmost freedom for the resumption of civil business and the most complete opportunity for labor released from war industries and military service to find suitable and profitable industrial and commercial employment.

"I have no doubt that within a few days the figures above set forth will show substantial increases and the savings effected will mount day by day. In general, it is my earnest desire to restore the soldiers to their homes and their civil occupations and to cut down as speedily and completely as possible the extraordinary expenditures which the War Department was obliged to undertake for the prosecution of the war.

"I have not set up here the details of the contracts cancelled because the list is long and the individual items are not of special significance."

ing document. There was a distinct feeling here, as expressed in cables a few weeks ago, that the United States was about to take this step, and it was believed in some quarters that it was part of Colonel House's mission to arrange for this.

## Hope U. S. Will Sign

Many people see in the latest note of the State Department to Self evidence of this hope being fulfilled. The average Frenchman (this does not include official opinion, which is, of course, a sealed book) is inclined to regard rather doubtfully the wide powers which have been conferred on Wilson in comparison with those exercised by their own President and other chiefs of Allied nations.

In this country, where Wilson is regarded with sincerest respect, it is felt that an extremely unkind blow has been dealt him to-day by publication in Jean Longuet's journal, "Le Populaire," of an open letter by Romain Rolland, in which that curiously wrong-headed genius calls on the American President to summon a congress of all humanity and himself preside as "arbitrator of the free peoples." No worse service could have been done to Wilson by those who insist upon calling themselves his warmest supporters. "Le Populaire," which is edited by the grandson of Karl Marx, is an organ of revolutionary Socialism, the viewpoint of which may be judged from the fact that it and "Humanité," the official Socialist organ, were the only newspapers in Paris whose offices were not beflagged in honor of the armistice. In the next column alongside of Rolland's hysterical letter to Wilson appears an appeal to the government for amnesty to Caillaux on the ground that his only crime is that he is a pacifist and a republican.



PLANE NEWS, NOVEMBER 23, 1918

## SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER INSPECTS THE 2nd A. I. C. DURING RECENT VISIT TO FRANCE



From right to left: General Bliss, former Chief of Staff; Lieut-Col. Fitz Gerald, C. O. 2nd A. I. C.; Secretary Baker; 1st Lieut. A. B. Johnson, Adjutant 2nd A. I. C.; Brig-Gen. Johnson Hagood (in foreground); Capt. H. Hardinge, S. C. Director Radio School, 2nd A. I. C.; (in rear) 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Reeves, A. S., Adjutant Observer's School, 2nd A. I. C.; Capt. E. R. Spiegel, A. S. Engineering Officer, 2nd A. I. C.



## FOR WOMEN'S CORPS TO AID AT CAMPS

Fosdick Sends Baker a Plan for  
Organization on Lines of  
the British "Waacs."

### PLENTY OF SERVICE AHEAD

Recent Survey Shows 13,047 Women  
Workers in 54 Areas and  
Many Occupations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Because of the lack of system in hiring women workers for military camps and the lack of uniformity in housing and recreational facilities for them, Raymond E. Fosdick, Chairman of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, has recommended to Secretary Baker the formation of an enlisted corps of women, self-administrative but responsible to the General Staff of the Army, to handle women's work in the camps. A report submitted by him to the Secretary of War suggests an organization modeled on the lines of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps of Great Britain, the so-called "Waacs" or "Tommywaacs."

While the end of the war precludes the necessity for training women for work overseas, there will still be a great need for them at the cantonments and military camps, not only to release returning soldiers for industrial use but to perform tasks for which they are better fitted than men. The period of demobilization, during which the camps will be in full use, will cover many months, so the proposed new corps would have full opportunity to justify its formation by service.

A recent survey of fifty-four military areas employing women where the Commission on Training Camp Activities has a fixed post worker showed that there were 13,047 women employees in these areas alone. Five months before a survey had been made of thirty-two of these camps. In that five months period there had been an increase of 3,010 women employees, an increase of 88.86 per cent. These women serve as cooks, clerks, librarians, telephone and telegraph operators, nurses, waitresses, dietitians, laundresses, seamstresses, chemists, and bacteriologists. Also in each camp there are women representatives of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., or the War Camp Community Service. While the average number of women employed in the camps is 236, one camp has 2,325, one has only 25.

#### Definite Policy in England.

England since 1915 has had a definite Government policy regarding the employment of women in such capacities, but in this country, Mr. Fosdick's report says, employment has been largely accidental, dependent on local conditions. In England early in 1915 it was discovered that the withdrawal of army cooks to serve as fighters brought about a great waste of food by the inexperienced men who succeeded them, and resulted in dirty cook houses and ill-prepared meals. The Women's Legion was formed to supply cooks. The scheme worked and was rapidly extended, so that early in 1917 there were 6,000 women employed as cooks and waitresses in about 200 camps in the United Kingdom.

These women became the nucleus of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the purpose of which was defined as "to effect substitution of women for soldiers in certain employments throughout units, formations and offices administered by the Army Council at home and at the bases and on the lines of communication overseas. The regimental employments in which it is intended that women of the W. A. A. C. will be substituted for men are as follows: Officers' messes, clerks, sergeants' messes, tailors, quartermasters' stores, regimental institutes orderlies."

By June of this year there were 40,000 women enrolled in the W. A. A. C. performing functions from those of cook to those of vulcanizer, gardener, and groom. The largest branches of the service were the household and clerical sections. Women were recruited for the corps through the official employment agencies, and were enlisted only after

a thorough investigation as to character and qualifications. After a thorough intensive training they were put into field work, from which they were advanced to executive places according to ability.

This comprehensive system met the difficulties which have been encountered here in the utilization of women workers in military areas. Among forty-seven areas reporting, only two had uniform system of selection of workers for all camps. Nurses everywhere were supplied by the army or the Red Cross; telephone operators by the various telephone companies. Three camps and six training stations obtained their clerical workers through the civil service; in others only a personal interview, a letter of recommendation or oral recommendation by a local employment agency was necessary to obtain employment.

In no case was there physical or mental examination. In many instances wives and mothers of soldiers were used for cooks, seamstresses, telegraph operators, and the like, and in one camp they had preference over other applicants. There has also been a complete lack of uniformity as to housing conditions, some areas reporting no women living within military boundaries, while others housed nurses and hospital employees, and still others took in Red Cross or Y. W. C. A. representatives and domestics employed by those organizations or officers' families.

In four, telephone operators lived on the reservations in buildings rented by the telephone companies for their exclusive use; while in one instance volunteer players lived within the military zone. A generally high standard of supervision was maintained by the companies for the telephone operators. Nurses were under army regulations enforced by the head nurse. Other women employees were under no supervision. There were scant recreation facilities for any.

Mr. Fosdick's report recommends:

That all women employed on military areas in the United States be organized, through voluntary enlistment, into a corps similar to Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

That this corps be called the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

That it be a self-administrative organization, auxiliary to the army, and responsible to the General Staff through the Adjutant General.

That the plan for its development include the application of strict discipline, modeled on military lines, through rules and regulations formulated by the head of the corps, and enforced by its own administrative machinery.

The adoption of this plan is urged, in order:

To establish some form of uniform regulation for the women employed on military areas, as a protection to them, as well as to the men in training.

To raise the standard of service now being rendered by women employees on military areas, through proper selection and supervision of these women by trained experts.

To assure better results in certain lines of service for which women are better fitted than men. This implies the substitution of women for men as cooks, laundry workers, in general housework and the Reclamation Department, &c.

To provide for the possible utilization of women's service overseas. In this connection it should be said that the women who may be sent overseas to serve the army as clerks, stenographers, &c., will need to be carefully organized in order to fit into the army scheme.

To release men for active service by the employment of women wherever they may be substituted for men.

It is suggested that the corps be organized with a chief controller at the head, to represent the corps to the Army General Staff and to be the final authority in matters of administration. Under the chief controller would be a deputy chief controller and two assistant chief controllers and a corps council, with controllers in charge of inspection, recruiting, equipment, training, housing, health and welfare, and finance. The field organizations would be under area controllers situated at the various army department headquarters. This is, in brief, the organization of the "Waacs" of the United Kingdom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1918.

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Send This  
Paper Home

## Camp Dix Times

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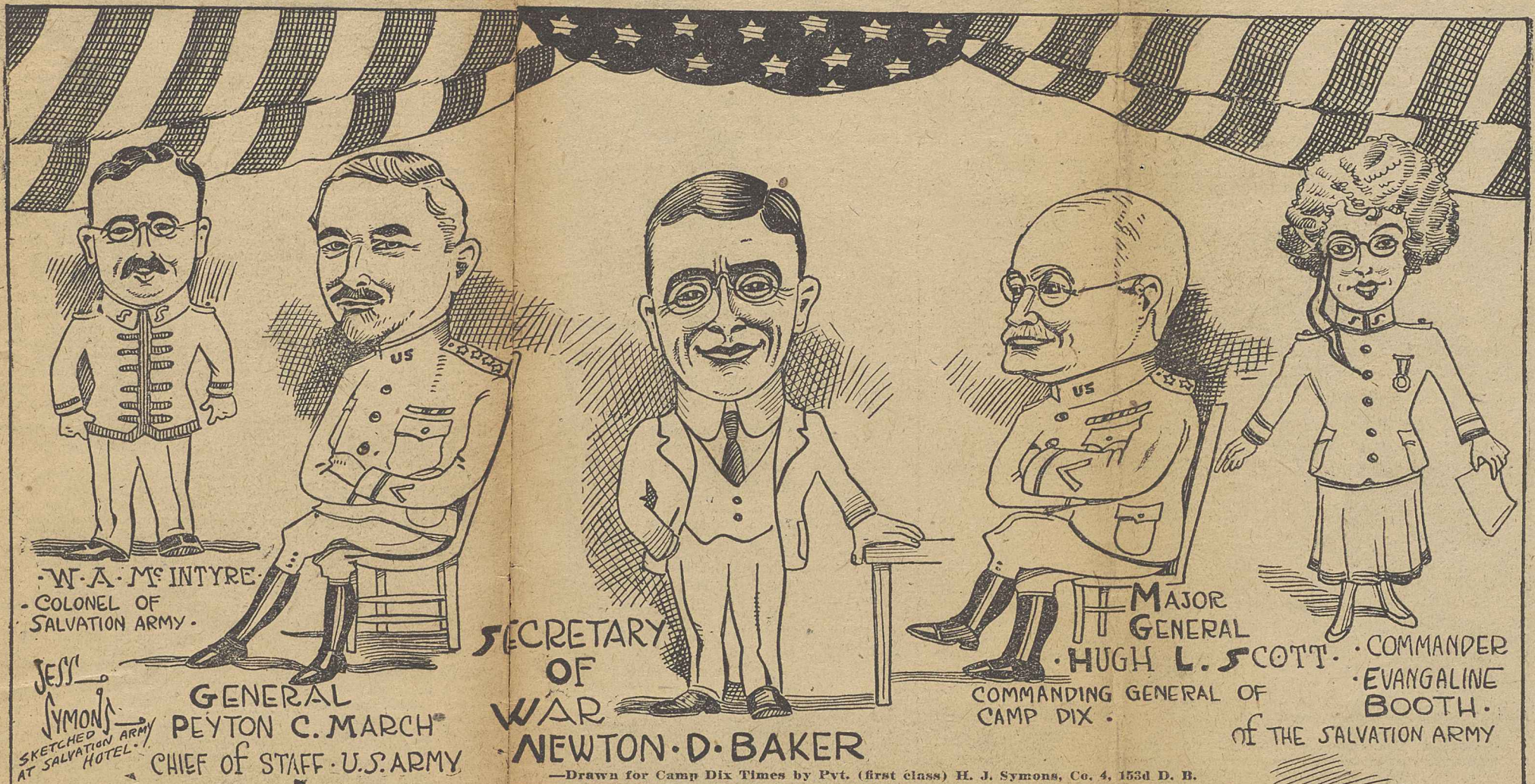
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VOL. II.

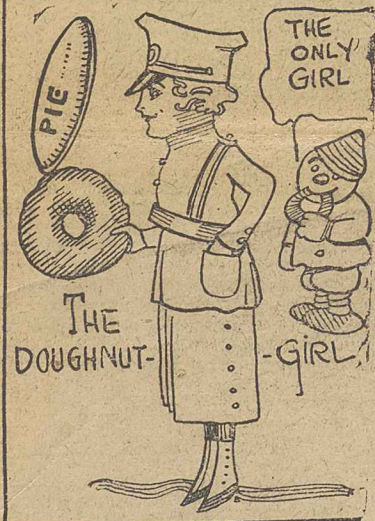
Camp Dix, N. J., November 27, 1918.

Two Cents Per Copy  
Special Mail Rates No. 9.

## AT THE OPENING OF THE SALVATION ARMY HOTEL, WRIGHTSTOWN.



—Drawn for Camp Dix Times by Pvt. (first class) H. J. Symons, Co. 4, 153d D. B.

Y. M. C. A. HELPING  
MEN LOCATE JOBSFree Employment Bureaus Are  
Established For Soldiers  
Mustered Out

"What is being done to find jobs for the men discharged from Camp Dix?" was one of the first questions asked by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker during his visit to Camp Dix.

He was informed that Camp Dix was the first to institute a systematic method for assuring every soldier of immediate employment after doffing the khaki uniform.

Simultaneous with the signing of the armistice, Secretary H. A. Townsend, educational director of the Y. M. C. A., Camp Dix, had put into operation the plan he has originated and developed.

Letters have been sent out to the various Y. M. C. A.'s and newspapers throughout the industrial sections of the country requesting them to get in touch with the big employers of labor in their districts, ascertain their needs and communicate them to Mr. Townsend. Thus the men who need employment and the employers who need the men can get together by correspondence.

Great as is the value of this service to both employer and employee, there is absolutely no charge of any kind made to either. This service is part of the Y. M. C. A. activities.

## THANKSGIVING AT K. OF C.

A solemn High Mass will be held Thanksgiving morn at 10 o'clock in the auditorium of the K. of C. Headquarters.

CONDUCT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS  
PRAISED BY SECRETARY OF WAR  
AT SALVATION ARMY DEDICATION

"Spoonng Gallery for Sweethearts Is Provided," Says Colonel McIntyre at Camp Dix.

To American youth the Salvation Army once represented earnest men and women, martial bands and missionary work. More recently it stood for savory doughnuts and sweet Army lassies.

But the Salvation Army also stands for sweethearts.

So Dix was informed last Thursday at the dedication of the Salvation Army Military Hostel in Wrightstown by Miss Evangaline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, and by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

And because it does it has given the second floor of its new \$100,000 hotel—a mezzanine balcony—over to the soldiers and their sweethearts. In the phraseology of Miss Booth herself it is to be the "whispering gallery," the "human nature circle," or, as Colonel McIntyre frankly characterized it a "spoonng gallery," where sweet nothings can pass from ear to ear with none the wiser.

Of course, there will be chaperons! The amiable postess, Mrs. George H. Read, the wife of Major-General Read, and some twelve or more Salvation Army lassies, uniformed, will be in charge of the building.

The dedicatory exercises at the new hotel Thursday morning brought out a throng of notables, one of whom, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced that Camp Dix was under consideration as a permanent camp—a step advocated by Major-General Scott.

Colonel William McIntyre, Salvation Army officer, was chairman of the exercises, and with him on the platform were Mr. Baker, Miss Booth, General March, Major General Hugh L. Scott, commandant of Camp Dix; Brigadier General W. S. Scott, in charge of 153 Depot Brigade; Colonel Lindsey, of the 153 Depot Brigade; Colonel White, executive officer; Captains Harbeson and Flynn, aids to General Scott, and Captain Barratt, Assistant Camp Adjutant; Mrs. H. L. Scott, Mrs. Reed, staff officers of the Salvation Army, officials and representatives of all the welfare organizations.

Colonel McIntyre pointed out the great need for a building such as has been opened. He said he had been in Wrightstown often at midnight, with no lodging place in prospect. The hostel can care for 200 transients overnight—relatives of soldiers.

Again, the hostel will have an in-

March Promises to Send  
Men Home Rapidly

"You men of Camp Dix have been called here to serve abroad, but our fortunes have been such that it was not necessary, and you were not allowed that great opportunity. However, you were here and ready to do your part in that great struggle, and you deserve the thanks of the country just the same.

"We are going to send you home just as fast as we can. It will require some time, but I am sure that you have the patience of good soldiers, and before long you will be back in civil life.

"Camp Dix has made a good name and you can feel proud of having been here. At the present time it is one of the cantonments under consideration with a view toward making it permanent."—J. J. S.

formation bureau, saving visitors hours of time in seeking their friends in camp. The Salvation Army officer told of his wife's experience in finding her own son, when she was compelled to walk three hours through another camp before she found him.

"Finally," he said, "the soldiers of Camp Dix will have their 'human nature gallery,' the mezzanine floor where spoonng in a cozy corner under subdued light will not be considered amiss.

"A stenographic department will be employed and the girls will write letters for the boys in the Base Hospital, returning them typed for their signatures.

"Everything will be supplied at exact cost and that does not include interest on our investment. The building is being paid for by funds supplied by the public.

"The Salvation Army's welfare work until this year has been mostly overseas, but as soon as funds became available we extended the work to U. S. Army camps.

"And if Camp Dix is made a permanent cantonment for military training, we are willing—I believe Commander Booth will agree—to turn the building over to the government."

Miss Booth called attention to the presence of three generals and a Secretary of War on the platform. "How happy we are this morning!" she said. "How are hearts are bounding with gratitude to God and our comrades overseas for the great over-

(Continued on Page Two.)

"What You Get Out of This War Is What America Will Get Out of It," Says Baker.

Out of the greatest of wars will come a new international philosophy—the overthrow of the fallacy that states have no morals.

Such will be the war's gains for nations, according to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. For the American soldier, its results must be measured in newly acquired virtues and strengthened character, purged under the white-hot iron of sacrifice.

Mr. Baker summarized the achievements of American arms at the dedicatory exercises in the Salvation Army Military Hostel, at Wrightstown, Thursday.

But before he did, he bit a big segment from a Salvation Army doughnut passed up to him, and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, found relish in another.

His admiration for the doughnut is exceeded only by his appreciation of the doughboy.

Said Mr. Baker: "They not only fight like heroes but they live like gentlemen!

"I have seen them going to the scene of action. They romped into it, so high and elastic their spirit, so dauntless their courage. I'm proud of them. I'm just as proud of the community spirit surrounding them as I am of martial successes."

On the significance of victory, Mr. Baker commented:

"I am not so concerned what the United States has done or what the United States will get out of the war, as I am about what you are going to get out of it. What the United States gets out of it, after all, is what you get out of it.

"We have set the stage of the world so that, when the peace conference opens, all cluttering superstition may be thrown aside. A free field will exist for the writing down of the relations of states.

"We have at last vindicated two things:

"First, the philosophy that states, to endure, must be just to their own citizens and to their obligations to one another.

"Secondly, we've whipped into its kennel the old and fraudulent belief that states have no morals, that the king can do no wrong.

"It took a large loss of life. It took the concentrated energies of a civilized world which had to abandon thought of industrial competition. Men had to abandon thought of selves. The investment we made in that victory was very great, measured in human life. I have seen

(Continued on Page Two.)

HAVE YOU HEARD  
LATEST RUMOR?

This Story Tells When You're

Be Discharged—

Maybe!

Ever since that joyous day when the government announced the speedy demobilization of the U. S. Army, the Rumor Factories and Misinformation Bureaus have been working double time.

One can hear everything desired and undesired at Camp Dix during these days of uncertainty. We will eat Thanksgiving turkey in civilian clothes—we won't. Somebody who saw somebody that passed by headquarters two days ago said they are going to use us across the Rhine in discouraging the goose step. And somebody else got it straight from Washington that we were to be used in building the Bolsheviks in Siberia, and he knew the story was true because he knew a fellow who was planning to raise the sheep for the sheep skin coats which we were to use, and—

Many soldiers have the impression that when the mustering out day comes, they will all be paraded down to the mustering office, and there they will turn in their equipment, and while the bands play stirring tunes they will file past the Commanding General who will hand them their discharges together with a few well chosen words about the humble gratitude of a great republic for their inestimable services.

But the method really followed out is more efficient if not quite so picturesque.







Tank Boys, Look  
For Your Photo  
In This Number

# Camp Dix Times

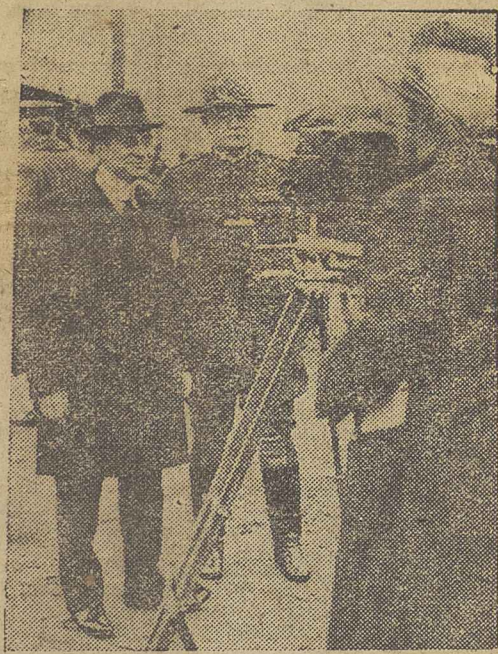
Some Snapshots  
of War Chiefs  
Taken at Dix



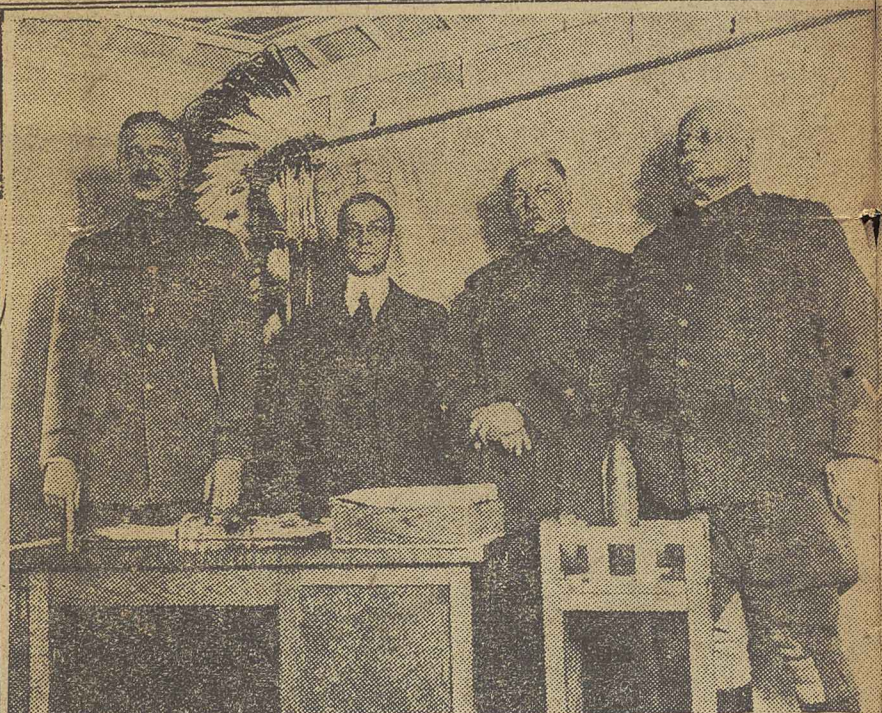
!TOOT! TOOT! HONK! HOMEWARD BOUND.



BOYS BIDDING CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICER,  
CAPTAIN B.M. BARRON "GOOD BYE"



SECRETARY BAKER and  
MAJ. GEN SCOTT WERE  
TARGETS FOR THE MOVING  
PICTURE MAN.

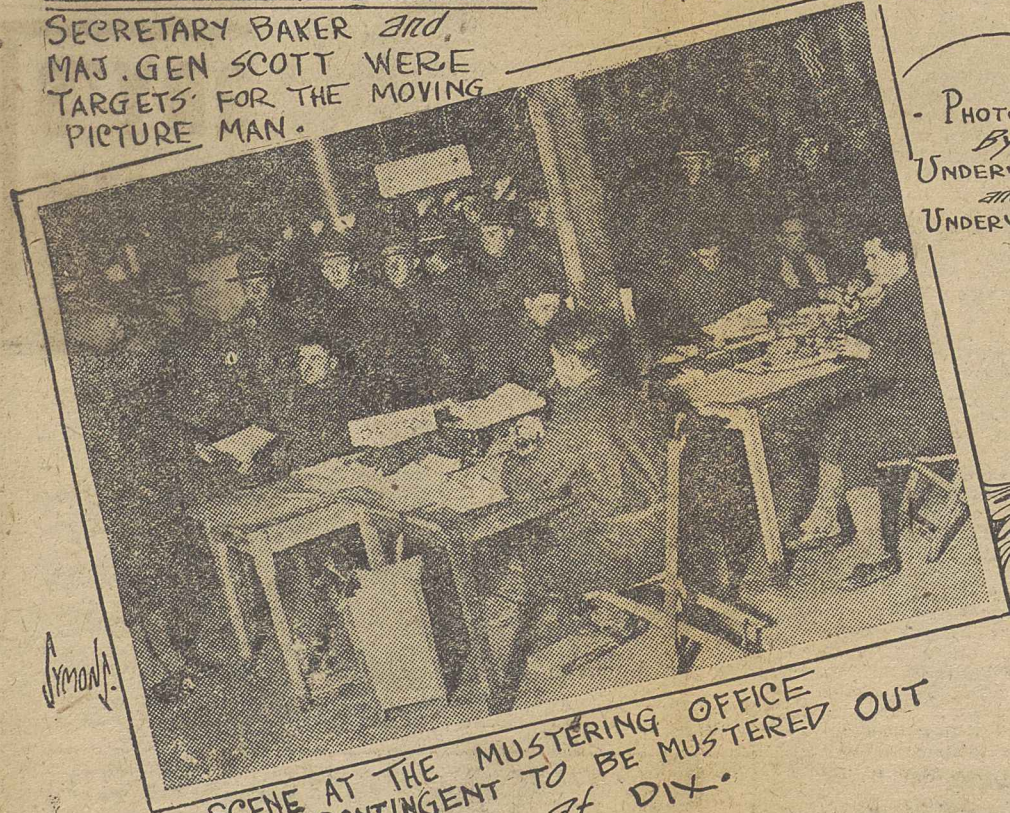


GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH, SECT'Y OF WAR BAKER,  
BRIG. GEN W. S. SCOTT and MAJ. GEN HUGH L. SCOTT.



CAPTAINS FLYNN and  
HARBESON - AIDES TO  
THE CAMP COMMANDER.

PHOTOS  
By  
UNDERWOOD  
and  
UNDERWOOD



SCENE AT THE MUSTERING OFFICE  
FIRST CONTINGENT TO BE MUSTERED OUT  
AT DIX.



"SO LONG RIFLES"



CAPT B.R. MURPHY  
CAMP ATHLETIC OFFICERJEFF SMITH  
BOXING INSTRUCTOR

## SPORTS

SOL METZGER  
Y.M.C.A. ATHLETIC DIRECTORSERGT MAXWELL  
BAUMANN  
WRESTLING INSTRUCTORATHLETIC STARS  
IN TANK CORPS

There never was a more wide-awake or snappier bunch of men to enter this camp than the gang of healthy Americans that blew into cantonment last week as members of the Tank Corps. They came from Camp Colt, at Gettysburg, Pa., and from the moment they struck camp they amazed the soldiers here by their snappy work.

The "Tankers," with the "treat 'em rough" slogan, originated by Cartoonist Joe Cunningham, formerly of the Philadelphia North American, but now a member of Uncle Sam's Army, also brought with them a great collection of athletic stars who didn't waste a second's time getting into the sport activities of our camp.

There are many noted men in the ranks. A great many former college football stars whose names resounded from coast to coast are in the corps and there are numerous others from other branches of sporting activity.

Among the commissioned personnel are Lieutenants Dick Marshall, Gene Cofall and Jack Agar. These are only a few whose names could be collected in time for this issue of the Camp Dix Times, the soldiers' favorite paper.

Marshall will be recognized as the great quarterback and track star of the University a few years ago. Dick, a short, husky individual, was one of the best football men ever turned out by the Red and Blue institution. He performed many heroic deeds on the gridiron, two notable performances standing out in the writer's mind being the runs he made against the Carlisle Indians and Michigan Wolverines a few years ago.

Marshall, playing quarterback for Penn., was rushed into the game in the last few minutes with Carlisle, leading by the score of 7 to 0. This was several seasons ago when the Redskins were feared by every college in the country, having as their coach Glen Warner, the wily coaching genius, and with wonderful Jim Thorpe as captain.

Marshall took an Indian kick away down in the corner of the gridiron, almost on Penn's goal line, and by a remarkable run, zigzagged down the field, throwing off tackler after tackler, and eluding the whole team, he scored a touchdown that enabled Penn to tie the Indians, 7 to 7.

He repeated this same performance a short time after while playing against Michigan.

Marshall was also a bear on the cinder path and scored many points for old Penn in the 100 and 220-yard races in dual meets and in the intercollegiate.

Lieutenant Cofall will be recognized as the meteor sprung by Notre Dame University a season or two ago. Cofall played in the Notre Dame backfield and many a time he shattered the hopes of rival colleges and their adherents by dashing around the ends or battering his way through the line for good gains and touchdowns.

Lieutenant Agar was a whale of a football star for Chicago University a few years ago and with this sort of men leading them into action its no wonder the Tank Corps is such a snappy collection of men. Lipman, the former Colgate star, is also a member of the gang.

Big league baseball contributed three corking good men to the ranks. Patsy Flaherty, the old National League pitcher and outfielder, who was famous a dozen years ago as a player, but who in later years was a coach and scout, is a private in the ranks.

Low Moren, the "millionaire pitcher" of the Phillies and Cincinnati Nationals a few years ago, is also a private. Moren hasn't played baseball for several seasons, but when he was up there he was quite a star.

Sam Agnew, who is a sergeant in the ranks, is a former big league catcher.—J. J. D.

## Dix Champions

Here are the lads who are recognized as the legitimate boxing champions of this cantonment and who will defend the laurels in the big boxing tournament to start here on December 2.

"Buddy" Dunn, 13th Co., bantamweight.

"Red" Mack, 6th Co., featherweight.

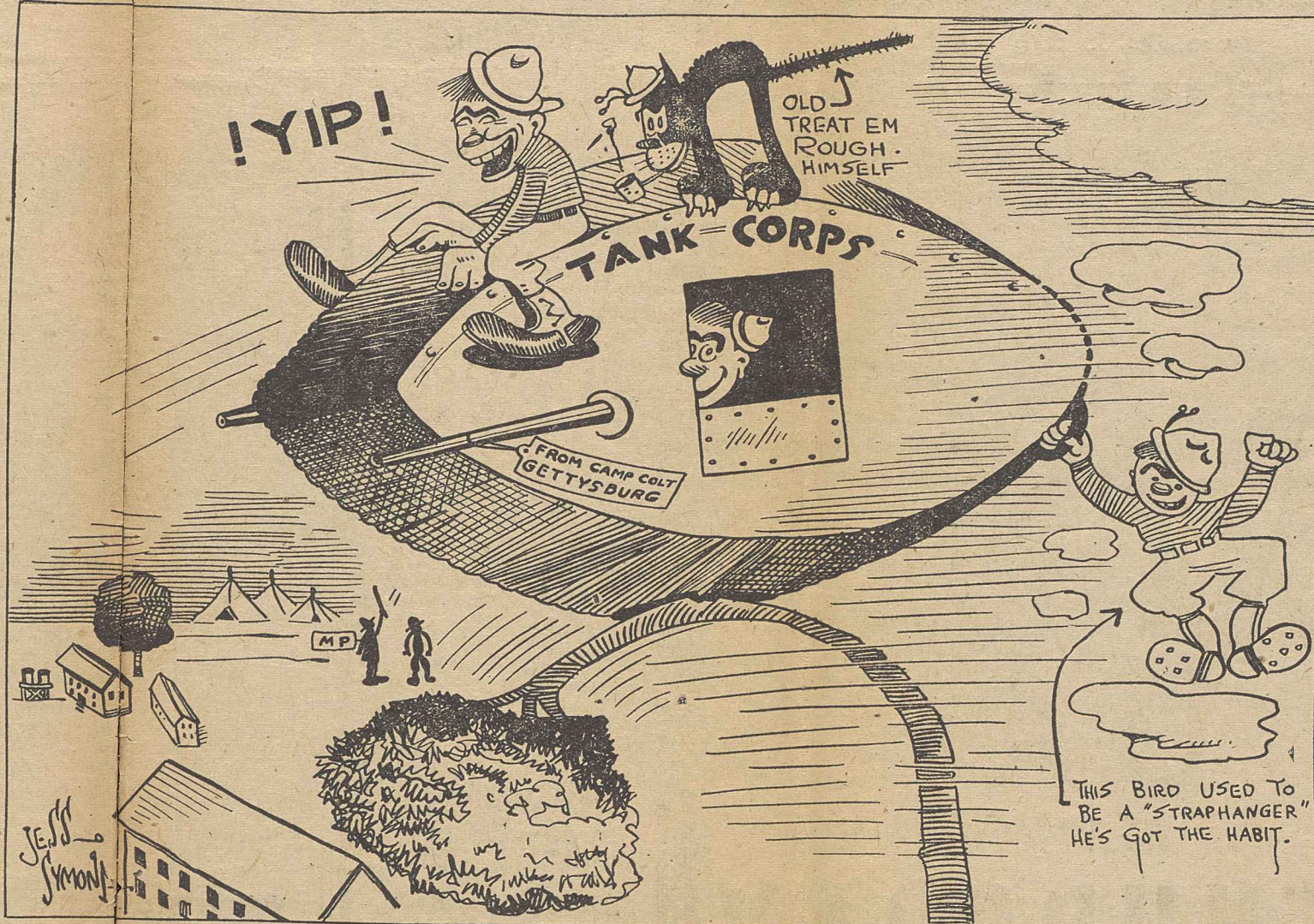
Frankie Wilson, 19th Co., lightweight.

Joe Cassidy, 13th Co., welterweight.

Joe Mooney, 39th Co., middleweight.

"Cook" Sullivan, 2d Co., light heavyweight.

No claimant for the heavyweight title.



—Drawn for Camp Dix Times by Pvt. (first class) H. J. Symons, Co. 4, 153d D. B.

JAKE! SET THE TABLE—WE HAVE COMPANY FOR THANKSGIVING

ALBRIGHT STARS IN  
DIX VICTORY, 12-0

Led to the attack by Lieut. Tommy Albright, the Camp Dix football team brought down the Hazelhurst Field fliers from Mincola at the Brooklyn ball park last Sunday afternoon in a bitterly contested football grapple, 12 to 0.

Albright, the former Brown University star, was the whole show. He ripped gaps through the Mincola line; he tore around the ends for big gains; he threw forward passes accurately to his own men and broke up those of rivals; he played quarterback and guided the team in a masterful way and above all he scored both touchdowns.

It was a gala day and the local soldier boys came through gloriously. Never once did Hazelhurst threaten the Dix goal line, while in the only two real attempts Dix had, Albright made them good by crossing the line for touchdowns.

Just before the game Sergeant Coombs, the daring aviator who recently won the Liberty race flew high over the field to drop a football from high in the clouds into a large American flag held spread out, but the wind carried the pigskin not only away from the flag but out of the field entirely.

Lieutenant Albright went over the "top" for Dix in the second period after the Aviators had been pushed back to their 12-yard line. He smashed his way through centre and guard for the score.

The next tally came in the first few minutes of the final period. He intercepted a Mincola forward pass intended for Right End Montgomery and the Camp Dix star wriggled his way through the rival team and dashed 35 yards down the field for the second and last touchdown of the fray.

Preceding the game there was a band concert by two bands from the Hazelhurst Flying Field, and the musicians helped cheer up the shivering crowd by their snappy playing.

CAPTAIN BIVENS IS  
VETERAN OF 32 YEARS

Captain Horace W. Bivens, commanding the 413th Reserve Labor Battalion, has just completed 32 years of soldiering—perhaps the longest record held by any colored man in the army of the United States.

Captain Bivens is a veteran of the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrections. After six years in retirement, he was commissioned a captain on September 18.

The thirty-second year of his service ended on the day the armistice was signed.

His family lives in Billings, Montana.—Wm. McE.

CAMP DIX BOXING CHAMPIONS MUST  
DEFEND TITLE; ARRANGE TOURNEY

(By Private John J. Dugan.)

Boxing champions at this cantonment will be unable to pull a "Jess Willard" and hang on to their titles forever. Captain Murphy, camp athletic officer, and Jeff Smith, the boxing instructor, have gotten everything ready for the big boxing tournament to start here on December 2.

One of the rules, the principal one of all in fact, require a boxing champion to defend his title within two weeks after being challenged, and if he doesn't he will forfeit the crown.

All camp boxing championships will be decided by six-round bouts to a referee's decision, and any boxer professional and such others as may qualify by winning novice tournaments are eligible to challenge the said champions.

GOLD MEDALS FOR WINNERS. It has been decided upon to present Gold Medals to all men winning the championships. The medal will become his permanent property and will not be taken away from him if he is beaten in competition.

Jeff Smith, who has taught hundreds of men how to handle their fists since he has been in this camp, will help train any aspirant who desires to avail himself of the opportunity. Mr. Smith can be gotten thru the Camp Athletic Office. Arrangements have been made for the training of the boxers.

The Novice Tournament will begin on Monday night, December 2, and will continue regularly each week, and will be staged in the various Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts.

The schedule follows: Mondays, Y-2, Y-7, Y-9; Tuesdays, K. of C. 1; Wednesdays, Y-1, Y-5, Y-8; Thursdays, Y-6, Y Auditorium; Fridays, Y-3, Y-4, K. of C. 4.

The weight limit in each class has been decided upon as follows: Bantamweight, 115 pounds; featherweight, 125 pounds; lightweight, 135 pounds; welterweight, 145 pounds; middleweight, 160 pounds; light-heavyweight, 175 pounds; heavyweight, all over 175 pounds.

When sufficient preliminaries have been conducted to make possible semi-finals and final bouts, these will be held in the K. of C. Hut No. 1 and in the Y Auditorium. The winners of novice tournaments become eligible to challenge the camp champions and are unable to re-enter novice contests.

The novice winners will be awarded appropriate bronze medals suitably engraved.

LAY DOWN SET OF RULES.

The following are the rules and regulations governing the boxing matches and tournaments; arranged by the War Department.

1—The recreational secretaries of the various buildings will be responsible for the promotion and conduct-

ing of the tournaments in their respective buildings.

2—All athletic officers will co-operate with the various recreational secretaries in order to stimulate competition and to have as many men as possible enter.

3—Athletic officers will take the necessary steps to acquaint their men with the conditions of the tournaments and to have as many men as possible enter.

4—The necessary clothing for the contestants will be furnished.

5—All entries will be made in the various K. of C. and Y. M. C. A. buildings according to the areas served, and all entries for the first tournament must be in by Saturday next.

## END INDEFINITE FURLONGHS.

The granting of industrial and farm furloughs as previously authorized by the War Department has been discontinued.

Ice  
Cream

Drinks, Cigars, Candy, Decorations, etc., supplied for Parties and Entertainments.

## Cramer's

Wrightstown, N. J.  
Phone 32.

HARRY'S  
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SHINE  
PARLOR

All Late Magazines.  
All Daily Papers.  
Reco Amusement Building  
Wrightstown, N. J.  
HARRY COHEN, Prop.

## BEST POOL ROOM IN WRIGHTSTOWN

## 20 -- POOL TABLES -- 20

Always a Lively Crowd at

## RECO AMUSEMENT CO.

Steam Heated Rooms Upstairs, by Day, Week or Month.  
WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J.



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Wilson Reluctant to Deplete Cabinet Too Much While He Is Away.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1918.



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Senator Ashurst of Arizona, Democrat: "There has been some talk of such a committee, but it has been rather nebulous. It would not be admitted to the conference, anyway. It would be treated with politeness, and would be welcomed abroad, but it would not be allowed to sit at the conference. The President, through his Ambassadors, Secretaries or delegates formulates the treaty. The Senate under the Constitution has nothing to do with the treaty until the President sends it in. The President can withdraw a treaty at any time. I have been studying the question very closely for three or four days. It is also true, by the way, that a treaty is superior to every other law, even though it is passed upon by only one house of Congress."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1918.



THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# MAYOR URGES BAKER TO CHECK SOLDIERS

Appeals to Daniels Also to Aid  
in Preventing Further  
Outbreaks.

## ENRIGHT THREATENS FORCE

Police, He Says, Will Use Machine  
Guns, if Necessary, to Preserve  
the Public Peace.

Mayor Hylan has called upon the Federal authorities to prevent outbreaks by soldiers and sailors such as marked the meetings of Socialists at Madison Square Garden Monday night and in the Palm Garden in East Fifty-eighth Street on Tuesday night. Already seventy-two men have been detailed to assist the Police Department in curbing the men in the service.

The Mayor's appeal was addressed to Secretaries Baker and Daniels, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel B. Usher, Commandant of the Third Naval District. The Mayor in his letter said it had been the custom of the police "to show extreme courtesy to men in uniform and we had always expected that they would reciprocate by conducting themselves in an orderly and lawful manner." At the present time, he added, many of the soldiers and sailors seem to think that the fact that they are in uniform gives to them the right "to conduct themselves as they please."

"It has become necessary for me," the Mayor concluded, "to issue orders to the police to accord the same treatment to men in uniform as to citizens when they become disorderly and incite riots. \* \* \* I appeal to the Federal authorities to make immediate arrangements whereby the soldiers and sailors are kept under their control while they are in uniform and until they are discharged from the army and navy."

Mayor Hylan enclosed copies of a letter which Police Commissioner Enright had written to him calling attention to what he termed "the continued lawless conduct of uniformed soldiers and sailors in this city." The Commissioner said:

"There was a large meeting on Nov. 25 of the Socialists at Madison Square Garden. The meeting was progressing peacefully when about 500 soldiers, some armed with clubs, attempted to force an entrance into the west side of the building to break up the meeting and avenge some rumored insult to the American

flag, which had never occurred. This large force of well-trained, hardened men would undoubtedly have prevailed against the foot police present had it not been for the foresight which provided a squadron of mounted police, who, together, finally dispersed the soldiers, thanks to the able manner in which the soldiers were handled. They merely broke some panes of glass and made an abortive attempt to batter down the doors.

"The approaching demobilization in the so-called 'good-bye' camps in this vicinity presents serious problems. They promise, unless we receive decisive co-operation from the Federal Government, to promote serious disorder and make difficult work for the police force of this city. The past encounters we have had with them invited the same rigorous measures that are demanded in dealing with lawless and riotous elements, whatever their character, and if the use of nightsticks, revolvers or perhaps even machine guns is necessary to preserve the public peace the police will be compelled to employ them."

# BAKER GOES TO PARIS LATER

Will Take Wilson's Place  
at Conference When  
President Returns.

## MARSHALL STAYS IN CAPITAL

Says He Has No Intention  
Whatever of Being a "Bol-  
shevist President."

## REPUBLICANS NOT PLEASED

Criticise White's Selection as  
Not Being Adequate Rec-  
ognition of the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In an extremely brief statement the executive offices of the White House tonight announced he names of the men who would represent the United States at the international peace conference in France. There will be five Commissioners as follows:

WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

EDWARD M. HOUSE, the present representative of President Wilson in the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

HENRY WHITE, former Ambassador to Italy and France.

General TASKER H. BLISS, military adviser of the Supreme War Council.

That President Wilson would head the delegation as a full-fledged delegate had already been told in Washington dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES. As told in THE TIMES also, the President's place on the American Peace Commission will be taken after he leaves France by Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War.

It had been the President's intention to have Mr. Baker accompany the other peace delegates to France, with authority to serve as a Commissioner at the peace table from the beginning of the conference, but, as a result of consideration of the subject by the President and Secretary Baker last week, it was decided that Mr. Baker should remain in Washington while the President was away.

Baker to Advise McAdoo's Successor.

This decision was due to the fact that the new Secretary of the Treasury, whose nomination is expected to go to the Senate on Monday or Tuesday, will be the senior member of the Cabinet in order of legal precedence, and it was thought wiser to give him the benefit of Mr. Baker's greater experience for the period of the President's absence. Another consideration was that the absence of so many members of the Cabinet while the President was out of the country would tend to weaken the Executive Government.

There has been much criticism of the President's announced intention to visit Europe, and it was realized that this criticism would be emphasized if any considerable number of members of the Cabinet accompanied the President on his European journey.

This consideration accounts for the selection of General Bliss as one of the Peace Commissioners. The President originally contemplated confining the personnel of the Peace Commission to members of his Cabinet and one prominent Republican.

Subsequently it was decided to appoint Colonel House on the delegation and not give him the status, as contemplated, of personal representative of the President at the place where the Peace Conference was in session. Then President Wilson decided to appoint himself as a peace delegate, which would leave only two Cabinet officers to be members of the commission.

The President's apparent inclination was to have David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, as a member of the delegation, but he decided to substitute General Bliss. Both the President and the Secretary of War have a high regard for General Bliss, and their great confidence in him has been manifested.

Mr. White is appointed as a Republican in recognition of that party, following the precedent established in appointing Senator George Gray of Delaware as a member of the Spanish War Peace Commission in recognition of the Democratic Party. There were three Senators in the McKinley Commission. No Senator is a member of President Wilson's.

Republicans Not Pleased.

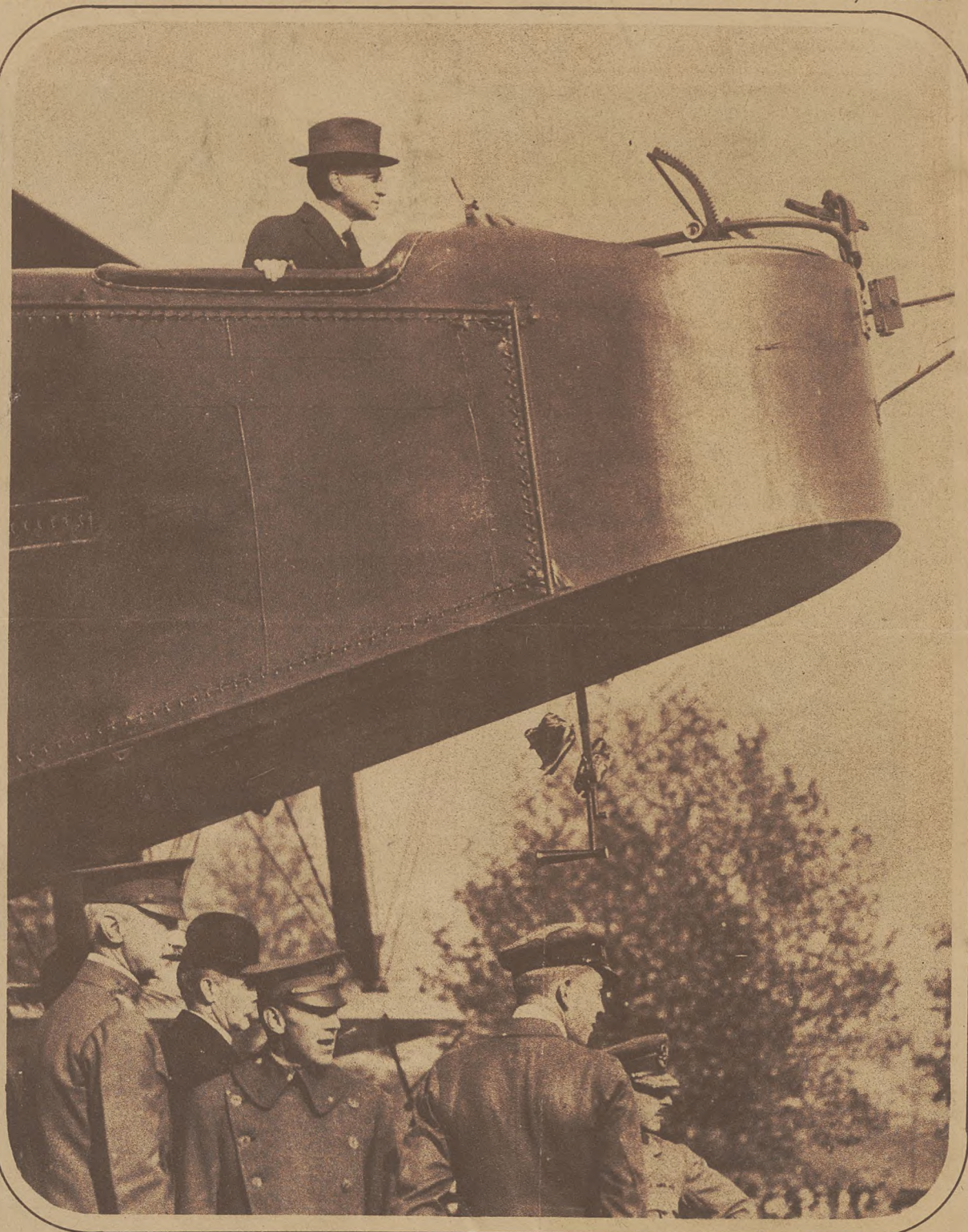
While he has many friends among leading Republicans, including Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the selection of Mr. White is bound to create criticism among Republican Congressmen, particularly among the Senators. He has never been identified prominently with his party's affairs, and there was a widespread feeling in Republican circles in Washington that the President should have chosen William H. Taft, Elihu Root, or Charles E. Hughes. Nobody doubts Mr. White's ability as a diplomatist and ex-



*Sunday Star*

LANOGRAVURE SECTION.

DECEMBER 1, 1918.



Secretary Baker in the observer's seat of the Handley-Page.



DECEMBER 4, 1918

# BAKER CAN'T TELL IF CASUALTY LISTS ARE HELD OVERSEA

Pershing Has Been Urged Repeatedly to Hurry Them, and They Are Given Out Soon as Received, He Tells Senators.

ACCURACY WAS ESSENTIAL,  
MORE SO THAN WAS SPEED,

Senators Wonder Why Names of Only 100,000 Have Been Published When 262,693 Casualties Have Been Announced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Baker, appearing before the Senate Military Committee to-day to explain the delay in completing the publication of American casualties overseas, said he thought most of the unreported names were those of men slightly wounded and that they would come by mail.

The Senators were unable to understand why only something over 100,000 names have been published, when it has been officially announced that the casualties number 262,693. The Secretary said every effort consistent with accuracy was made to prevent delay, and that Gen. Pershing had been urged repeatedly to expedite his lists, sending the names of the dead first.

"The department from the beginning," Mr. Baker said, "has never held up, withheld or delayed giving out casualty lists. Our policy has been to give a complete statement as soon as possible."

## All Nations Find it Hard.

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, and Assistant Secretary Keppel were with the Secretary. Mr. Keppel said the system of obtaining and verifying casualty reports in France had been slow at first and if it had to be done over again it probably would be done differently. He said other Governments experienced the same difficulties with their casualty lists, although they had been perfecting their systems for four years.

Secretary Baker told the committee many complaints had been based upon misunderstanding and suspicions that the lists were being held up, and that distress had been caused among relatives by inaccurate reports in soldiers' private letters. He told in detail of the publication plan under which a telegram is sent immediately to the next of kin before a name is put on the lists transmitted by mail to the newspapers for simultaneous publication throughout the country.

"Has there been any unwarranted delay on the other side?" asked Senator Weeks.

## Wanted Date to Be Reliable.

"I don't feel free to say that," Mr. Baker answered.

"Has Gen. Pershing been asked to expedite the reports?"

"Repeatedly."

"There have been so many cases, it seems to me the system was inefficient," Senator Weeks observed.

"The system at central headquarters was too slow at the outset," Mr. Baker continued, "but it has been improved. We had to choose between speed and unreliable information and a somewhat slower system but reliable. Whether we've had too much time spent on reliability and accuracy is a question on which there might be a difference of opinion."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska said that soldiers' mail has been "awfully" delayed and that there must be literally shiploads of it held up. Mr. Baker disagreed, and also said he doubted if a statement by Senator New of Indiana, that it takes an average of twelve days to get answers to letters to the department, could be true.

Senator Johnson of California asked what was holding up the names of the men included in the total number already announced.

"I don't know," Secretary Baker answered. "We're getting them as rapidly as the cables are able to carry them. I think the major part of these missing are of slightly wounded, and coming by mail."

## Got Pershing's Advice.

"I cabled Gen. Pershing a suggestion, made to me by Mr. Stone of the Associated Press, to send the deaths first and let the seriously wounded follow, and then the slightly wounded. I asked Gen. Pershing if his machinery was adapted to cable the deaths first. He replied that sending the names of the wounded was not delaying the lists of dead and that no speed could be had by the process suggested."

Senator Johnson asked how many Americans had been in actual fighting up to the signing of the armistice. Secretary Baker estimated 750,000 and Gen. March added that it was above that number but "somewhat less than 1,000,000."

Obviously, Gen. March said, while active fighting was in progress, reports of casualties were slow. He read telegrams exchanged between the department and Gen. Pershing last July and August after the heavy American losses in the Chateau-Thierry fighting which were delayed in transmission. In reply to orders from Secretary Baker advising Gen. Pershing that the delay was "creating a feeling of distrust" of the department, Gen. Pershing replied, detailing difficulties of securing and verifying casualty reports and assuring that all possible speed was being exercised.

## Task Has Its Difficulties.

Gen. Pershing explained that the troops were widely separated, with some in British and French hospitals, that sometimes records were destroyed, and that the field telegraph wires were overburdened. He insisted that to avoid unnecessary distress, verification of reports were necessary.

Senator Hitchcock conceded that while fighting was in progress reports might be slow, but added:

"But fighting stopped Nov. 11, and still we don't know what has happened."

Gen. March replied that on Nov. 11 he cabled Gen. Pershing to send promptly a complete total casualty summary of dead and missing. Gen. Pershing replied it would be done and a report of seriously wounded would come without delaying reports on the dead and missing.

Senator Hitchcock observed that apparently about 160,000 casualties still were unreported. Gen. March said, as Secretary Baker had, that

## Baker Postpones Trip to Europe Until January

Secretary Says He Will Then Go "On War Department Business Solely"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Baker announced to-day that he had decided to postpone his trip to Europe, which had been planned to take place about this time.

He said Edward R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary, and his personal representative in France, would return home for Christmas and that they would go to France together probably in January, "on War Department business solely."

Itching Rashes



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# BAKER CAN'T TELL IF CASUALTY LISTS ARE HELD OVERSEA

Pershing Has Been Urged Repeatedly to Hurry Them, and They Are Given Out Soon as Received, He Tells Senators.

ACCURACY WAS ESSENTIAL,  
MORE SO THAN WAS SPEED,

Senators Wonder Why Names of Only 100,000 Have Been Published When 262,693 Casualties Have Been Announced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Baker, appearing before the Senate Military Committee to-day to explain the delay in completing the publication of American casualties overseas, said he thought most of the unreported names were those of men slightly wounded and that they would come by mail.

The Senators were unable to understand why only something over 100,000 names have been published, when it has been officially announced that the casualties number 262,693. The Secretary said every effort consistent with accuracy was made to prevent delay, and that Gen. Pershing had been urged repeatedly to expedite his lists, sending the names of the dead first.

"The department from the beginning," Mr. Baker said, "has never held up, withheld or delayed giving out casualty lists. Our policy has been to give a complete statement as soon as possible."

## All Nations Find it Hard.

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, and Assistant Secretary Keppel were with the Secretary. Mr. Keppel said the system of obtaining and verifying casualty reports in France had been slow at first and if it had to be done over again it probably would be done differently. He said other Governments experienced the same difficulties with their casualty lists, although they had been perfecting their systems for four years.

Secretary Baker told the committee many complaints had been based upon misunderstanding and suspicions that the lists were being held up, and that distress had been caused among relatives by inaccurate reports in soldiers' private letters. He told in detail of the publication plan under which a telegram is sent immediately to the next of kin before a name is put on the lists transmitted by mail to the newspapers for simultaneous publication throughout the country.

"Has there been any unwarranted delay on the other side?" asked Senator Weeks.

## Wanted Data to Be Reliable.

"I don't feel free to say that," Mr. Baker answered.

"Has Gen. Pershing been asked to expedite the reports?"

"Repeatedly."

"There have been so many cases, it seems to me the system was inefficient," Senator Weeks observed.

"The system at central headquarters was too slow at the outset," Mr. Baker continued, "but it has been improved. We had to choose between speed and unreliable information and a somewhat slower system but reliable. Whether we've had too much time spent on reliability and accuracy is a question on which there might be a difference of opinion."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska said that soldiers' mail has been "awfully" delayed and that there must be literally shiploads of it held up. Mr. Baker disagreed, and also said he doubted if a statement by Senator New of Indiana, that it takes an average of twelve days to get answers to letters to the department, could be true.

Senator Johnson of California asked what was holding up the names of the men included in the total number already announced.

"I don't know," Secretary Baker answered. "We're getting them as rapidly as the cables are able to carry them. I think the major part of these missing are of slightly wounded, and coming by mail."

## Got Pershing's Advice.

"I cabled Gen. Pershing a suggestion, made to me by Mr. Stone of the Associated Press, to send the deaths first and let the seriously wounded follow, and then the slightly wounded. I asked Gen. Pershing if his machinery was adapted to cable the deaths first. He replied that sending the names of the wounded was not delaying the lists of dead and that no speed could be had by the process suggested."

Senator Johnson asked how many Americans had been in actual fighting up to the signing of the armistice. Secretary Baker estimated 750,000 and Gen. March added that it was above that number but "somewhat less than 1,000,000."

Obviously, Gen. March said, while active fighting was in progress, reports of casualties were slow. He read telegrams exchanged between the department and Gen. Pershing last July and August after the heavy American losses in the Chateau-Thierry fighting which were delayed in transmission. In reply to orders from Secretary Baker advising Gen. Pershing that the delay was "creating a feeling of distrust" of the department, Gen. Pershing replied, detailing difficulties of securing and verifying casualty reports and assuring that all possible speed was being exercised.

## Task Has Its Difficulties.

Gen. Pershing explained that the troops were widely separated, with some in British and French hospitals, that sometimes records were destroyed, and that the field telegraph wires were overburdened. He insisted that to avoid unnecessary distress, verification of reports were necessary.

Senator Hitchcock conceded that while fighting was in progress reports might be slow, but added:

"But fighting stopped Nov. 11, and still we don't know what has happened."

Gen. March replied that on Nov. 11 he cabled Gen. Pershing to send promptly a complete total casualty summary of dead and missing. Gen. Pershing replied it would be done and a report of seriously wounded would come without delaying reports on the dead and missing.

Senator Hitchcock observed that apparently about 160,000 casualties still were unreported. Gen. March said, as Secretary Baker had, that most of these were slightly wounded. Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey said that apparently the total American deaths were 60,000, and of these only 42,000 have been reported. He urged that the committee act to expedite the final returns.

The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday, when Red Cross officials will be heard.

## Baker Postpones Trip to Europe Until January

Secretary Says He Will Then Go "On War Department Business Solely"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Baker announced to-day that he had decided to postpone his trip to Europe, which had been planned to take place about this time.

He said Edward R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary, and his personal representative in France, would return home for Christmas and that they would go to France together probably in January, "on War Department business solely."







## RETURNING TROOPS SPEED PRESIDENT

5,070 Arrive on Two British  
Ships—Lapland Delayed  
by Heavy Storms.

### BAKER AIDS IN WELCOME

The Minnekahda, Arriving Four  
Hours Later, Passed and  
Greeted Wilson Party.

Two more British steamships arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool, bringing a total of 5,070 officers and men who were chiefly from aviation training camps in England. There was one death on each vessel from pneumonia, following Spanish influenza, but the general health of the soldiers was good. The ships were delayed thirty-six hours by rough weather.

The first to arrive was the White Star liner Lapland, with 2,030 officers and men and some casualties. She had just got to the head of Pier 60, North River, when the transport George Washington pulled out from Pier 4 on the opposite shore with President Wilson on board. When the soldiers on deck heard the salutes from the five destroyers in the river they cheered enthusiastically for the President, and the band played the national anthem. Although it was the second transport to arrive with troops returning to be mustered out, the men were welcomed just as heartily as those who got in Monday on the Mauretania. They were met at Quarantine by Grover Whalen, Secretary to the Mayor, who conveyed greetings on behalf of the city. All the way up the harbor the passing craft saluted the soldiers cheerily and noisily.

Later, when Acting Police Commissioner John A. Leach was introduced to them, he asked if there anything he could do to make them happy in New York, the soldiers yelled, "You bet there is; tell them to open up the town and let us have some good beer!" Then the fireboats Thomas Willett and George B. McClellan came up and escorted the Lapland to the Battery, throwing columns of water 125 feet up into the air on either side of the bow of the transport. George B. McClellan, former Mayor, who has been serving in France with the Ordnance Department, was on board.

#### Cheered by Waiting Thousands.

The soldiers cheered the Statue of Liberty and were cheered themselves by the thousands waiting on the Battery seawall to welcome the soldiers and speed the President on his way to France. At the pier there were more than 100 American Red Cross workers waiting with steaming cans of hot coffee, sandwiches, and cakes. They had also a band to play popular airs during the debarkation.

Two hundred of the soldiers had been on the transport Tuscania when she was sunk off the Irish Coast last winter. Although there was no danger from submarines, the Lapland still had her ports and deck windows painted over to keep out the light, and did not send out any wireless to say where she was.

On Sunday, Nov. 24, one day out from Liverpool, Lieutenant James McIlwee of Denver, Col., died from pneumonia. He was 36 years old and was a construction engineer. All the men had to wear gauze masks below decks to stop the spread of the influenza, and twelve slight cases were in the ship's hospital when she arrived at the pier. There were several wounded American aviators on board who had distinguished themselves at the western front by flying low and spraying the enemy in the trenches with machine guns. Among these were Lieutenant Clarence Merrill of Newark, who was in the fight at

Aublay Woods when his machine was shot down and he was hit in the right shoulder, and Captain Eugene Seeley S. Coler, nephew of Commissioner Bird S. Coler, who was hit in the neck and head when he was flying low at Cambrai on Sept. 16. In that fight, he said, four American airplanes had been attacked by forty Hun machines. The Captain got three German planes.

Six officers of the Handley Page bombing squadron were headed by Lieutenant L. L. Connelley of 176 West Eighth-street, who said that their machines could fly ninety miles an hour, each carrying one and one-half tons of high explosives. They had been ordered to start on the night of Nov. 11 for the first bombing trip from the Sussex coast, near Hastings, England, to Berlin, when the signing of the armistice caused it to be countermanded.

#### Secretary Baker Arrives.

Soon after the Lapland was docked, and with the men going down the gangplank to the pier at double time, the Sergeants shouting, "Come on, 'over the top,' a little pep there," Secretary of War Baker walked on board, unrecognized until some of the men from Cleveland shouted, "Oh, you Cleveland." Then he called out to them, "Are you glad to be home again, boys?" and reply came swift and strong from hundreds just like one great voice, "You bet."

Later the Secretary told the reporters that he had seen the President away on the George Washington and then decided to take a look at the Lapland, as it was the first time he had seen a shipload of soldiers returning. He said he was pleased with their healthy appearance. He shook hands with many of them, and with the wounded aviators. After spending half an hour on board he went to Washington on the 3:30 o'clock train.

Captain Vlatichess de Volkovitch of the Russian Army, who was a passenger on his way out to Siberia, said that he had seen Kerensky in London, but did not know what he was doing there. The Captain added that Kerensky was always a weak man. The Bolsheviks

would not last long in Russia if the Allies lent their aid to the Czechoslovaks in Siberia.

Lieutenant Howard Baldwin of 79 Madison Avenue, who has been serving with the Royal Flying Corps, returned after serving two and a half years in the war and being wounded three times. He was with the Lafayette Escadrille and also on the Italian front, and is credited with bringing down sixteen Hun machines. He holds British, French, and Italian decorations for gallant conduct in flying over the enemy lines. His arm and shoulder were bandaged and he will go to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for special surgical treatment.

#### Brought 3,040 Men.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnekahda arrived from Liverpool four hours after the Lapland with 3,040 American troops. None of these was wounded. She left on Nov. 23 with the Lapland and the Orca, and all three transports were escorted through the minefields by destroyers. Captain Thomas Gates said he passed the George Washington off Coney Island at 11:45 o'clock and hoisted the signal "Wish a pleasant voyage to President Wilson and the peace party," and received the reply, "Thank you." Looking through his glasses the Captain said he could see the President and a group of persons standing under the bridge on the "A" deck looking toward the Minnekahda.

On Monday last Walter L. H. Malakoff of Texas, attached to the 19th Construction Company, died of pneumonia following influenza. There were a number of American aviators on board who had been flying at the western front and on the Piave in Italy. The men from both transports were taken by ferryboats to Long Island City and thence by train to Hempstead Crossing, where they were met by bands which played during the half-mile march to Camp Mills.

## VETERAN 1,250,000 TO BE KEPT ABROAD UNTIL AFTER PEACE

Secretary Baker Says Thirty  
Divisions of Our Tried Fight-  
ers Will Not Be Called Home  
Before Final Settlement.

THEY INCLUDE RAINBOWS  
AND OTHER FAMOUS UNITS.

Senate Takes Up Question and  
Borah Asks if They Are to  
Stay Indefinitely—Navy to  
Discharge 100,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Baker gave it as his personal opinion to-day that none of the veteran divisions of the American Army in France will return home before peace formally is declared. He indicated that the tried fighting men would compose the bulk of the force to be kept in Europe for the present. The understanding has been that the Rainbow Division and two or three other famous units would be brought home soon, leaving their places to be filled by some of the newcomers.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Borah asked "whether the Secretary of War has made any statement to the Military Affairs Committee, to the Finance Committee, or to any one else, as to how rapidly the soldiers in Europe are to be brought home."

"The Secretary did make a statement to the committee this morning," replied Senator Jones of New Mexico, "and arrangements are being made to have the soldiers brought home as rapidly as possible; that is, all that will not be needed under the arrangement with our Allies to perform some duties in Europe for some months."

#### Thirty Divisions to Stay.

"I saw a statement in the press," continued Senator Borah, "that it is contemplated to keep 1,250,000 soldiers practically permanently in Europe. I should like to know if there is any such idea as that in the mind of anybody that has any connection with this Government."

"The statement made to the Military Affairs Committee by the Secretary of War was that 1,250,000 men, practically thirty divisions, would remain in Europe; that the rest of them would be brought home and mustered out as rapidly as transportation facilities could be obtained," Senator Kirby of Arkansas, a member of the committee, answered, "As to how long these thirty divisions would remain in Europe or what the particular purpose to be accomplished by their remaining there, no statement was made by the Secretary."

#### May Require Legislation.

Senator Smith of Georgia, also of the Military Affairs Committee, called attention to the provision attached to the Army Appropriation Bill of last year limiting the retention of the reserve army to four months after the declaration of peace.

"I mention this to show that unless there is additional legislation there can be no million men kept indefinitely in Europe by any kind of agreement," explained Senator Smith.

"I can understand," said Senator Borah, "the necessity of retaining men in Europe in very large numbers until the treaty of peace is completed, but these publications to the effect that they are to remain there indefinitely naturally lead to inquiry as to what indefinitely means. We got them over at the rate of about 300,000 a month. When we get ready we perhaps can get them home reasonably speedy."

Senator Martin said the law limiting the retention of the reserve army to four months after the declaration of peace also had a provision reading: "And such additional time as may be necessary to get transportation and bring them home."

"It is provided by law that the service of all the draft men and all enlistments in the Regular Army made subsequently to the passage of that law expire within four months after the signing of the declaration of peace," said Senator New of Indiana, a member of the Military Affairs Committee.

#### Only 40,000 Regulars Now.

"The enlistments in the Regular Army that were made prior to that date were for a longer term, and I suppose those men will stay in the army until the period for which they enlisted has expired. In making the statement that thirty divisions were to be kept on the other side the Chief of Staff said that they were to be Regular Army divisions. There were to be replacements; the divisions were to be so arranged that as finally constituted they would be composed of soldiers in the Regular Army, and all others of the National Army and the National Guard were to be returned home."

"As a matter of fact, there are only about 40,000 men, as I understand, left in the Regular Army who were enlisted prior to the passage of the act limiting the period of their service to four months after the signing of the declaration of peace. Now I am interested in knowing how we are to make up the difference between that 40,000 who are left in and the 1,250,000 who are to be kept over there."

#### Discharge Men Who Are Well.

The War Department plans to discharge every man from the army physically strong and well. Instructions to this effect have been sent to commanding officers. Attention is called to the fact that only men who voluntarily enlisted or were drafted or inducted into the service for the period of the emergency may be discharged. The enlisted personnel of the old Regular Army must finish out their enlistments.

Local draft boards as such will have nothing to do with the demobilization of the drafted men in the army. These boards will be eliminated from the army organization just as soon as they have finished their work. If their members desire to volunteer to assist representatives of the Department of Labor in finding employment for men as they are discharged, Secretary of War Baker will be glad to have them do so.

Mr. Baker and his military advisers take the ground that this work primarily is the function of the Department of Labor, which is perfecting an organization to handle it. The Secretary thinks the local boards could render invaluable assistance by co-operating with the Department of Labor in this work.

#### 100,000 in Navy to Go.

Discharge of 20 per cent. of the navy's war time personnel, about 100,000 men, has been authorized. Secretary Daniels said to-day the men would be released as quickly as possible with due regard to the convenience of the service.

The release of enlisted men is authorized not because the navy is overmanned, but to permit the return to civil pursuits of youths who joined for the war and who do not intend to follow the sea.

Members of naval units in schools and colleges will complete their training and then stand discharged. In the cases of special student bodies such as the Paymasters' School at Princeton and the Ensigns' School at Annapolis, students in the present classes upon graduation will be commissioned in the reserve.

Private yachts, motorboats and other craft taken over by the navy for the war are being turned back to their owners, and Mr. Daniels said that by February 700 craft will have been stricken from the navy list.



# 7 BILLIONS TO BE SAVED, SAYS BAKER

Senate Finance Committee Is  
Informed of Big Cancellations of War Department Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Baker told the Senate Finance Committee to-day that through contract cancellations the War Department expects to save approximately \$7,250,000,000 of the \$24,281,000,000 voted by Congress for the army during the war.

Earlier in the day the House Appropriations Committee, which is investigating to determine what part of war appropriations can be returned to the Treasury, made public a statement from Mr. Baker showing an estimated saving of about twelve billions of dollars, or nearly half the total appropriations.

Chairman Sherley explained later, however, that this estimate was made some time ago and that revised figures furnished by the War Department showed an estimated saving of about \$7,000,000,000.

"Of necessity the figures change from day to day," explained Mr. Sherley, "but it would seem that something more than \$7,000,000,000 of the appropriations for the army could be converted back into the Treasury."

## Contract Demands to Shrink.

The War Secretary told the Senate Finance Committee to-day, members of the committee said, that Congress would need to appropriate only about \$1,100,000,000 to cover contracts made under the \$8,000,000,000 of authorizations provided by Congress and for which no actual appropriations have been made.

The Secretary's statement to the House Appropriations Committee said that the department's disbursements to date in the United States total \$9,159,000,000 and those in France \$1,168,000,000.

Mr. Baker previously had informed the committee of contract cancellations aggregating about \$2,600,000,000. These include:

Powder, \$275,000,000; artillery, \$750,000,000; motor vehicles, \$282,000,000; textiles, \$264,000,000; airplane parts, \$256,000,000, and gas defense equipment, \$130,000,000.

Contracts for rifles, shoes, harness, rubber goods, chemicals, barbed wire and steel and iron products aggregating millions of dollars also have been cancelled.

Forty per cent. of the cancellations have been divided among States, Mr. Baker said. He enumerated those in Massachusetts as amounting to \$231,000,000; Michigan, \$143,000,000; Connecticut, \$55,000,000; New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri, \$99,000,000 each; Illinois and Tennessee, \$55,000,000 each; Indiana, \$44,000,000; New Jersey, \$25,300,000; Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire and Minnesota, \$11,000,000 each; Maryland, \$2,200,000; Virginia, \$3,500,000, and California, \$4,400,000.

## Cancellation Move Made Early.

Preparations for the cancellation of army contracts were undertaken before the signing of the armistice. Mr. Baker said that conferences on this question were held with the War Industries Board on Nov. 9.

Manufacturers working on contracts that are to be completed, Secretary Baker said, had been assisted in many instances by permission being given for civilian orders to take precedence over Government orders. The army, he said, has "powder in excess of its needs."

Operation of the Mussel Shoals nitrate plant probably will be continued, he said, as well as work on the cantonment at Fayetteville, N. C. The cantonment at Raleigh, N. C., he said, would be abandoned. Mr. Baker said there was necessity for the Neville Island plant, under construction in the Ohio River. Contracts for purchases in England and France, he said, were also being cancelled.

More than \$1,000,000,000 has been cut from the navy's estimates of expenditures for the coming fiscal year, Secretary Daniels disclosed to-day.

## Veteran Soldiers Will Be Last to Sail From Europe

Tried Fighting Men Will  
Stay Abroad Until Peace  
Has Been Formally Declared, Baker Believes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary of War Baker gave it as his personal opinion to-day that none of the veteran divisions of the American army in France will return home before peace is formally declared. He indicated that the tried fighting men would compose the bulk of the force to be kept in Europe for the present.

Heretofore the understanding had been that the Rainbow Division and two or three other famous units would be brought home soon, leaving their places to be filled by some of the newcomers.

## Navy Releases 100,000

Discharge of 20 per cent of the navy's war-time personnel, about 100,000 men, has been authorized. Secretary Daniels said the men would be released as quickly as possible with due regard to the convenience of the service.

The release of the men is authorized not because the navy is overmanned, but to permit the return to civil pursuits of youths who joined for the war who do not intend to follow the sea.

## Students to Finish Work

Members of naval units in schools and colleges will complete their training and then stand discharged. In the cases of special student bodies, such as the paymasters' school at Princeton and the ensigns' school at Annapolis, students in the present classes upon graduation will be commissioned in the reserve.

Private yachts, motorboats and other craft taken over by the navy for the war already are being turned back to their owners. The Secretary said that by February 700 craft will have been stricken from the navylist.

## MILITARY PRISON PENALTIES REVISED

Secretary Baker Orders Abolition of Severe Measures to  
"Political Prisoners."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The practice of tying military prisoners to the bars of cells and all other methods of severe corporal punishment have been ordered abolished by the War Department. Secretary Baker, in making this announcement to-day, said the efficacy of such punishment as a deterrent to violation of military rules had been found to be questionable.

This form of punishment, Secretary Baker said, had been effective in the past in breaking the wilful opposition of prisoners of "the usual military type," and had been used more as a threat than an actuality.

"But during the recent months," said the announcement, "with the influx of political prisoners to disciplinary barracks, particularly at Fort Leavenworth, extremity of attitude on the part of this new type of prisoner has at times led to extremity of discipline as provided by military regulations."

"These clearly were not formulated with the political type of prisoner in mind and their effectiveness as deterrents has been questionable."

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# FUTURE OF ARMY DEPENDS ON PEACE

**Baker Says Our Military Needs  
Cannot Be Determined Until  
Conference Ends.**

**WILL PRESENT PLANS THEN**

**Recommends in His Report an  
Expansion of Facilities for  
Educating Officers.**

**SKETCHES OUR PART IN WAR**

**Transportation of Troops to Europe  
Called an Epochal Chap-  
ter in History.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The question of permanent organization of the army has been deferred for consideration after the close of the Peace Conference. Secretary Baker, in his annual report made public tonight, says this course is determined upon since "the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world."

For temporary purposes, however, Mr. Baker announces that he will lay before Congress a plan of organization for the regular army "which shall continue as the nucleus of any future military establishment."

The Secretary also indicates his intention to press for perpetuation by law of the strong General Staff organization built up during the war.

"I have refrained in this report," Mr. Baker says, "from making specific recommendations for future legislation for two reasons. In the first place, the signing of the armistice has not formally closed the war. We have at present a great military establishment, which cannot be immediately dissolved, and the activities of the department for some time at least must be concerned with what we have. In the second place, the Peace Conference is about to assemble, and the military needs of the United States cannot be prudently assessed until that conference shall have determined the future international relations of the world. The department will present to the Congress a plan for the maintenance of a regular army, which shall continue as the nucleus of any future military establishment, pending the time when the experience through which we have gone can be digested and the future needs of the nation maturely considered."

"In any case it is clear that the education of officers and a constant study of the science of warfare will be necessary, and it is my hope that the great Military Academy at West Point can be supplemented by an enlargement and broadening of the special schools which are at present organized, but should be made to take on more the character of post-graduate courses and to develop and train research specialists in the several arms. This subject, however, is one upon which casual comment is not helpful and I refer to it only because it seems the one clear indication from our experience as to our future policy."

The story of the American Army's part in the war overseas Secretary Baker leaves very largely to General Pershing, whose report covering operations up to Nov. 20, following the ces-

sation of hostilities, is attached to that of the Secretary, as is the report of Chairman Fossdick of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

## Capture of Sedan Climax of War.

"An adequate account of the activities of the department for the year now ending can be written," Mr. Baker says, "only in the long reaches of historical inquiry when there will be time and opportunity to examine in detail not merely statistical exhibits which tell in numbers of men and guns what America did, but also to appraise the contributions of patriotic zeal and service which came from field and factory, from civilian and soldier, alike, and which represent in their aggregate the life of the nation concentrated upon a single purpose."

In his brief recital of the events of the war, Mr. Baker selects the battle of the Meuse as "from the viewpoint of military strategy America's greatest contribution to the successful outcome of the war," since by that attack of the American armies the Sedan-Mezieres railway, the main artery of the German supply system, was cut. The entire available strength of the American Army in France, twenty-eight divisions, was in line in the second week of October, he says, making yard by yard progress against desperate enemy resistance, which finally was worn out, "and on Nov. 1 the American troops broke through." The object of the drive, the strategic conception of which included the British drive at the northern end of the railway system and the French advance in the center, was accomplished on Nov. 7, when the Americans entered the outskirts of Sedan, to be joined there the next day by the French.

"The meeting of French and American troops on this historic spot," Mr. Baker says, "signalized the defeat of the German arms, a defeat as decisive and humiliating as that forced upon France forty-seven years before at the same spot. If there had been questions before as to the acceptance of the armistice terms, the allied advance could have been a choice in the matter."

In sketching the building up of the war army, Mr. Baker selects a few striking figures as illustrations of what each step meant and what has been accomplished. On the day the armistice was signed, he declares, more than 25 per cent. of the entire male population of the country between the ages of 18 and 31 was in the military service, the army having reached a total of 3,664,000 men, more than 2,000,000 of whom were in Europe, as compared with a strength of 189,674 in March, 1917, a week before war was declared.

## Greatest Undertaking in History.

To illustrate the speed of this expansion, the report cites the fact that the British Army in France had reached its high mark in the Summer of 1917, three years after the beginning of the war, and that figure was "slightly more than 2,000,000 men." It took nineteen months for the United States to reach the same strength there, but Mr. Baker points out that during those years of battle British manpower had been heavily called upon to replace casualties, while for many months the flow of American troops all went to augment the force being assembled. To some extent this was offset, he adds, by the far greater transportation difficulties of the American project.

"No troop movement such as that of the last Summer has ever been contemplated," says the Secretary, "and no movement of any such number of persons by water such a distance and in such a time has ever occurred. The performance stands unique in the world's history. Furthermore, this performance wrought a decisive effect upon the world's history at one of its great critical junctures."

Recapitulating the total American casualties, 236,108 men as already announced, Mr. Baker said the deaths due to battle alone were 36,000, and that half of the wounded reported "probably suffered slight injury." He adds that Federal battle fatalities in the civil war totalled 110,000; Japan lost 59,000 men in the Russo-Japanese war and Germany lost 28,600 in the Franco-Prussian war.

Speaking of the selective service, Mr. Baker makes this observation, without discussing the question of universal military training, soon to arise: "At that time (when his preceding annual report was issued) there was

ample evidence that the selective draft was a swift, effective and just means of securing the military strength necessary for the conduct of a great war. The experience of the past year has strongly reinforced that conviction."

Discussing the extensive engineering undertakings in France, the need for which has ended with the signing of the armistice, Mr. Baker gives this hint at the policy the Government is pursuing:

"Steps have been taken to reduce orders and cancel contracts for such items as will not be needed in France. In this connection, however, care is being taken to assure ourselves that we are not depriving France of material which she so urgently needs to replace that worn out during her terrific self-denials of the past four years. We cannot refuse to render all the assistance possible in the reconstruction of that heroic nation."

Under the heading of "Fighting equipment for the Army," Mr. Baker gives a summary of what was accomplished in providing ordnance for the army. When the armistice was signed 30,881 complete units had been contracted for. On Nov. 1, 10,634 had been delivered, divided as follows: Trench, 5,000; light (field guns), 3,850; medium, 1,070; heavy, 695; railway, 19. The contracts were divided as follows: Trench, 11,700; light, 10,113; medium, 5,385; heavy, 3,472; railway, 211.

## Success of Browning Gun.

As to rifles, Mr. Baker shows that 2,137,025 of the modified Enfields had been accepted prior to Nov. 1. Browning machine gun production is given as follows: Light, 47,019; heavy, 39,546. The following cablegram is quoted to show the performance of the Browning guns in action:

"Experience of 79th Division in offensive operations Sept. 25 to Oct. 21. Browning machine guns. Thirteen machine gun companies engaged, weather conditions continuous rain and mud. \* \* \* There was not one instance where the guns failed to operate due to muddy and wet belts. \* \* \* On the whole it may be said that the performance of the Browning machine gun as an automatic rifle in active operation has been so satisfactory as to create an insistent demand for these weapons from machine gun units and from division commanders."

Mr. Baker gives much space to the aircraft problem, including the production figures published from time to time in the past. He shows that 3,189 D. Haviland and 101 Handley-Page machines were produced in this country and 1,900 planes had been shipped to France before the armistice was signed. On the other side, 2,676 planes of service types had been provided for the American squadrons by the French Government. On Sept. 30 General Pershing had thirty-two air squadrons at the front, the first of them to be equipped with American planes having reached the battle areas in July.

Air service casualties, the report says have been higher than in the artillery and infantry and reports to Oct. 2 showed 128 battle fatalities and 224 by accident overseas. A total of 262 men had lost their lives in this service while in training in the United States.

The general health of the army has been surprisingly good, the report shows the death rate for all forces at home and abroad up to Aug. 30 having been at the rate of 5.9 per 1,000 per year, or little more than the civilian rate for men of the same age groups. It compares with a rate of 65 per 1,000 per year during the civil war and 26 during the Spanish war. Pneumonia caused 56 per cent. of the deaths.

## 19,800 Influenza Deaths.

There were 316,000 cases of influenza among the troops in the United States during the late Summer and Fall, an of the 20,500 deaths between Sept. 1 and Nov. 8 19,800 are ascribed to the epidemic.

Discussing the embarkation service Mr. Baker says that in nineteen months a total of 2,075,834 men and 5,153,000 tons of cargo were shipped overseas the great bulk of these movements having been handled after Jan. 1 of the year. When hostilities ceased the service was engaging 3,000,000 deadweight tons of American shipping and 800,000 more tons had been allocated to its use with 500,000 tons additional per month being delivered.

In closing his report Mr. Baker speaks this word for the men who fought the war at home:

"I desire again to express regret for its (the report's) insufficiencies. I am conscious of how far it falls short in the matter of just recognition of the accomplishments of my associates, of exhibiting in adequate measure the heroic achievement of our soldiers abroad, or of our soldiers and civilians at home, who have worked together to make this demonstration of America's purpose and efficiency successful."

"Perhaps a special word ought to be said in recognition of those who from civil life have come at the country's call to places of exacting toil and have been denied the opportunity to participate abroad in the heroic adventure, but have, nevertheless, worked on, sometimes in uniform and sometimes without even that badge of distinction. Theirs has been in an unusual degree the call to self-sacrifice, but they have been none the less soldiers and have contributed in no small way to whatever success has attended our arms."

## DRAFT BOARDS TO DINE.

**Baker and Crowder Among Speakers at Coming Celebration.**

A dinner to celebrate the ending of the work of the city's 189 local draft boards will be held on Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria, according to announcement made yesterday by Martin Conboy, New York City Director of the Selective Service Law. Arrangements have been made to have more than 1,000 persons who aided in the administration of the law present.

Speeches will be made by Secretary Baker, representing the War Department; Rear Admiral Usher, for the navy; Provost Marshal Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Senator Chamberlain of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and Representative Julius Kahn of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Conboy said the motive prompting the dinner was the desire to pay tribute to the patriotism which had made possible the training of a huge army almost entirely through civilian effort. He said that the draft had given satisfactory evidence of the ability of the American people to rise on any occasion. "Autocracy said, 'You can't do it,' but democracy said, 'We can and will,'" added Mr. Conboy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918.



ESTABLISHED 1836

## PUBLIC LEDGER

GEORGE W. CHILDS

Editor and Proprietor from 1864 to 1894

Philadelphia, Thursday, December 5, 1918

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## Secretary Baker on the War

SECRETARY BAKER has crowded into a pamphlet of about one hundred pages a summary of what the War Department did during the last twelve months. When it is considered that that period saw the creation of an army of 3,665,000 men from a nucleus of 190,000, the successful transport and maintenance of 2,000,000 men overseas and the successful termination—with the effective aid of that army—of the greatest war in history, it will be appreciated that the Secretary's report is and could not be other than the barest outline record of an epochal achievement. Meticulous critics will search the record as this report outlines it for flaws and mistakes; but in the face of the tremendous things which were accomplished, and well accomplished, of the infinite variety of the problems that had to be met and solved, of the intricacy of the task of fitting a small and old-fashioned machine to a work of unprecedented magnitude, the fault-finder will have to be very sure of his ground if he is to win a hearing as anything but a fault-finder, and no very patriotic one at that.

Readers of this report will be impressed not only by the immensity of the operations involved, but by the attention which has been paid to the minutest details for the protection of the youth of the nation called from their civil occupations to the colors. This work, protective and preventive, has focused attention upon one aspect of social endeavor which will not be forgotten or neglected when the armies shall be disbanded and the normal conditions of peace restored. The secretary wisely devotes much space, as an appendix to his own summary, to the record of the work done under the inspiration of the commission on training-camp activities, and this should be given quite as attentive a hearing as that which will be drawn to the astounding facts and figures in the report proper. The document also contains General Pershing's own brief account of the activities of the American expeditionary force. In the latter as well as in Secretary Baker's report generous recognition is given to the cooperation of the Allied Governments, of the navy and of the great civilian agencies which were enlisted in this great historic undertaking.

## BARS LIQUOR GIFTS TO SOLDIERS.

## Secretary Baker Makes That Appeal to Friends of Returning Soldiers.

Secretary Baker yesterday appealed to friends of soldiers returning from the front for assistance in discouraging the giving of intoxicating liquors to the men as part of home-coming celebrations. A drunken soldier, the Secretary said, is a disgrace to the uniform, and no loyal citizen who has his interest at heart will put temptation in his way.

"In the celebrations that welcome our troops from abroad many men in uniform have been given intoxicating drinks," Secretary Baker said. "This is contrary to law. It is a breach of military discipline. It is an injury to the returning troops. A drunken soldier is a disgrace to his uniform, an insult to the flag, a shame to himself and a danger to the community. No loyal citizen who has the interest of the men at heart will offer them the temptation of inebriety. I appeal to the friends of our boys from the front to discourage this abuse of hospitality. Our army in service has had a record for clearness and sobriety, of which the country has the right to be proud. I appeal to that pride to help the men live up to their record."

Dec. 7, 1918  
The Post - Wash DC

REGIMENT'S COLORS  
A GIFT TO BAKERVeteran Corps of 69th Will  
Make Presentation When the  
165th Gets Home.

On the day the 165th Infantry, which includes the old 69th, arrives in New York from overseas, Secretary of War Baker will receive a reproduction of the regimental colors, the presentation being made by Gov. Smith on behalf of the Veteran Corps, 69th Regiment.

When Col. Charles Healy and other officers of the Veteran Corps called recently on Secretary Baker he told them he intended to be in New York on the day of the regiment's arrival. It is expected the War Department will have the 165th at home in New York early in the spring, certainly by St. Patrick's Day. The Veteran Corps is arranging for a monster welcome.

NY World  
Dec 9-1918

France Offers All  
Her Schools to  
American TroopsHigh Commissioner Tardieu  
Cables Baker Nation  
Would Show Gratitude to  
U. S. Soldiers for War Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—André Tardieu, High Commissioner of Franco-American affairs, has cabled Secretary Baker from Paris offering to place the educational resources and facilities of the French government at the disposal of American soldiers in the army of occupation and of those who will be delayed in returning home through the natural difficulties of transportation.

M. Tardieu's message reads in part:

"With a view to expressing her gratitude to the American soldiers who have come to fight on her soil, our country desires to associate herself with the educational work which has been conducted with such success in our army.

## Outlines Plan

"The scheme that we propose would be as follows:

"American college men would be given access as freely as possible to the French universities and other establishments for higher education: Faculties of arts, sciences, medicine and law, Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The technical schools, commercial and agricultural schools in Paris and in the provinces, would be thrown open to them with all their resources for study, laboratories, collections, libraries, etc.

"Along with American students, officers as well as privates, every French university would admit at least one American professor, who would lecture in English on subjects concerning his own specialty and have charge of American military students.

## Would Teach French

"As to the bulk of the American expeditionary forces, all French teachers available near American camps and cantonments would be placed at your disposal to teach French. Visiting parties of French lecturers might also lecture in English on questions of special interest.

"While working for her own reconstruction, France will gladly devote some of her resources to help develop the professional and civic value of the American citizens who fought with her sons to make the world safe for democracy. For more than a century the two democracies have put their common faith in the belief in progress through education. The training in common both the American and French young generation will be one more reason why the long-standing friendship, which has been magnificently exalted by the battles fought side by side for humanity, should endure forever."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918



# OUR ARMY FINEST IN WORLD HISTORY, BAKER DECLARES

**Morality and Fighting Power  
Incomparable — Should Be  
Utilized by Industry in Build-  
ing Greater America.**

(Special to The World.)

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 11.—The world never has produced an army to compare in high morality or fighting power with the army the United States sent overseas to put the final punch in the war, Secretary of War Baker told the annual convention of the National Hardware Association and the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association here to-day.

He gave a summary of the part American business played in preparing America for the big contest, and issued a challenge to critics of the Administration with regard to expenditures. He said:

"Congress has appropriated in a year and a half \$24,000,000,000 for the waging of the war. During the same period the War Department placed contracts amounting to \$14,000,000,000. We found it possible, with the signing of the armistice, to save through the cancellation of contracts over \$2,000,000,000, so that the cost of the War Department may not exceed \$12,000,000,000.

"We expended this money without corruption or scandal. There have been here and there human agencies too weak to withstand temptations, but throughout there have been rectitude and efficiency, as well as patriotism and zeal. I am not claiming any credit for the War Department, for the results were not the work of the War Department, but of the people.

## Gained Supremacy in Air.

"Even in the case of the airplane programme, of which you have heard and read much, there is something to be said. We had first to grasp the extent of the work on which we had entered, without a great deal of preparation.

"Yet in a year we developed the best airplane engine that was ever built, and had reached the point where we were producing more aircraft in a month than France and England, with four years of preparation, could produce in six months, and American planes with American pilots were guarding our men overhead as they moved forward."

Secretary Baker's story of the expansion of the American Army, from 190,000 men on the 1st of April, 1917, to more than 1,000,000 in December of the same year, brought applause. The army had reached 2,000,000 by March, 1918, and 3,676,000 when the armistice was signed.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Baker, "Germany made extraordinary efforts to destroy our troop ships with submarines, yet thanks to the superb guardianship and seamanship of the American Navy, 2,000,000 men were transported to France, with the loss of less than 400 men.

## Fine Spectacle in France.

"No finer spectacle ever greeted the human eye than the American Army in France to-day. When you see the American Army, your heart, if you are a normal American, will be near to the bursting point point with sheer pride from patriotic emotion. Young, brawny, smooth-faced, they are an

inspiration to every American at home.

"As you saw them in France under all conditions, in battle array, in camp and on the highroads, even in the hospital after battle, where their own issue was in doubt, you saw free men who knew why they were marching.

"The American Army, made in America and finished in France, fight like heroes and living like gentlemen, playing with the French children, fraternizing with their parents, romping across no man's land with death staring them in the face, never lost its dash for a second, nor did I ever hear a whimper from any of them.

"They liked their little jokes. Why, they came up to my automobile, looked it over inside and out and said, 'Pretty soft for you,' but when I asked them if they would exchange places with me they answered in a volley 'No!'

"These men are coming home. We must ask ourselves what we are going to do for them. They do not need to be coddled or lionized. They don't like that very much. I have seen men who have won many honors of war abashed in the presence of praise.

## Soldiers Deserve Our Best.

"These men have been in a great enterprise, but that is not so important to us now as the question of what we are going to do to present to them equally great opportunities in peace.

"Historians say we change our emotions—a case of action and reaction. Philosophers are looking to us to forget our patriotic bias and embark headlong on a course of self interest pursuits. These soldiers deserve better from us than that.

"These brave boys of ours are bringing their virtues home with them. If the opportunity is open, the man who was brave in battle will be brave in life; men who were willing to die for their country will be willing to work for it.

"We have come to the end of the military part of the war. Nobody can tell how ready the world is to abandon war and write the fruits of this war into treaties. It is too early to analyze. But we do know our Nation, both in freedom and in achieving first place in the commercial life of the world, has a great future, a great opportunity.

## Make America Worthy.

"We must make America worthy of the cost of war, build up our industries, realizing the possibilities of our community life and recognizing the need for co-operation and growth through the strength of our people. When the victory of the war is written, there will be chapters devoted to the romance of the part played by business as absorbing as the romance of the soldier.

"Our losses in man power have not been so great because of the lateness of our entry into the war. We have no such grave problems to face as France and England. Our machinery for war was a great product of genius of the American people, and of the Nation can get out of the way of industry, by speedy withdrawal, the limitations and restrictions of natural resources, which were necessary during the war, the genius and talent of American business will assert itself and the problem of reconstruction will be well upon its way to solution.

"I don't think there will be any prolonged control of business. Exigencies of war which required Government control no longer are present. What we need is that the information based upon business and industry accumulated by the Government should be placed at the disposal of business. Hearty conciliatory co-operation is needed."

# BELIEVE WILSON WILL GO TO EUROPE

**Lloyd George and Clemenceau  
Said to Have Asked Him to  
Attend Peace Conference.**

## ROOT OR TAFT LIKELY TO GO

**Lansing, Baker, and House Also  
Among Those Who Are  
Suggested Delegates.**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — Unless some obstacle affecting the public interest intervenes or strong popular objection develops, it is reasonably certain, to put it mildly, that President Wilson will attend the sessions of the peace conference.

While the question of attending on the subject from the White House, it is not possible now to predict with certainty what the President's decision will be, but the idea is in the President's mind and he is giving it serious consideration, backed by the inclination to attend.

Several of the President's closest friends and advisers are urging him to sit with the plenipotentiaries at the peace table. The matter has progressed to a point where only considerations arising out of the state of the public business or popular objection to having the President leave the country will be likely to keep him at home. Members of his Cabinet are in favor of having him sit with the plenipotentiaries and from the present outlook the decision of the President will lie with the view taken by the press and public.

## Congress Would Be in Session.

One of the objections urged to the absence of the President of the United States for a considerable period is that Congress will be in session during the President's proposed visit abroad, and he would be unable to pass on enactments by that body. The Constitution provides that a legislative act shall become a law when approved by the President, or if he should fail to give his approval within ten days after receiving the act. It is provided also that he shall have the right to veto any legislative measure, provided he returns the measure to the House in which it originated within ten days after he receives it.

To those who are urging the President to attend the peace conference the objection does not appeal. It is considered that if important bills require the President's attention during his absence a gentleman's agreement would be reached in Congress by which they would not be put through the final grind of the legislative mill and sent to the White House until the President's return. Less important measures could be explained to the President by cable and he could permit them to become laws without his signature.

Administration opinion, therefore, seems to side with the view that this objection is not well taken. There remains the consideration that the people of the country might think it ill-advised for the President to be away from the United States for the length of time that his presence at the peace conference would require. Objections other than that mentioned might be raised, among them that there is no telling what crisis might arise during the President's absence and thus cause embarrassment through his inability to act on the spot. It is upon such phases of the matter as this that the President's friends are awaiting public opinion.

It is not probable that the President would be absent from the United States much more than a month. Nor is it contemplated that he should be present when the peace plenipotentiaries meet. The idea in the mind of some friends, at least, appears to be that he would wait until the conference had organized and had begun the discussion of the most important phases of the momentous settlement of world affairs. The President would then appear and would devote himself to the business of the conference for about a fortnight during which, according to opinion held here, the more troublesome questions, existing out of the war would probably be adjusted.

That the President is giving consideration to the urging that he attend the

peace conference, was admitted today in the authoritative statement that "his mind is open" on the subject. This was construed as amounting to an acknowledgment that the President's inclination was to attend the conference if no major obstacle appeared. There have been intimations within the last few days that European Governments, and especially the heads of the allied nations, were anxious to invite the President to attend the peace conference.

The place for the meeting of the conference has not been determined, but the choice appears to lie between Versailles and Brussels, and possibly The Hague. As this will be a conference of conquerors dealing with the vanquished, the polite and sentimental consideration of holding the meeting in a neutral country does not exist.

## Root or Taft May Go.

It is likely that the names of the American plenipotentiaries will be made known soon. Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, are regarded as certain selections of the President. Whether Colonel E. M. House, the President's present representative in the Versailles War Council, will be a member is shrouded in some doubt. It is suggested that he may be present in the capacity of the President's personal emissary, through whom the intimate views of the President would be submitted to the American delegation. Should he not be designated in this capacity, Colonel House will be a fully empowered member of the Peace Council.

Of the other American representatives one is certain to be a prominent Republican, either ex-President Taft or Elihu Root. Possibly, even probably, both will be members of the delegation. Mr. Root, it is understood, has been in consultation with Colonel House concerning the problems connected with arranging a peace. Both he and Mr. Taft would be strong supporters of President Wilson's advocacy of the formation of a League of Nations, designed to prevent wars in the future. This proposal, which is certain to come before the conference, will find sympathetic support from members of the British Government, some of whom would like to go even a step further and bring about an intimate working relationship between the United States and Great Britain that would place the two great English-speaking nations shoulder to shoulder in opposition to ambitions of other Governments that might tend to again upset the equilibrium of the world.

A large number of secretaries and advisers will accompany the American plenipotentiaries. No information is obtainable as to who will be chosen for the important position of Chief Secretary of the American delegation. One name suggested is that of Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department. Mr. Polk's general ability and knowledge of international affairs are held in high esteem in the Administration.



Wash. Post, Dec. 11/18

# WAR ACTIVITIES REVIEWED.

The most interesting part of Secretary BAKER's report is the appendix containing the report of General PERSHING. The General is a reporter in CAESAR's class, and his story is terse, lucid, and rapid. Secretary BAKER gives the new information that when General PERSHING placed his troops at the disposal of Marshal FOCH, the troops so offered numbered only 343,000. The General afterward referred to "the June-July" rush across the Atlantic, and shows that with the flood of reserves continually pouring in the whole American trained force could be thrown into action in a moment. Though the earlier comers had been carefully and long trained, the others were required to undergo only "some training," as the General puts it, and these seem to have given quite as good an account of themselves as those who had been longer under discipline. At any rate, the Secretary tells us that in the second week of October twenty-eight American divisions, in other words more than 750,000 men, were in the battle line. That was a month before the end of the war. It was in March that PERSHING offered FOCH our 343,000 fighting men.

Mr. BAKER says that we sent two million men overseas in nineteen months, while the British raised three millions in two years. The French should have been included in the comparison; but of them he makes no mention. He points out, however, that the British forces had been cut down by enormous casualties, which they had to fill up, "while the American forces could for many months 'apply practically every man to building up the force.' Nevertheless, it is true that the building up of overseas communication, and the equipping and supplying of an overseas army, done as it was done, 'must rank as one of the great military achievements of all time.' Of the troops carried across the Atlantic Secretary BAKER says that 'approximately half' were carried in British ships.

General PERSHING's story is that of an army which established its fame from the very beginning. The 1st Division had the honor of the first participation in the gigantic clash which first held the Germans back, then defeated them, and finally ended the war. It was attached, at FOCH's request, to a position in reserve at Chaumont-en-Vexin, and went into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. There it went into action and took Cantigny in what PERSHING describes as a "brilliant action."

When the Germans began their Aisne offensive toward the Marne, the 3d Division was hurried to that river and made itself famous at Château-Thierry. The 2d Division was held in reserve, stopped the enemy at Bouches, captured the Belleau Woods, and took the village of Vaux "with most splendid precision." Meanwhile PERSHING had sent ten divisions to join the British. They were organized into the 2d Corps. From that the story goes on to the other battles in which our armies played their part. The only thing to regret about this dramatic story is that the General still sticks to the rule adopted at the beginning of the war, against identifying those who have performed heroic actions, and says, for instance, of the great battle of Château-Thierry, "A single regiment of the 3d wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals of this occasion." Might we not, at this late date, know officially the name of that regiment?

General PERSHING reveals the reason why we took our position in the northeast, on the Toul sector. It was a decision largely influenced "by the vital questions of communication and supply." The northern ports were crowded by British shipping, the "already overtaxed railway system behind the active front" would not have been available, and then what was left was the southern ports and the comparatively unused railway systems leading from them to the northeast.

## ARMY PROMOTION LIMIT IS REACHED Demobilization Will Release Officers of High Rank to Meet Demands, Says Baker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — Secretary Baker said to-day that the War Department was pursuing a fixed policy in denying all promotions to officers who are on active service. The only way in which officers who have been recommended for promotion can attain the advance rank is through the inactive list of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. Baker said the department was proceeding on the theory that with demobilization many officers of higher rank would be left unassigned. This available supply of officers in any grade will more than meet all demands.

Officers who were recommended for advancement before hostilities ceased will be placed on the inactive list of the reserve in the advanced grade to which they have been recommended.

No provision has been made for those who do not enter the reserve on discharge but Mr. Baker said he saw no reason why they could not accept their advanced rank in the reserve and then resign from the Reserve Corps.

## BAKER AS SANTA TO WAR KIDDIES

Post 12/20/18  
Cabinet Member Will Play Role for 1,000 Children of D. C. Soldiers.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will play the role of Santa Claus on Christmas day for more than 1,000 Washington children whose fathers are in military service. The celebration will be held in the rotunda of the Capitol, beginning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is not known whether Mr. Baker will forsake for a few moments the dignity of his office and don a red suit stuffed with cotton, or whether he will appear without disguise. Assisting him in the distribution of gifts will be 1,000 soldiers—a Santa Claus for each child present. The Christmas tree will come from Mount Vernon.

Miss Mabel Boardman, of the Red Cross, has contributed \$500 for stockings. Tyrus Cobb, baseball player, known to every lad, who arrived from France recently, has been invited to attend. The celebration is to be under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service.

## 150,000 WEEKLY MUSTER-OUT RATE

Post 12/21/18  
Army Has Discharged 300,000 Men in This Country, Says Secretary Baker.

More than 300,000 troops have been demobilized in the United States, said Secretary of War Baker yesterday. He announced also that a rate of discharge of 150,000 men a week has been attained.

The demobilization process has been rather slower than the War Department had indicated it would be. Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, originally announced it was planned to have 200,000 men discharged within two weeks thereafter, and a daily rate of 30,000 men later. Last Saturday he announced that a 15,000 daily rate had been reached, and that he expected this to go to 30,000.

While Mr. Baker indicated by his manner that he considered the demobilization of more than 300,000 men to date was a notable accomplishment, it is pointed out that process of discharge has been hampered by red tape and by unfamiliarity of personnel officers with the work in hand.

Disposition of much paper work has been necessary in connection with demobilization, while the physical examination of all men has been a vast task.

Gen. March has persistently endeavored to speed the process, and the present record begins to show results of his insistence on haste.

With more than 300,000 gone from the army in this country, there are, in round figures, 1,500,000 men still to demobilize. The 150,000 weekly rate will be increased.

## BAKER ASKS REWARD FOR FIVE GENERALS

Proposes Present Rank of Pershing, March, Bliss, Liggett, and Bullard Be Made Permanent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Bestowal of the permanent rank of General on John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France; Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Tasker H. Bliss, military representative of the Supreme War Council, and a permanent rank of Lieutenant General on Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard, commanding the First and Second Armies, was asked by Secretary Baker today in a letter to Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee.

"These officers have performed tremendous tasks involving the greatest responsibility in a manner which reflects credit upon themselves and upon the country and entitles them to permanent recognition," Secretary Baker wrote.

"I believe that the sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of such recognition. At present the commissions of these officers as General and Lieutenant General, while in the regular army, are for the period of the emergency only. I recommend that their commissions be made permanent, with the proviso that when any one of these officers vacates his commission the office shall lapse."



# OVERRULE BAKER, ARMY ASKS WILSON

Pershing Reported in Sym-  
pathy With Officers in Fight  
Against Ban Now Placed  
on Promotions.

*By Louis Seibold.*

(Staff Correspondent of The World.)

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(The New York World.)

(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Army officers of all grades are much concerned over the results of a conference between President Wilson and Gen. Pershing regarding the War Department's order arbitrarily stopping promotions after the date of the signing of the armistice.

Under the terms of this order officers recommended for advancement were relegated to subordinate ranks. These officers, numbering several hundred and ranging from Junior Lieutenant to Brigadier General, are greatly disappointed over their hopes for advancement.

Estimates made by army officials place the cost of carrying out the recommendations to the date of the armistice at under \$500,000, conflicting with the War Department's estimate of \$25,000,000.

Gen. Pershing is reported to side with the aggrieved officers and to have promised to urge upon the President the rescinding of the order, which is characterized as "cruel and unjustifiable." The officers believe that the President will appreciate the justice of their claims.

An unexpected adverse decision on the part of the President probably would result in an effort being made by Congress to rescind the order and direct the Secretary of War to accept the recommendations for promotions existing on the date of the signing of the armistice.

## ASKS PERMANENT RANK FOR PERSHING

**Baker Also Would Have Nation-  
Honor March, Bliss, Liggett  
and Bullard.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Bestowal of the permanent rank of General on John J. Pershing, commander of our forces in France; Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Tasker H. Bliss, military representative at the Supreme War Council, and a permanent rank of Lieutenant General on Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard, commanding the 1st and 2d Armies, was asked by Secretary Baker today in a letter to Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee.

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THE WORLD: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1918.



## VICTORY DINNER

Celebrating the success in Arms  
of the

UNITED STATES  
AND HER ASSOCIATE NATIONS

Given by the

SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARDS  
OF NEW YORK CITY

WALDORF-ASTORIA  
December 14, 1918



# Menu

Grapefruit

---

Chicken Gumbo, à la Creole

---

Celery

Radishes

Olives

---

Filet of Sole, White Wine Sauce

Potatoes, Parisienne

---

Sweetbreads larded, with Mushrooms

Green Peas sauté in Butter

---

Breast of Guinea Hen stuffed, Tyrolienne

---

Hearts of Lettuce, French Dressing

---

Fancy Ice Creams

---

Assorted Cakes

---

Coffee

Original Manitou Sparkling Water  
Cigars  
Schinasi Natural Cigarettes



## Toastmaster

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

## Guests

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER	GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER
ADMIRAL NATHANIEL R. USHER	LIEUT. COL. CONKLING
SENATOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN	COL. HENRY L. STIMSON
CONGRESSMAN JULIUS KAHN	MAJOR VICTOR COX PEDERSEN
HON. GEO. L. INGRAHAM	MAJOR CHARLES M. DOWD
HON. EDWIN L. GARVIN	MAJOR L. W. STOTESBURY
MARTIN CONBOY	CAPT. WM. G. DEROSSIT
ROGER B. WOOD	CAPT. CHARLES A. RIEGELMAN
OLIVER C. LYON	CAPT. DAVID ASCH
LIEUT. M. A. HOLMES	HON. WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN



Post. Dec 25/18.

## AMNESTY DENIED ARMY OBJECTORS

### Secretary Baker Refuses Committee That Asks Blanket Pardon.

Secretary Baker declined yesterday to grant general amnesty to 300 or more conscientious objectors held in military custody for having refused to perform any kind of work in connection with the army after being called for service under the selective draft law.

A committee, styling itself as representing the friends of conscientious objectors, called upon Mr. Baker to urge that blanket pardon be given the men in custody as a Christmas present, and presented a petition said to bear 15,000 signatures.

The Secretary informed the committee that the cases involved differed so radically from each other that it did not appear that any general policy could be laid down, but that each case must be dealt with on its merits.

A commission is now studying the problem for the War Department. It was announced, and no formal statement of the attitude of the government or any final action on these cases could be expected until the report of this commission had been received and studied.

rites for Col. S. A. Day.

## Staff Backs War Training Service Bill

### Measure Is Drafted and Secretary Baker Is Ex- pected to Approve It

### Nine Months in Camps

### Problem of Preserving the Strength of Army Abroad Is Puzzling Congress

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—With the support of the General Staff of the army, a bill providing for universal military training will be sent to Congress before the end of the present session. Secretary of War Baker in all probability will approve the measure.

It has already been drafted under the direction of the General Staff, and inquiry has developed that it will have a very large measure of support in Congress.

The bill provides for a nine months' training period, divided as follows: One month in barracks, during which the men receive equipment, are classified and examined; five months' intensive training in the field, and three months at a cantonment.

The bill would take men at the age of nineteen, although a very wide leeway is allowed as to this. If it can be shown that the training period would interfere with the boy's education, or if his health does not permit at that time, the training can be postponed until he is twenty-six years old.

#### Trained Officers Provided

Ten per cent of the officers for this "universal service army," as it will be called, will be taken from the regular establishment. A new plan is outlined to provide the reserve officers, who will constitute the remaining 90 per cent. Men who have had war service will be eligible, and the bill provides that in the future only men with war service, West Pointers and those who have had the training period will be eligible for commissions. It seeks to abolish the system of commissioning men from civil life.

Whether there will be time for favorable consideration of the bill at this session is problematical.

The problem of what America is going to do with her army—how she is going to avoid the unpreparedness, which virtually every one acknowledges might have resulted in disaster to this country had it been forced into a war in which it did not have allies from whom it could buy airplanes, artillery, ammunition, rifles and even clothing with which to equip its soldiers, is receiving a great deal of consideration at the Capitol. The solution is believed by many to be universal military training, coupled with an adequate navy. There are few supporters of a standing army big enough to take care of

the situation, and that, so far as discussions at the Capitol indicate, is the only other solution.

#### Reminders from People

The problem is being driven home by mail from families in virtually every Congressional district in the country as to what troops are to be used for occupational and police work in Europe after the signing of the treaty of peace.

There is such a universal demand that Congress keep its faith with the boys who enlisted under the provision that they would be discharged within a few months after the declaration of peace that leaders are in agreement that it would be almost political suicide for a member of either house to vote to keep the enlisted men overseas beyond that period. On the other hand, the drafted men could be retained, by an amendment to the draft laws, but no legislator so far has had the courage to come out in advocacy of this plan.

When asked about this situation—how the troops to do the police and occupational work in Europe were to be obtained after the declaration of peace (and the few months leeway allowed by the law), General March, chief of staff, recently said there might have to be additional legislation. Since that time he has been a little more blunt, and indicated that the draft laws might have to be changed.

#### Opposes Prolonged Service

If General March expects any modification of the draft laws which would result in forcing drafted men now overseas to remain in the army to help police Europe he will discover a different Congress from that which has readily given him all the appropriations he has asked for war purposes. On every side at the Capitol there is indignation at the idea.

Apparently this is not a feeling which can easily be overcome, for it is reinforced by a belief that such a move would result in losing votes for every Senator or member of the House who favored it.

"I do not believe that Congress would ever vote to amend the selective draft law so as to retain men now overseas for police or occupational work," said Senator Harry F. New, of Indiana, a member of the Military Affairs Committee. "We have, so to speak, made our agreement about this, and I do not think many members of either house would like to put Congress in the position of breaking its faith with these boys."

#### Army Will Shrink

"The result will be that as soon as the few months' period after the declaration of peace expires there will be left in the entire army only about 40,000 men. These are men in the regular army who enlisted prior to our entry in the war. Of course, there are many regular army men who enlisted long enough before the war to have their enlistments expire about the same time. At any rate, the figure of 40,000 is based on War Department estimates."

"The only solution I would advocate for the present would be to encourage the enlistment of men now overseas, with the distinct understanding that it would be for occupational service. I am afraid that even this course would not produce enough men."

"But our whole military situation is going to be worked out by the adoption by Congress of a universal military training bill. It will have the approval of the War Department."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1918

Continued on next page



WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*N. Y. Tribune*

*Dec. 27/18.*

*Home coming of American Victory troops*

## PLEADS WITH BAKER TO FREE OBJECTORS

Delegation Presents Petition  
for 300 Imprisoned for  
Refusing to Fight.

### OFFICIAL RULING WITHHELD

Question of Stopping Solitary Con-  
finement to be Decided on  
Merit of Each Case.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Baker was appealed to by a group of twenty-three persons today to order the release of conscientious objectors who are in custody for having refused to perform any army work after being drafted. The delegation presented a petition with 15,000 signatures and pleaded for 300 or more men now serving sentences of ten to thirty years in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

After receiving the delegation Secretary Baker said that he was unable to give any forecast of the attitude of the War Department. However, he did explain to the delegation that the appeal for the discharge of the objectors from the military service was wholly outside his own jurisdiction, and up to President Wilson. Regarding a plea that if the objectors could not be discharged at once from the army, the War Department stop the practice of solitary confinement, Secretary Baker said that each case was one that must be dealt with on its individual merits.

The delegates invited the attention of Mr. Baker to the type of men now in solitary confinement at Fort Leavenworth. They told him about Howard Moore, who was described as a brave young man to whom a medal for bravery had been awarded by the Carnegie Commission for saving a woman's life. They spoke of George Wiershausen, crediting his scientific skill with having effected the cure of a crippled boy; of Roderick Seidenberg, an etcher, and of Evan Thomas of Baltimore, a young minister serving a twenty-five-year sentence. They asserted that several objectors had died of pneumonia from bad treatment and neglect, and that two others seemed to have lost their minds through suffering.

The delegation included:

Mrs. Henry Willard, New York.  
Allan McCurdy, New York, Chairman.  
John L. Elliott, head of the Hudson Guild Settlement.  
Mrs. Mabel Higgins, New York, artist.  
Fannie M. Witherspoon, New York.  
Miss Elsie Knepper, New York, fiancée of John Grass, objector.  
Isaac Eichel, New York, brother of David and Julius Eichel, objectors.  
Miss Rae Monsky, New York, sister of Henry Monsky, objector.  
Miss Anna Robinson, New York, sister of Karl Robinson, objector.  
Jules Wortsmann, New York, brother of Jacob and Gus Wortsmann, objectors.  
Charles Wortsmann, New York, brother of Jacob and Gus Wortsmann, and formerly of the Quartermaster Corps, Syracuse, N. Y.  
A. V. Brandon, New York, brother of Joe Brandon, objector.  
Harold Evans, Philadelphia.  
The Rev. Richard Hogue, Baltimore, head of Maryland Prisons Associations.  
Frank Stephens, Arden, Del., father of Donald Stephens, objector.  
Robert Dunn, Haverford, Penn., a member

answer. The association will decide must consult the Restaurant and Hotel the proprietor's statement that he threatened violence if refused. In a few cases they have charge of girls and their own tem-

NEW YORK TIMES,

DECEMBER 27, 1918.

## CALLS FOR NEW LAW TO ENLIST REGULARS

Baker Asks for Immediate Leg-  
islation to Restore Recruit-  
ing of Volunteers.

### OLD FORCE IS DEPLETED

Service of Draft Men and All Who  
Joined After Declaration of War  
Will Expire with Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Immediate legislation authorizing resumption of voluntary enlistment in the army and the repeal of provisions of the Selective Service act limiting enlistments to the period of the war, was urged today by Secretary Baker in a letter to Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee.

Without the legislation, Secretary Baker said, the army after the proclamation of peace would not have sufficient forces to perform essential military duties, including the policing of the Mexican border.

A bill embodying the legislation will be introduced tomorrow.

Secretary Baker's letter follows:

Office Secretary of War,

Washington, Dec. 23.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir: There is submitted herewith a copy of a bill providing for the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the army of the United States.

This measure is urgently necessary, because, as soon after the proclamation of peace, as existing emergency will permit, those men who have enlisted or been drafted or enlisted to serve during the emergency, must all, in accordance with the law, be discharged. Demobilization of these men is now being rapidly made and it is expected to release them at the rate of over 30,000 a day, or 200,000 a week.

The only men who will remain in the service are those men enlisted in the regular army on or prior to April 1, 1917, and whose enlistment has not yet expired.

This small number has been cut down by casualties and other vicissitudes until the entire military force of the United States that can be retained in the service will be absolutely inadequate and insufficient to perform such essential military duties as policing the Mexican border, garrisoning our insular possessions, guarding the seacoast possessions of the United States, occupying permanent posts and garrisons, guarding and protecting the large amount of recently acquired Government property, and maintaining and operating the camps and cantonments in this country, to which troops from overseas may be sent for prompt demobilization.

Herewith follows the proposed act:

An act to authorize the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the regular army and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that so much of Sections 7 and 14 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States Government," approved May 18, 1917, as imposed restrictions upon the enlistments in the regular army, are hereby repealed, in so far as they apply to enlistments and re-enlistments in the regular army after date of approval of this act.

Your immediate consideration is invited. The early passage of the above proposed legislation will enable the War Department to replace, by voluntary enlistment, the men drafted or enlisted for emergency, who can then be discharged from the service and returned to their homes and families.

Very truly yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER.



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Frank Stephens, Arden, Del., father of Donald Stephens, objector.  
Robert Dunn, Haverford, Penn., a member of the Friends Reconstruction Unit.  
Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Baltimore, mother of Evan Thomas, objector.  
Arthur Thomas, Baltimore, brother of Evan Thomas.  
Armin Seidenberg, Washington, brother of Roderick Seidenberg, objector.  
Mrs. Robert Flitzer, Washington, sister of Carl Haeseler, objector.  
Theodore Lunds, Chicago, father of Erling Lunds, objector.  
Mrs. Brent Allinson, Chicago, mother of Brent Allinson, objector.  
Mrs. Anna N. Davis, writer, Brookline, Mass.

Besides presenting its petition, the delegation carried letters from Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Church of the Ascension, New York; Mrs. M. G. Simkhovics, Greenwich Settlement, New York; Sarah Cleghorn, Vermont; Charles Rann Kennedy, and Miss Edith Wynn Mattheson, the actress.

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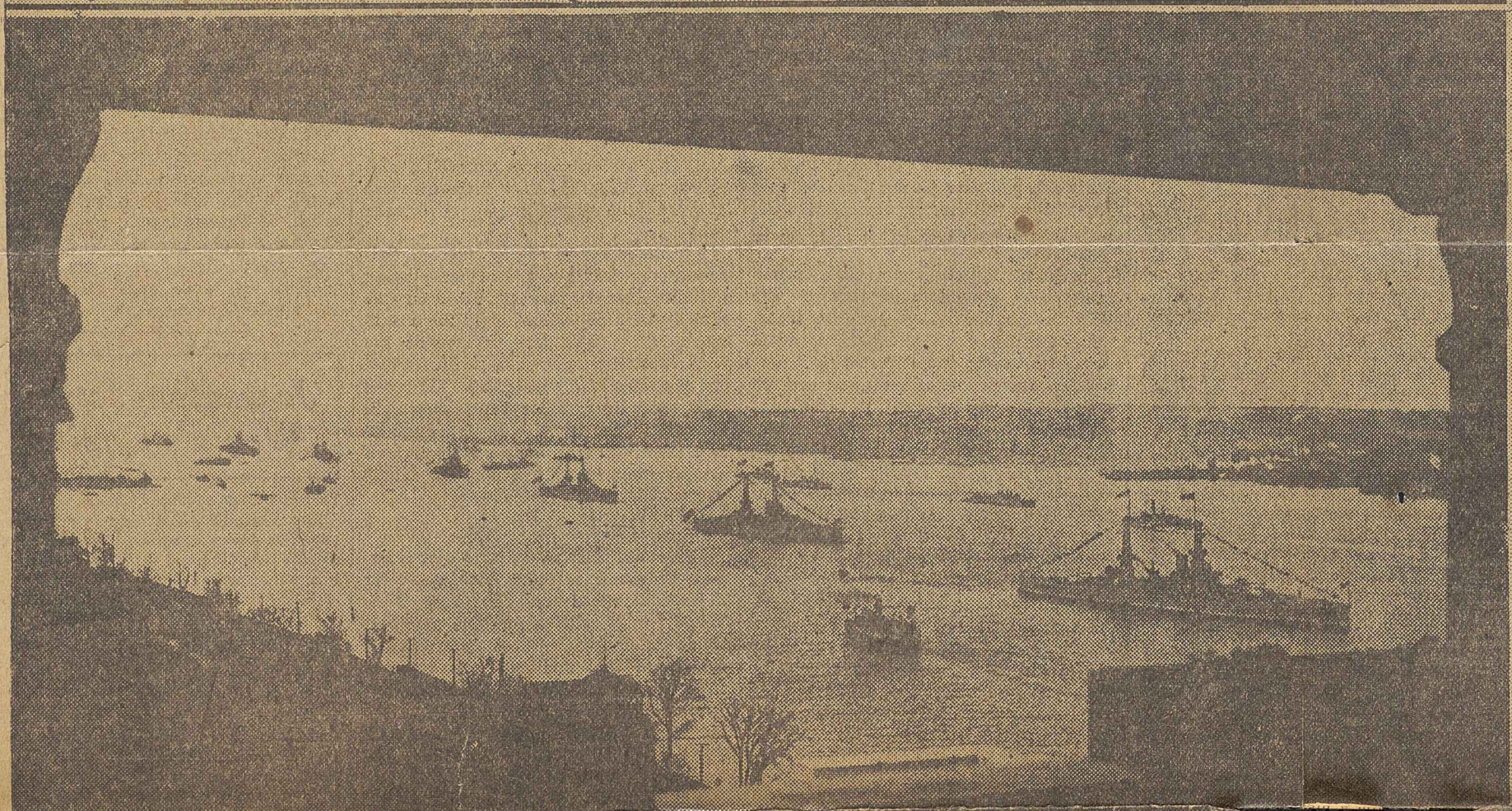
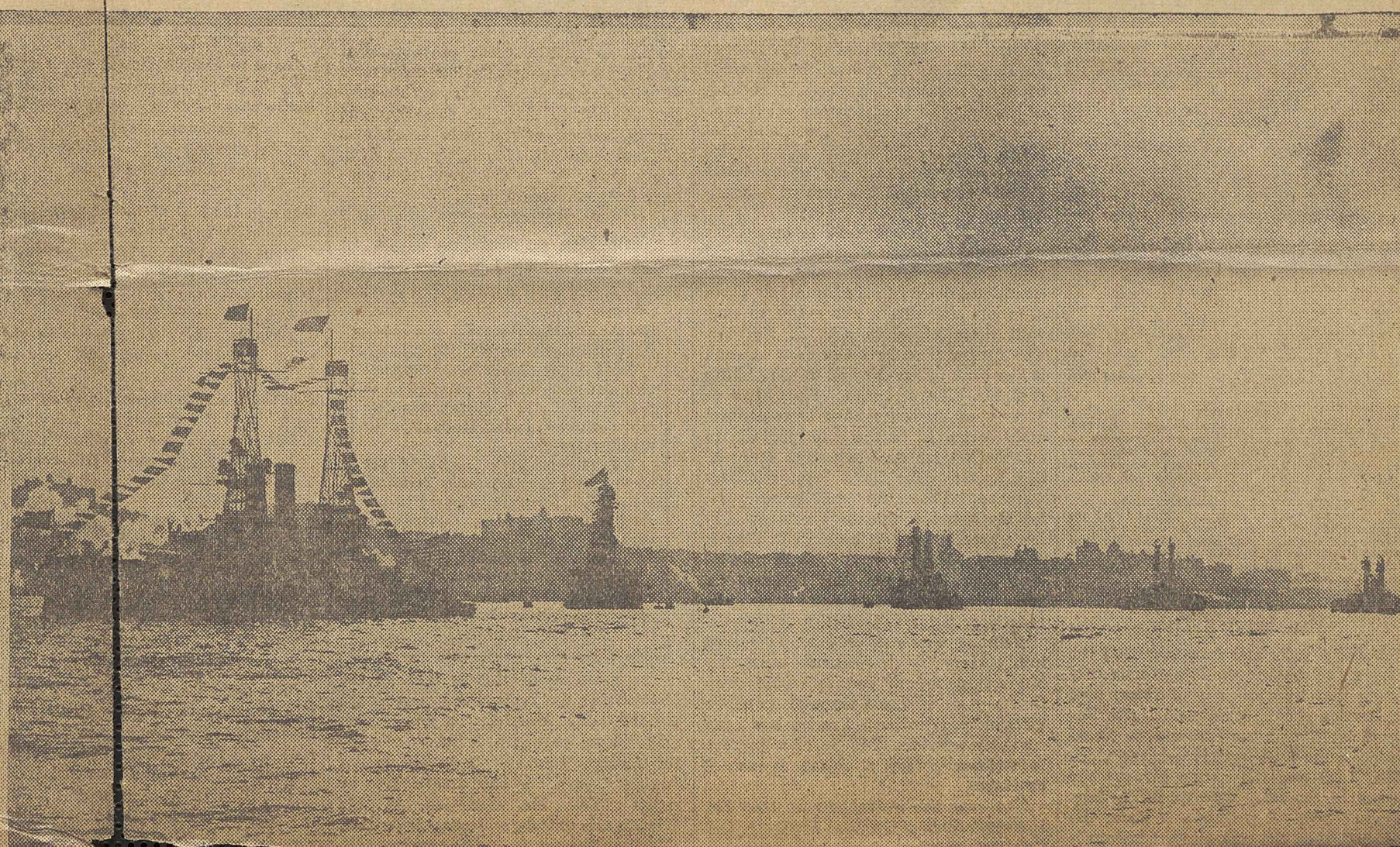
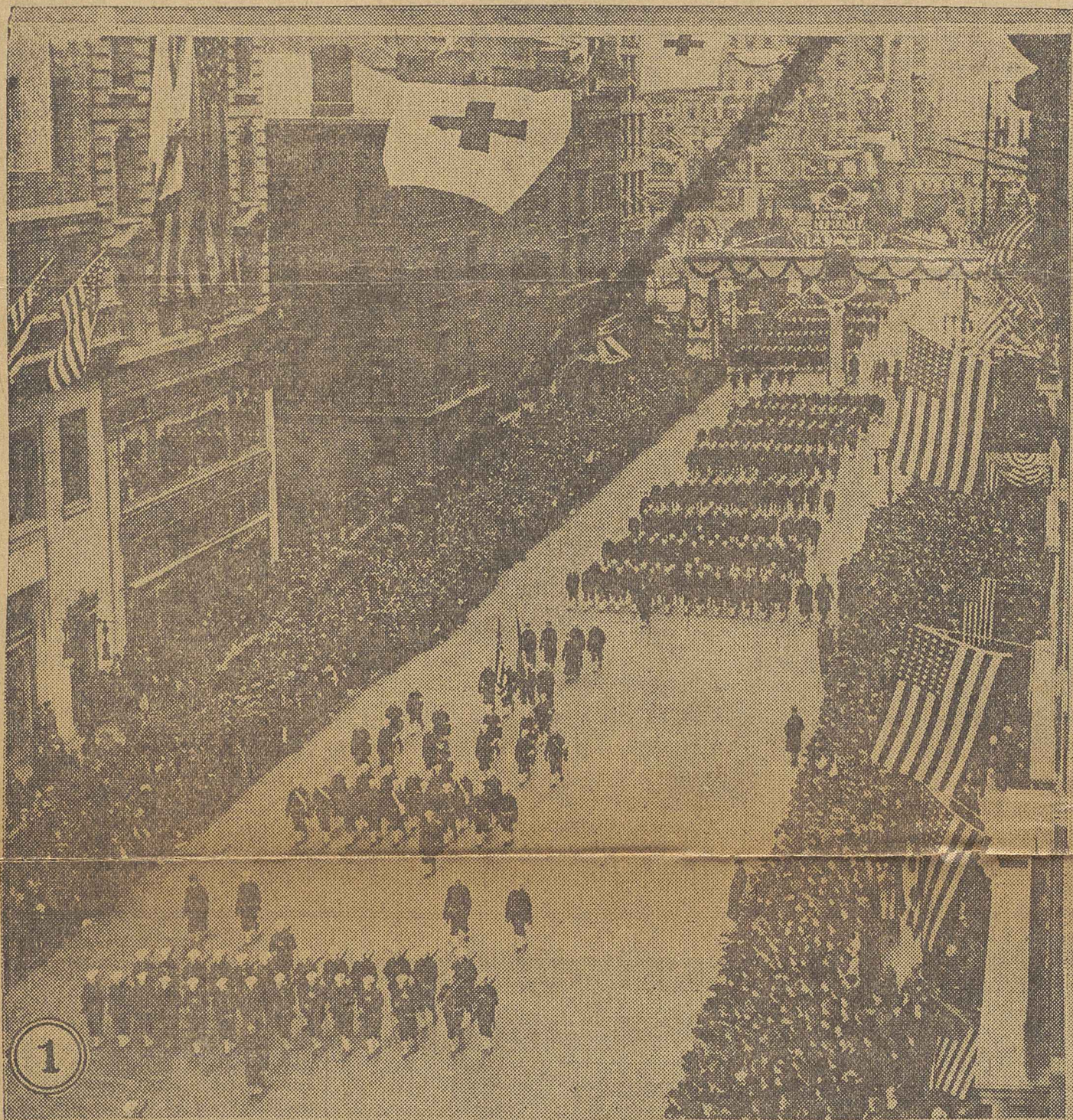
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Very truly yours,  
NEWTON D. BAKER.



# The Home-Coming of America's Victory Fleet



One.—The sailors parade down Fifth Avenue.  
Two.—The victory fleet moves into the Hudson.

Three.—The armada anchors in the river.  
Four.—The marines pass the grandstand.

Five.—A dirigible guides the warships to port.  
Six.—Daniels and Baker watch the pageant.

Seven.—The seamen march to the city's cheers.



# New York Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials  
Advertisements  
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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## The Navy's Day

It was a grim and dour task that the navy did in the war and it was eminently fitting that its great day of return and celebration should come amid North Sea weather. But no snow flurries or bleakness can dim the heartfelt welcome which New York and the nation give to our heroes of the sea. Ours is not a fair-weather love or gratitude. From the moment when the streaming, homeward-

and pennants flashed through the mists off the Battery till the last marine and sailorman passed down Fifth Avenue it was the navy's day. We are grateful and we are proud. We hope we made our men in blue feel what is in our hearts.

It was a queer gamble that faced the navy night and day as long as the war lasted. Any hour the German navy might come out, as once it did off Jutland. If it did there offered the greatest single battle of all time—by land or sea. The losses, our losses, must have been stupendous, even if the final victory could not, in our view, have been in doubt. It was the navy's first business, it was the goal of every man in the service to train for this hour, to be ready for it momentarily. No ship could point her nose across the Atlantic without this chance looming up before her officers and crew beyond the eastern horizon. For four years and a half the British navy faced this issue. Throughout our participation in the war our navy shared the burden.

That was the hidden threat of the sea to the Allies. That was the chance which must always be prepared for and never for a moment forgotten. But it was not the daily duty of the war, as we well know. That daily grind was also in a measure hidden, through the necessities of its secret character. Only now, bit by bit, is the truth of the British mystery boat and the whole long, varied, changing, desperate campaign against the U-boat coming to light. Cunning here united with skill and deathless bravery. The ablest traditions of the sea were equalled and surpassed in those vigils of the storm-tossed seas lying about the British Isles, the arena of the strangest duel of sea-fighters the oceans have ever known.

In this combat with a hidden foe our men played a stanch part. It was necessarily small in proportion to the vast sea fleets which Great Britain spread upon the seas. But it was a brilliant contribution, and from it has grown one of the most striking and important friendships of the war, that between the navies of America and England.

All this victory, this hidden tale of a fight that knew no ceasing, without which the whole battle for civilization must have failed, was in our hearts yesterday. That brave tradition that has been handed down to our sailormen from our navies of the past has been by them upheld and enriched with new glory. For all this that they have done and are yet to do, our hearts are full and our gratitude is unending.

## Jugo-Slavia United

The twin statements issued at Washington by the Serbian Legation and the Jugo-Slav National Council on Christmas Day do not make any attempt to conceal the fact that the fear of Italian aggression more than anything else was instrumental in bringing about Jugo-Slav consolidation at this juncture. The internal dissensions dividing Croats from Serbs and Slovenes from Croats and the different parties from one another within the several national groups are not smoothed out; yet, all of their separatist, centrifugal tendencies notwithstanding, fear of Italy tends to hammer the Serbian kingdom of Kara George's house and the delivered Jugo-Slav provinces of the former Hapsburg realm into a trine state of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Speaking of the conflicting territorial claims, the Jugo-Slav statement goes on record with the characterization of Trieste as a city with an Italian majority. This admission arrives simultaneously with the presentation to President Wilson of a memorial signed by representatives of the recently freed Italian provinces. According to this memorial, Italy is ready to declare Trieste and Fiume free ports for every country. The seeds of a compromise are sown in these two pronouncements, at least as far as Trieste is concerned. The real difficulty begins in the case of Dalmatia;

and Allied strategists will need all its insight and tact and power of suasion for the working out of a solution which, by satisfying both parties, will crush in the bud the danger of an Adriatic war.

## Economic Frightfulness

It is good to have such a clear and informing report as that of Mr. Hoover on Belgium as he appears in the wake of the retreating German. An account of the first crimes of German occupation we possess in the Bryce report, and what happened after has been largely a sealed book—save when the cry of an Edith Cavell has reached the ears of a horrified world.

What Mr. Hoover tells is only what we should expect. Germans who will rape and murder and maim with systematic barbarity in order to bow down a people are surely not going to stop with these explosive acts of violence. The future must be taken care of—and it has been taken care of in the picture that Mr. Hoover paints. Thirty-five or forty steel furnaces have been deliberately destroyed in the determination to end the Belgian steel industry. Many of the textile mills have been similarly wrecked. That the coal mines were largely saved is due to President Wilson's promise of retribution. Mr. Hoover declares. Only when immediate retaliation appeared upon the horizon did these precious vandals cease their depredations.

Belgium was not only to be scared into slavery by unspeakable atrocities, but condemned to complete subjection in the years to come through economic inferiority. Northern France has been similarly wrecked. The German purpose is written across a dozen industrial provinces.

Not even the pitiful picture that Mr. Hoover paints of these destitute and starving peoples, kept alive through

American agencies, can make us forget this larger problem of reparation and rehabilitation in the years ahead. Belgium, like France, must not only be repaid for damage done, but the payments exacted must be sufficient to cover the complete restoration of all the consequences of the campaign of economic frightfulness which Germany has conducted. To do less would be to let these burglars escape with their most precious booty—the economic life and very subsistence of their victims.

## Additions to Hylan's Scoundrel Club

To the list of citizens who refuse to sit with Hearst on the Mayor's committee to welcome the returning troops the following names were added:

ABBE, DR. ROBERT.  
BAROCK, LIEUTENANT WOODWARD.  
BENJAMIN, GEORGE HILLIARD.  
BUTLER, DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY.  
COUDERT, FREDERICK R.  
CUTTING, R. FULTON.  
DIX, WILLIAM FREDERICK.  
DUFFIELD, THE REV. HOWARD.  
GEITZE, F. A.  
HASSAM, CHILDE.  
ISELIN, MRS. ARTHUR.  
JAMES, ARTHUR CURTIS.  
JAY, MRS. WILLIAM.  
LA FARGE, GRANT.  
LAROQUE, JOSEPH.  
LAMBERT, DR. SAMUEL W.  
MAILLON, DR. C. O.  
MANNING, THE REV. DR. WILLIAM T.  
PARKS, THE REV. DR. LEIGHTON.  
PIERCE, HENRY W.  
PURDY, LAWSON.  
PUTNAM, GEORGE HAVEN.  
SCOTT, ROBERT.  
SLOANE, JOHN.  
STIMSON, HENRY L.  
TANNER, FREDERICK C.  
TWITCHELL, HERBERT K.  
VAN DE WATER, THE REV. GEORGE R.  
VAN SINDEREN, HOWARD.  
WILSON, GEORGE T.

Through an error, the name of the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, of Trinity Church, was omitted from yesterday's list. It is included in the list to-day.

All these names are eligible for membership in Mayor Hylan's club of "profiteers," "human hyenas" and "scoundrels."

## In Provisional Russia

The Secretary of Finance for the provisional government for the Northern Provinces of Russia has arrived in this country from Archangel to arrange for restoring trade relations between this country and his own. As this part of Russia is cut off naturally from commerce with the Bolshevik crew to the south, the reorganization of industrial life in these districts depends very largely on opening up trade with the outside world. From Archangel and the new Murman ports it is almost as easy to trade with the United States as, for example, with Britain or France.

Here is a territory about the size of France with a population of a million people who, for the last eight months, have maintained a separate government in opposition to the Bolshevik movement. The main product they have for sale is flax, and a considerable quantity has already reached this country and much more is waiting. In addition to this there are supplies of timber for exportation, and hides, skins and furs. It is typical of the utter disruption of industry which has come with the revolution that here are a million people prosperous enough in their way who have neither money nor credit to buy the supplies they sorely need. In the midst of the twentieth century here are a considerable people reduced to primitive barter, for all the world like the trade conditions of ten thousand years ago.

But in this they are not much worse off than the rest of Russia, which has only a vast quantity of paper money with which to do business. This money is worth about as much now as the old Confederate currency just before the close of the Civil War. And credit is equally lacking. This new government deserves and will receive every kind of help from this country, for with the new government established at Omsk, it may prove a base from which the establish-

ment of an orderly régime will gradually spread. The fall of the Bolshevik dominion, which the representative of the new government believes is now not far distant, would open up to this country by far the richest avenue of trade which it could find anywhere in the world. The mills and factories of Northern Russia have been in large part closed, so that a great proportion of this immense population has deep need of goods and supplies of every description. The food situation is so horrible chiefly because of the utter breakdown of transportation. Strangely enough in many parts of Russia crops this year have been unusually good.

## The Ban on Building Ships

The following advertisement has appeared for several days in *The Journal of Commerce*:

### SHIPBUILDING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Downey Shipbuilding Corporation now has written permission of the United States Shipping Board to contract to build steel steamships for private owners.

We will promptly negotiate for shipbuilding contracts, with responsible parties, for steel ships up to our shipbuilding capacity, aggregating about 75,000 d. w. tons, for deliveries July, 1919, to December, 1919. We will also negotiate for shipbuilding contracts up to our shipbuilding capacity, aggregating about 120,000 d. w. tons, for 1920 deliveries.

The meaning of this is that at the present time the Federal Shipping Board prohibits any American shipyard from undertaking the manufacture of ships for foreign account. Only by special "written" permit is any exception to be made. Yet Mr. Knappen, in his Washington correspondence, says that "France, Norway and many other countries are clamoring for an opportunity to place orders with American yards." He adds:

"Foreigners are willing to pay almost any price now, and at this time, when the demand is so great, there is a magnificent opportunity for American yards to become entrenched in the world's patronage."

France is represented as wishing to build 6,000,000 tons in the next three years, which would make her the third maritime power in the world. The United States would be the natural field for her orders. But, owing to the shipping board's position, France can place no orders here. She is said already to have placed half a million tons in England, and, if she could, would immediately order 800,000 tons from American yards.

It is reported in Washington that this prohibition is imposed on the shipping board by the President himself, the idea being that our shipbuilding capacity is to be an "ace" for the peace table, with the threat that "if the old fierce international competition is to continue, then American shipyards will be held in reserve for American shipbuilding needs." All this may be eminently sound, but, as Mr. Knappen points out, with each passing month American yards are not only losing present business but the chance to lay the foundation of future business. If we drive away orders from this country they will go to other countries, and the chances for a stretch of great shipbuilding activity in this country may pass by. Moreover, nothing would so quickly stabilize ship prices and clear the air of the feeling that our ships are building at a fantastic cost as heavy foreign orders at this time.

## Resume the Gold Standard!

The London cables announce that the committee on financial facilities for after-war trade has completed its preliminary report. It recommends the resumption as soon as possible of the gold standard and reducing inflation caused by short-time government borrowing of the banks. Resumption of the gold standard in England means exactly what it means in the United States. It does not mean that there has ever been in England during the war any definite gold premium or depreciated paper currency, any more than there has been any gold premium or depreciated currency in the United States. Both countries, while remaining nominally upon a gold basis, had actually stopped free payments in gold, and were therefore actually upon a paper basis. The paper in England was treasury notes, bank notes and bank credits. The paper in the United States was chiefly Federal Reserve notes and bank credits.

The result in both cases was the same—an enormous rise in all general prices as measured by this enormous volume of new notes and new credits. There never was a time when there was not an abundance of gold in England and a superabundance in the United States. England proposes now to "resume" by annulling her embargo upon gold exports. The United States should do the same, promptly and without further hesitation. We cannot compete with England unless we do. This resumption does not mean any drastic fall in prices or contraction of the currency of the country, but it does mean that prices will then be, as they should be, prices in gold.

## What Is a Tunic?

(From *The Ohio State Journal*)

Anne Rittenhouse cordially indorses the hip-length tunic, and, inasmuch as we never yet have got it into our head whether the tunic is a waist or gown, one can imagine our trepidation as we go about our daily tasks.

## The Battle of the Ballots

(From *The Dallas News*)

Trouble makers in Germany should be reminded that in a republic the place to fight is at the polls.

## SHOES & SHIPS & SEALING WAX

### TO THE FLEET

Home to the hearts that yearn with love and pride for you;

Home to thrill a nation whose welcoming spirit flames.

Every cheer uprising came from throats of those who knew

How fittingly and shinningly you bore and kept your names.

Stars in the flag of the states, you were stars in the sea's blue field.

You who ride at anchor while the eager people gaze.

Through the dark night of the war glory that would not fade

You flashed to the world's knight errants the guidance of your rays.

For those you bring not back snow falls, a gentle shroud;

But through the drifting whiteness your forms stand full revealed.

You who ride so proudly well you may be proud;

Stars in the flag of the states, you were stars in the sea's blue field.

LUPION WILKINSON.

The only thing that mars our joy is that the Kaiser never referred to it as "the contemptible American navy."

"His retirement," announces our favorite paper, referring to the election in Salvador, "leaves only one candidate in the field, Dr. Quinones Molina, whose election appears to be assured."

Which, in the opinion of "Billkens," is the ideal political prophecy.

THE COMPOSING

F. F. V.: Speaking of "Bake Germans, where does C. C. L. get Teufelshunde as the plural form?"

To "Grand Opera und Music" and "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen" add President Wilson's "General Pershing and Fellow Comrades."

## BACK HOME STUFF

Colonel Bill Sibley

Colonel Bill Sibley first gained national prominence when he got in "Who's Who." He was the only man from back home to achieve this distinction. He was a learned man, an omnivorous reader, and he wrote several books about the early French settlers and a history of Masonry.

He was a straight, tall man, with great dignity. He had a billiard table in his own home and was the first man back home to have a polished floor in his home. Colonel Sibley sent to New Orleans for his chewing tobacco and carried it in a silver snuff box that once belonged to General Grant.

He knew many big people intimately and had been to Chicago, twice and to New York, with stop-overs at Washington, Niagara Falls and Buffalo. He made the opening address at the G. A. R. convention and was the principal speaker at the opening of the Kanagwa Dam.

Folk used to say that Colonel Sibley would have made a great newspaper editor, but he preferred, as he said at the Vinton Bean Dinner, to be "a disciple of Blackstone."

Sometimes on Sunday mornings Colonel Sibley would join Henry Cruetz, Captain Jack Sheppard, General George House and Dr. Cromlish on the bench near the pump in the public square. Nearly all would miss their Sunday dinner to hear Colonel Sibley tell of his visit to Mount Vernon and his description of the Potomac from the rear porch of George Washington's home. He knew how to paint a word picture so simply that his listeners were transported.

He always wore a suit of salt and pepper mixture, a thin, black string tie, a wide, black hat and a boiled white shirt, with detachable cuffs. He had a heavy shock of hair, sprinkled with gray, and piercing black eyes. He had such a stern look that old Black Hapnall used to begin bowing

## WE'VE BEEN THERE OURSELVES.

There was a little man and he bought a little card. And he wrinkled up his forehead and he pondered long and hard.

And he tried to think up wishes that a clever cuss might quote.

And finally he said, "Oho!" and this is what he wrote:

"MERRY CHRISTMAS."

HENRY DESKINE SMITH.

Overheard on an L Station

Ticket choppers—"Well, whaddye think of that? That cheap-suck chucks an extra ticket in the box and wishes me a Merry Christmas!"

F. F. V.

The flag of the German republic is said to be red, yellow and black. The middle stripe is probably by far the broadest.

F. F. V.

Curiosity Is Ill Breeding

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was greatly interested in your editorial this morning, "Curiosity That Hurts." But why not make it clear that such curiosity concerning affairs or matters not personal to ourselves is merely an evidence of ill breeding, of inefficient training while young, and thus stamps the individual man or woman as not having the correct idea as regards the propriety of "pushing one's nose into other people's business?"

This has been the attitude in England and France for years past, so far as the better trained, better educated of the masses are concerned. And it may be remarked in this connection that this same division also frowns upon the ubiquitous turning to look back after some one, and also the expectoration by men—and, alas! women—in the street that is so much in evidence in New York to-day. As to your plea of its being "instinctive humanity to turn," etc., don't you know that practically everything belonging to "instinctive humanity" is dead wrong as soon as civilization commences to teach the first rudiments of considering the feelings of others before the feelings and desires of ourselves?

W. B. P.

New York, Dec. 24, 1918.

## LOVE ME, LOVE MY FRIEND



## How Thanksgiving Came To Luxemburg

By WILBUR FORREST

(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

LUXEMBURG (Grand Duchy of Luxemburg), Thanksgiving Night

(By Mail).—The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg never heard much of an American Thanksgiving, but that fact did not deter American war correspondents, censors and army officers from staging a turkeyless, celeryless, cranberryless, pumpkin pieless Thanksgiving dinner that will long be remembered after America's part in the occupation of Germany is done.

Prepared by an army cook, whose greatest accomplishment before the armistice had been driving a chow truck, the dinner was a complete success, from American canned soup to toasting America, France, correspondents and censors with German champagne. It was staged in the local barracks, which normally housed Luxemburg's army, 200 strong including the band. A big room whose whitewashed walls beamed down on a large oval table was the banquet hall.

And beaming down upon the banqueters also was a picture of the beautiful young Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, waiting here in her brownstone palace for some broad shouldered, handsome young American movie actor or otherwise to come and defy the traditions of royalty and carry her off, or better still, eat forever more at the palace table.

"Among Those Present"

The master of ceremonies, however, at this Thanksgiving spread in a strange

land was Major A. L. James, 2d United States Cavalry, former aide to President Wilson at the White House in Washington.

Major James, it is understood, is married, and therefore will not remain in Luxemburg after peace is signed, but he will always remain, in the opinion of those at this turkeyless, cranberryless, celeryless and pumpkin pieless Thanksgiving dinner, a past master in making such an event a social success. Sharing in this honor also is Grantland Rice, first lieutenant of artillery, whose poetic endeavors in American newspaper life have won him fame—not to mention his ability at other things, including golf.

After the soup and refrigerated beef had been served and the Luxemburg apple sauce and apple tarts had been eaten and the chowchow salad had been sampled—all off the same tin plate—the help brought on the champagne, which had been brought in from a German wine-stube with Allied flags hanging out in front. No one knew whether the beverage had been chemically made or not, and no one cared. It was poured into big army tin cups, and Major James, in a few well appointed words, told the banqueters what America had done in the war. Then all stood and drained a taste of this German champagne down the twenty-one throats in a toast to AMERICA. Captain de Veil Castel, of the French army, who, incidentally, is half American—his better half being of that nationality—responded to a second toast by Major James for FRANCE.

"There are French and American flags hanging in this banquet hall," Captain de Veil Castel said, "and they represent the same thing—liberty. That is what is in my heart and in the heart of every Frenchman."

Surely, the War Is Over

Then from the serious the banquet drifted back to the easy, carefree Thanksgiving spirit. Forgetting past differences, the censors tasted the correspondents, and the correspondents, in

turn, toasted the censors. The censors admitted openly for the first time that the correspondents, chronicling American war history day by day, had performed a valuable service to the nation in keeping the public informed as to what the boys were doing in France.

And the correspondents admitted, also openly and for the first time, that the censor's blue pencil might have been worse.

At this stage an army captain confessed knowledge of the art of playing a violin, knowing not that the cook was also a violin artist and had been carrying a violin with him throughout the war. The instrument was produced, and the captain's bluff was called. He broke into that lively little tune known in Lincoln's time as "Pig in the Parlor," and admitted that before becoming an army captain he used to play for dances in the wilds of Saskatchewan.

A Grantland Rice Poem

The violin then passed to Major Bozeman Bulger, once from Alabama, later a baseball writer on "The New York World," later with a machine gun battalion of the New York Metropolitan Division (77th) and still later chief of the Field Headquarters of the Press Section. Bulger's accomplishment on the old violin was "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and while the entire assemblage sang the "Old Apple Tree" to the tune of Bulger's "Silver Threads,"

the contrast stirred the poetic soul of Grantland Rice, and he was seen to be silently busy with a pencil, writing on a scrap of paper. Bulger's "Silver Threads" had to be saved somehow, and it was Rice to the rescue. This is the song he wrote to the tune of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," sung by the entire Thanksgiving party as Bulger entered on the violin:

"Darling, I am coming back, Silver threads among the black. As at last the peace talk nears I'll be home in seven years.

"I'll drop in on you some night, With my whiskers long and white. You can hear the censors curse, 'War is h—,' but peace is worse.

"When the next war comes around In the front ranks I'll be found. I'll rush in at once, pell mell, Yes, I will, like h—, like h—."

This was sung three times over with great enthusiasm, the last verse being sung with more enthusiasm than the first two on each occasion.

The Dark Secret Is Out

Among those singing this verse louder than all the rest was Captain Gerald Morgan, of Hyde Park, N. Y., chief censor and former war correspondent himself. Morgan enjoys the distinction of having censored more American war stories than any other living American censor. He began before our first troops entered their practice trenches in Lorraine, in 1917. He served the powerful blue pencil through the Toul sector, at Cantigny, Belleau Wood, Château Thierry, the Marne and Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne, and will doubtless finish at Coblenz-on-the-Rhine, in Germany.

At two other places about the banquet table there was noticed fervent singing. This fervor came from Captain Hertzell, former New York newspaperman, and Lieutenant Conger Reynolds, of Des Moines, Iowa, who have

long assisted Captain Morgan in dealing with the output of American war correspondents at the front.

This is the first time that the names of those sitting on the censorship "lid" in France, dealing with the millions of words written about the war by American correspondents, have been mentioned. Proof of the accuracy of this story, therefore, if it finally appears in the columns of The New York Tribune, may be judged by the fact that it has been passed by the censor.

The Thanksgiving party broke up after the singing of every song that could possibly be remembered by any one present. The "Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were the last. And as the thanksgivers filed out into the night it was through a well developed crowd of Luxemburgers, who had heard the noise and come to see the strange celebration which some one had explained was done once each year by those noisy Americans.

## Jerusalem for the World's Capital

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Versailles, according to a Paris dispatch, is being considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies as a proper capital of the proposed society of nations, the bill being backed by the Deputies from Versailles and the Department of Seine-et-Oise. "It proposes to make Versailles the permanent centre of the proposed society of nations."

Why not Jerusalem?

At the great meeting of Protestants, Catholics, Orthodox Greeks and Jews at the Metropolitan Opera House to celebrate "Jerusalem redeemed" from Turkish power it was suggested that Jerusalem be made the capital of the league of nations.

The associations of Jerusalem, or Zion, do indeed give it a prestige in the eyes of all Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox Greeks, Jews and Mahometans. And it would be in harmony with that movement now attracting attention, but so little understood by Jew and Gentile, called Zionism, a movement meant to mean the common weal of all peoples and the peace of the world.

Zionism, according to the Basel programme of the founders of the modern movement which goes by the name, aims only at the establishment of a legal home for Jews in Palestine. But Zionism as proclaimed by the prophets of the Bible means Palestine, a homeland for the Jews, not at all only for their materialities, but only as a means to promote the glory of God and the uplift of man—or to quote the Bible words, "In order that through thee, Israel, shall all the nations of the earth be blessed."

The establishment of a neutral zone, such as Palestine would be, around Jerusalem, or Zion, as capital of the world's league of nations, would thus help to solve the rising question, "Who shall have Palestine?"

The importance of having a city of holy associations as the capital of a league of nations is evidenced by the fact that there can be no lasting league of nations unless those nations are in league with God, i. e., righteousness and justice.

H. PEREIRA MENDES,

Minister Spanish and Portuguese Congregation.

New York, Dec. 26, 1918.

The Lesser Heroes

(From *The Buffalo Express*)

A storekeeper at Welland, Ont., remarks in his Christmas advertising: "We especially appeal for the support of those who went to the defence of our liberty and of their



# NEED NOT RETURN TO NATIONAL GUARD

Former Members Freed from  
State and Federal Service  
by Army Discharge.

MANY LIKELY TO RE-ENLIST

New York State Authorities to  
Hold Out All Possible In-  
ducements to Them.

REGIMENTS TO KEEP HONORS

Will Have Right to Carry on Ban-  
ners Names of Historic  
Battles in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Nearly half a million National Guardsmen in the Federal service as officers and enlisted men of the United States Army will be completely freed from military service, both Federal and State, when discharged from the army, under an opinion by Acting Judge Advocate General S. T. Ansell, approved by Secretary Baker, and promulgated by General March, Chief of Staff of the Army, today, for they will not automatically revert to their former status as National Guardsmen.

On June 30, 1918, there were 16,978 National Guard officers and 417,431 National Guard enlisted men in the United States Army, a total of 434,409, every man of whom will be affected by the decision.

This decision, which strikes a severe blow at the plans which any State may have had looking toward the re-establishment of the guard automatically through the release of its men from the Federal service, grows out of the fact that the Federal military authorities take the position that when National Guardsmen were "drafted" into the Federal service, they ceased to be National Guardsmen, and that when mustered out they must revert to a civilian status.

Under this ruling it will be necessary for the various States, desirous of so doing, to create by voluntary enlistment new National Guard forces, or to enlarge the National Guard forces that have been created since the old guard was drafted, inasmuch as it is wholly optional with discharged National Guardsmen whether they will re-enter the guard after leaving the American Army.

Full Text of the Decision.

The full text of the decision as promulgated to the army follows:

"1.—In a memorandum, dated Dec. 20, 1918, you call attention to a purported digest of an opinion of the Judge Advocate General in January, 1918, which digest contains the following sentence with reference to the discharge of persons drafted into the Federal service as members of the National Guard:

"When mustered out of the Federal service they revert to their former status in the militia of the several States from which they were by the draft called into the Federal service, subject to the qualification that the time spent in the service of the United States will count upon their enlistment or terms of commission."

"This sentence is found in a footnote on Page 307 of the Supplement to the Military Laws of the United States, Fifth Edition. The correct digest of the opinion in question Jan. 29, 1918, is found on Page 7 of the Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General for January, 1918, and the sentence above quoted is not found therein. The quoted sentence is based upon an obiter expression contained in said opinion, which was deduced from an opinion of this office, dated Dec. 16, 1918, wherein the question and answer were as follows:

"Q.—What is the status of the members who have just been mustered out of the Federal service? Do they automatically revert to the National Guard?"

"A.—The muster-out is a release from Federal service under call and does not affect enlistment contracts of members of the National Guard. They therefore automatically revert to the status in the National Guard or organizations of their States, in which they were at the date they were called into the service of the United States, except that the time served in the service of the United States will count upon their enlistment or terms of commission."

"Construing the sentence first above quoted in the light of the opinion upon which it is based, it is perfectly apparent that it referred to a muster-out of the Federal service after a call into the Federal service and not to a discharge after a draft into the Federal service."

"2.—As a matter of fact, the opinion, in the digest of which this sentence occurs, holds without qualification that the draft of a member of the National Guard into the Federal service absolutely discharges him from the militia, which includes the National Guard. Furthermore, this office has held that a commission in the temporary forces is incompatible with a commission in the National Guard and operates to cancel the commission in the National Guard."

"It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that former members of the National Guard, both officers and enlisted men, who entered the service by draft under the President's proclamation of July 3, 1917, will, when discharged from the Federal service, revert to a civilian status and will not revert to their former status as members of the National Guard."

"Approved by order of Secretary of War; March, General, Chief of Staff."

"S. T. ANSELL."

"Acting Judge Advocate General."

Future of Guard Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. (Associated Press).—Secretary of War Baker today expressed the belief that the problem of the National Guard was bound up closely with the question of what Congress might do later in framing legislation to establish a permanent military policy. Existing law provides for the regulars and the National Guard. Should some system of universal military training be worked out, however, army officers say, it is probable that the National Guard will cease to exist. The War Department has not as yet made any recommendations on the subject, having contented itself thus far with seeking appropriations only for the regular army in the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Baker said he expected that State authorities generally would not attempt to reconstitute any of the old regiments of National Guard until after the divisions into which they had been merged returned from France. It would seem desirable, he thought, that a chance to re-enlist in the Guard be given to the men to be discharged from those divisions. This would enable the reconstituted regiments to be in fact as well as in name a continuation of the old organizations, with every right to carry on their banners the names of the historic battles in France the divisions made famous—of Château-Thierry, the second Marne, the Ourcq, the Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, Sedan, Cote Chatillon, and other places.

Guard Wants Old Members Back.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—New York State authorities will hold out every inducement to their former National Guardsmen who are in Federal service to return to military service in the State, Lieut. Col. Wescott, acting Adjutant General of the State Guard, said today. He also said that every effort would be made by Federal authorities as the National Guard was before it was actually Federalized.

New York's National Guardsmen, who were sworn into the Federal service Aug. 5, 1917, numbered approximately 33,800. About 30,000 comprised the 27th Overseas Division, in command of

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the only National Guard officer to retain such a high rating. The remainder were scattered among other detachments.

The 27th was completely equipped and comprised all branches of the service. It participated in some of the heavy fighting with British troops just prior to the signing of the armistice. Its casualties were heavy. However, it was specially commended by high British and French military authorities and many of its officers and members were cited.

The State Guard, which replaced the National Guard when it was Federalized, now numbers about 18,000 men.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 24.—Illinois National Guard regiments will be reorganized when the men composing them return from France and the identity of the old units will be preserved as far as possible, it was announced at the office of Adj. Gen. Frank S. Dickson today.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 24.—State Adj. Gen. W. F. Rhinow pointed out today that the new Minnesota National Guard now being organized has received Federal approval. It is believed that many members of the former National Guard will re-enlist in the new State organization after they are discharged from Federal service.

## Secretary Baker and 500 Soldiers Help in Big Children's Party

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—America to-day celebrated a victory Christmas. In Washington the day was observed quietly, but wholeheartedly. For the first time in the nation's history Christmas was not observed at the White House. Members of the Cabinet and of Congress spent the day with their families.

Secretary Daniels left Washington late to-day for New York to welcome home the units of the American fleet which have been in the war zone.

Secretary Baker attended a Christmas celebration for poor children held in the rotunda of the Capitol. Assisted by 500 soldiers from nearby camps, the War Secretary acted as a chief Santa Claus and aided in the distribution of gifts from a large Christmas tree brought from the Washington estate at Mount Vernon.

## CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Fifteen thousand signatures were appended to the petition presented on Tuesday to Secretary Baker asking relief for conscientious objectors held for refusing army duty. Some 300 of these men spent Christmas in Fort Leavenworth under sentences of from ten to thirty years, some of them presumably in solitary confinement.

Conscientious objectors were in the beginning roughly classified between those who had suddenly developed scruples because they preferred not to fight and the recognized non-military religious sectarians, for whom provision was made in the laws. Many cases were not so easily described. An objector who had won a Carnegie medal for life-saving was at least no coward. A youth who balked at uniform because his religion forbade him to wear clothes fastened with buttons may have seemed grotesque but is quite capable of being sincere.

No one in his senses expects that ten, twenty or thirty years after the war men will still be confined in prison for not fighting. At thirty years of age a man's expectation of life is thirty-four years in freedom, and considerably less in jail. A large proportion of the men sentenced to long terms are in fact sentenced for life. Probably they will not serve these terms but they rest under sentence to do so. The question whether in treatment and in time mitigation is due them will have to be studied—upon the merits of each case, as Mr. Baker says—but with a general and growing tendency toward mercy.



### THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

With the decision of the Judge Advocate General's office that National Guardsmen will revert to civilian status when discharged from the Federal service there can be no dispute. It by no means follows that the old National Guard substantially as we knew it has no future.

The New York Guard has been organized in obedience to the State Constitution, which prescribes that there shall be at all times not less than 10,000 troops ready for service. The new regiments occupy the armories of the old and bear in most cases their familiar names. These names will not die. There will always be in New York a 7th, a 69th, a 23d. How matters will finally be adjusted between old days and ways and the new we do not know. It will be a delicate question for study not in Washington alone but in every State capital.

The National Guard made good, in spite of the pessimism of Gen. Wood, Gen. Greene and other experts. In this war even veterans found some things to change. The Guard brought to the new forces a larger number of men than the old Regulars. Both bodies had a nucleus of experienced men; in both they were outnumbered by recruits; in promptness upon the field there was little difference, in fighting quality none at all.

It was an extremely fortunate thing for the country that there was a Guard to double its promptly available strength. That fact will not be forgotten. It has helped write history. It will affect legislation. *World 12/25/18*

## William Howard Taft Asks Promotion of Gen. Crowder

*Post 12/27/18*  
**Has Contributed as Much as Any One Man to Victory, He Declares—Cites Marvelous Efficiency of Draft Machinery—Would Give Him Rank Next to Pershing.**

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

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The people of the United States will note with great regret that the name of Gen. Enoch H. Crowder does not appear in the list of generals for whose appointment to the highest permanent military rank in reward for services rendered in this war the Secretary of War asks the authority of Congress. The influence of the chief of the general staff and his subordinates in neutralizing the evil effect of political considerations upon our military policy in time of war and peace is often of great value, and shows the absolute necessity of having a general staff. The danger that the Secretary of War and the President must recognize, however, in dealing with the recommendations of the general staff, is the personal jealousies between commanders of high military command.

No one can have had to do with the officers of the army and the navy of any nation—and those of the United States are not exceptions—without recognizing this factor. At no time is it more apt to be present than when the results of a war are to be summed up in the recognition of those whose services have contributed to the nation's victory.

### Asks if Basis Is Just.

It will be said that Gen. Crowder's services in the war are only of a bureau and civilian character. The services of Gen. Pershing and Gens. Bullard and Liggett were indeed on the field of battle. But is this a just basis for real distinction in merit and reward, when the question is between officers in the military establishment, all of whose services were necessary in the conduct of the war?

Moreover, Gen. Bliss and Gen. March have had no field work in the actual campaigns of this war. Gen. Bliss was assistant chief of staff, was chief of staff and was a member of the inter-allied council of war in Paris. Gen. March was chief of artillery under Gen. Pershing before our forces took any active part in the campaign. Since that time he has been in Washington advising the Secretary of War and issuing orders in his name.

The War Department has delegated the questions of purely military policy in the campaign to Gen. Pershing. The function of the general staff here has been substantially all of it in the training of men in camps on this side, and in the forwarding of military units and military equipment and ammunition.

### Marvelous Efficiency, He Says.

Now what has been Gen. Crowder's function? We were a nation of 100,000,000 people utterly unprepared for war. On the whole, the greatest problem we had to face was the quick conversion of our men of military age into an army of earnest, adaptable, patriotic and physically fit soldiers of the republic, and to do this in a way which demonstrated to the country the justice of their selection. This would make our army solid in its strength, and free from any sense of unfairness among its constituent rank and file. The work of registration was done with marvelous efficiency

The labor of eliminating the unfit and the properly exempted presented problems which called for the highest constructive ability, an understanding of the American people, and an expert knowledge of the material needed for the army. It involved the creation of a machinery of 5,000 exemption boards throughout the country, which should be competent to exercise promptly the delicate judicial function of interpreting the law and applying it to the individual case.

### Preferred to Staff's Plan.

It was Gen. Crowder's plan that the administration adopted instead of a plan of the general staff, that it is now clear would not have worked at all. The amendment to the selective draft needed to give us the second 2,000,000, which amendment Gen. March and the Secretary of War had said was unnecessary, was the project and urgent recommendation of Gen. Crowder. His plan for demobilization of the army through the use of these 5,000 examination and exemption boards has been rejected by the general staff and the Secretary. Let us hope that in the delays, injustices and perplexities of the war insurance and other important legal incidents of mustering out we may not regret this action.

This war was ultimately won by the action of the United States, first, in sending over 2,000,000 men; second, by the demonstration on the battlefields of France of the military quality of the American soldier, and, third, finally, by the fact, known to the German high command, that there were not only a million Americans actually engaged against them, but that there were a million more on French soil, and that under Gen. Crowder's system, 2,000,000 had been summoned and responded on this side, and that there were many millions still to come, should they be necessary.

### Deplore Lack of Opportunity.

Many of that second million who never reached France deplore their lack of opportunity to show their soldierly qualities, their courage and their patriotic self-sacrifice. They should know that organized as they were, and ready to go, they contributed directly and powerfully to the destruction of German morale and to Germany's unconditional surrender.

Gen. Crowder was the chief agent in their selection, as he was in that of those who went overseas. In a republic, the military man who equitably selects and transfers the civilian into a willing soldier performs the fundamental and indispensable function of making the potential capacity of a free democracy into actual military strength. In a popular government when wars have to be fought, his successful work should be especially commended and exalted.

Gen. Crowder has, therefore, contributed as much as any one man to our victory.

*allowed to leave Constantinople freely. responsible for the massacres, was a key, and one of those primarily responsible for the German military mission to Turkey. The dispatch noted that Marshal and Djemal.*



### THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

With the decision of the Judge Advocate General's office that National Guardsmen will revert to civilian status when discharged from the Federal service there can be no dispute. It by no means follows that the old National Guard substantially as we knew it has no future.

The New York Guard has been organized in obedience to the State Constitution, which prescribes that there shall be at all times not less than 10,000 troops ready for service. The new regiments occupy the armories of the old and bear in most cases their familiar names. These names will not die. There will always be in New York a 7th, a 69th, a 23d. How matters will finally be adjusted between old days and ways and the new we do not know. It will be a delicate question for study not in Washington alone but in every State capital.

The National Guard made good, in spite of the pessimism of Gen. Wood, Gen. Greene and other experts. In this war even veterans found some things to change. The Guard brought to the new forces a larger number of men than the old Regulars. Both bodies had a nucleus of experienced men; in both they were outnumbered by recruits; in promptness upon the field there was little difference, in fighting quality none at all.

It was an extremely fortunate thing for the country that there was a Guard to double its promptly available strength. That fact will not be forgotten. It has helped write history. It will affect legislation. *Wanted 12/25/18*

## William Howard Taft Asks Promotion of Gen. Crowder

*Post. 12/27/18*  
**Has Contributed as Much as Any One Man to Victory, He Declares—Cites Marvelous Efficiency of Draft Machinery—Would Give Him Rank Next to Pershing.**

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

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The people of the United States will note with great regret that the name of Gen. Enoch H. Crowder does not appear in the list of generals for whose appointment to the highest permanent military rank in reward for services rendered in this war the Secretary of War asks the authority of Congress. The influence of the chief of the general staff and his subordinates in neutralizing the evil effect of political considerations upon our military policy in time of war and peace is often of great value, and shows the absolute necessity of having a general staff. The danger that the Secretary of War and the President must recognize, however, in dealing with the recommendations of the general staff, is the personal jealousies between commanders of high military command.

No one can have had to do with the officers of the army and the navy of any nation—and those of the United States are not exceptions—without recognizing this factor. At no time is it more apt to be present than when the results of a war are to be summed up in the recognition of those whose services have contributed to the nation's victory.

### Asks if Basis Is Just.

It will be said that Gen. Crowder's services in the war are only of a bureau and civilian character. The services of Gen. Pershing and Gens. Bullard and Liggett were indeed on the field of battle. But is this a just basis for real distinction in merit and reward, when the question is between officers in the military establishment, all of whose services were necessary in the conduct of the war?

Moreover, Gen. Bliss and Gen. March have had no field work in the actual campaigns of this war. Gen. Bliss was assistant chief of staff, was chief of staff and was a member of the inter-allied council of war in Paris. Gen. March was chief of artillery under Gen. Pershing before our forces took any active part in the campaign. Since that time he has been in Washington advising the Secretary of War and issuing orders in his name.

The War Department has delegated the questions of purely military policy in the campaign to Gen. Pershing. The function of the general staff here has been substantially all of it in the training of men in camps on this side, and in the forwarding of military units and military equipment and ammunition.

### Marvelous Efficiency, He Says.

Now what has been Gen. Crowder's function? We were a nation of 100,000,000 people utterly unprepared for war. On the whole, the greatest problem we had to face was the quick conversion of our men of military age into an army of earnest, adaptable, patriotic and physically fit soldiers of the republic, and to do this in a way which demonstrated to the country the justice of their selection. This would make our army solid in its strength, and free from any sense of unfairness among its constituent rank and file. The work of registration was done with marvelous efficiency

The labor of eliminating the unfit and the properly exempted presented problems which called for the highest constructive ability, an understanding of the American people, and an expert knowledge of the material needed for the army. It involved the creation of a machinery of 5,000 exemption boards throughout the country, which should be competent to exercise promptly the delicate judicial function of interpreting the law and applying it to the individual case.

### Preferred to Staff's Plan.

It was Gen. Crowder's plan that the administration adopted instead of a plan of the general staff, that it is now clear would not have worked at all. The amendment to the selective draft needed to give us the second 2,000,000, which amendment Gen. March and the Secretary of War had said was unnecessary, was the project and urgent recommendation of Gen. Crowder. His plan for demobilization of the army through the use of these 5,000 examination and exemption boards has been rejected by the general staff and the Secretary. Let us hope that in the delays, injustices and perplexities of the war insurance and other important legal incidents of mustering out we may not regret this action.

This war was ultimately won by the action of the United States, first, in sending over 2,000,000 men; second, by the demonstration on the battlefields of France of the military quality of the American soldier, and, third, finally, by the fact, known to the German high command, that there were not only a million Americans actually engaged against them, but that there were a million more on French soil, and that under Gen. Crowder's system, 2,000,000 had been summoned and responded on this side, and that there were many millions still to come, should they be necessary.

### Deplore Lack of Opportunity.

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Gen. Crowder was the chief agent in their selection, as he was in that of those who went overseas. In a republic, the military man who equitably selects and transfers the civilian into a willing soldier performs the fundamental and indispensable function of making the potential capacity of a free democracy into actual military strength. In a popular government when wars have to be fought, his successful work should be especially commended and exalted.

Gen. Crowder has, therefore, contributed as much as any one man to our victory. He should be put in the list of generals next to Gen. Pershing. He is entitled to a reward with military rank, for he is a military officer and his was military work. If it was behind the lines, so was that of Gens. March and Bliss. This is a matter not only for executive recommendation, but also for congressional action. We can count, therefore, on its being settled without the prejudice and personal view that too often in military atmosphere exercises an unjust influence.



# MILLIONS WELCOME U. S. ARMADA HOME

**Passes Daniels and Baker  
in Review as Guns Roar.**

**MIGHTY DIN GREETS TARS**

**Admiral and Two Rear Admirals  
Join in New York Parade.**

**HEADED BY NAVY'S CHIEF**

**Marines Just Back From Overseas  
Lead Column of 10,000 Men Past  
Public Library, Where They Are  
Reviewed by Daniels and Mayo.  
Hudson River a Sea of Fire at  
Night—Mrs. Dewey Honored  
Aboard Mayflower—Congressmen  
Guests of F. D. Roosevelt.**

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 26.—Riding at anchor in the Hudson tonight were twenty-one superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts and ships of the line, which, with cruisers, destroyers and a host of smaller craft, made the mightiest American armada ever assembled. Ten of the floating fortresses steamed months' service today after eighteen months' service overseas with Beatty's grand fleet. The others are the flower of the North Atlantic fleet. Grim guardians of a great nation, they symbolized that the United States has become the second naval power of the world.

## Waited Long in Nor'wester.

In the teeth of a northwester, in the chill of a driving snowstorm, millions waited hours until the ten battleships of the home-coming armada appeared. This was New York's and the nation's tribute to the ships, far more eloquent than the greatest din of whistles, bells and human voices.

The vocal welcome came later, when the rugged, weather-beaten tars who manned the ships debarked, and, with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo at their head, marched down Fifth avenue in the country's first great victory parade.

## Wounded Soldiers Lead Cheering.

Leading civilians in the cheering were wounded soldiers returned from France. With the memory of their own first anxious voyage still fresh in their minds, they paid unstinted tribute to brothers in arms who had guarded them across the Atlantic.

Passing in review before the Secretary of the Navy, off the Statue of Liberty, the home-coming ships loomed suddenly out of the mist and as rapidly disappeared. They seemed almost like phantom craft, grim, gray, majestic in their silent might. But as they dropped anchor the skies cleared and they stood revealed in holiday attire, ablaze from stem to stern with multi-colored pennants. To many of those who lined the shores this flash of sunshine symbolized the light of peace which awaited the fleet after the gloom of war from which it had emerged.

## Arizona Stripped for Action.

Moving at only ten knots an hour, the Arizona was the first dreadnought to pass the presidential yacht Mayflower, on whose bridge stood Mr. Daniels and Secretary of War Baker. With flags masted, sailors and marines manning the rails, the Arizona swept by, stripped for action. As she came abreast the Mayflower she thundered the salute of nineteen guns for the Secretary of the Navy and her band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." A moment and she had faded again into the mist, leaving only an impression of great gray sides and massive gun turrets crested with snow.

The Arizona's guns had not finished their salute when the Oklahoma began firing and from then on the cannonading was continuous. In swift succession followed the Nevada and the Utah, flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, and then the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, bearing Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet. At two-minute intervals came the New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, and the Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and Florida, with two kite balloons, towed by destroyers, completing the procession.

## Bears "Homeward Bound" Pennant.

The New York was the first of the battleships to display from her mainmast the "homeward bound pennant," a long slender strand of red, white and blue, a foot for every day out from her home base. Ill the ships which followed her carried the pennants and it seemed as if each was longer than the others.

A deep silence followed the last salute and so accustomed had those on the Mayflower become to the roar of the guns, that it seemed hardly possible that the review had lasted less than 20 minutes.

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When the last dreadnought had steamed from sight, Secretaries Daniels and Baker descended from the bridge, but only for a moment. While the Mayflower remained at anchor to give the incoming warships time to reach their berths in the Hudson before Secretary Daniels inspected the entire fleet at their anchorages, the British transport Saxonia, loaded with sick and wounded American troops, hove alongside. The heads of the Navy and War departments again ascended to the bridge and doffed their hats to the fighting men.

Then, getting under way, the Mayflower moved along with the transport, and after a sailor had wiggled to the larger vessels the compliments of both secretaries, the yacht's band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Instantly those aboard the Saxonia who were able to stand came to attention and then, at the end of the anthem, broke into a prolonged cheer.

In beginning its tour of the fleet, the Mayflower first reached the Florida, last to anchor. As the yacht moved through the lane of fighting craft, with the home fleet to port and the veterans to starboard, each ship was dressed, and from each of the new arrivals came the strains of the national anthem, played by the ship's band as the Mayflower came abreast.

It was a stern array of ships, despite the splendor of the flags with which they were decorated. All the battleships wore coats of sinister gray, while destroyers and auxiliaries bore the fantastic touch of the camouflage.

## Tonnage Amounts to 424,822

Exclusive of all except battleships, the tonnage of the fighting craft now in the Hudson amounts to 424,822. The ten home-coming craft had a tonnage of 268,000. Not counting guns of smaller caliber, the battleships alone carry a total of 88 fourteen-inch guns, 20 thirteen-inch guns and 56 twelve-inch. The Mississippi, New Mexico and other dreadnoughts made the battleships which were the last word in naval architecture only a few years ago seem puny craft, huge as they are.

Under the shadow of the New York shore, three hundred yards apart, the "bridge of steel" extends six solid miles from Fifty-fifth street to Fort Washington Park, where, in revolutionary days, an iron chain was stretched across the river to bar the progress of hostile craft.

## High Officers Pay Respects.

In inspecting the vessels, the Mayflower made a run of nearly ten miles before she finally dropped anchor at the berth she had left in the morning. Immediately she was surrounded by a fleet of gigs, bearing admirals, vice admirals, rear admirals and captains to pay their respects to Secretary Daniels and Vice Admiral A. W. Grant, of the home fleet, who arranged the day's program.

A touching scene was enacted in the main salon of the Mayflower, where Mr. Daniels welcomed his guests. Among those invited to witness the review from the presidential yacht were the wives of naval officers home at last after eighteen months' service in foreign waters. If the officers devoted no more time than courtesy demanded to paying their respects to the Secretary before greeting their wives, Mr. Daniels showed no disposition to chide them.

The reception ended, Mr. Daniels and Admiral Mayo landed, entered a machine and drove to the head of the long column of sailors forming on Broadway. Rear Admiral Rodman led the line on foot.

## Reviewed at Public Library.

With a detachment of marines at its head, the column moved down Broadway to Fifty-ninth street, crossed to Fifth avenue and then swung down that historic thoroughfare. At the public library Mr. Daniels and Admiral Mayo left the line to take their places with the other members of the Mayflower's party, who had preceded them to the reviewing stand.

Following the marines were platoon after platoon of sailors from each of the ten ships which came home today. Each contingent carried the ship's flag at its head and each received round after round of applause.

## Ships' Mascots Scamper Along.

Fully 10,000 men were in line, and in many instances dogs taken aboard in England as mascots, scampered along with their shipmates, Gayly decorated with American and British flags. After the parade, the men immediately embarked for their ships, there to receive shore liberty.

Tonight a remarkable spectacle was staged on the Hudson. Each ship was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, making the river a sea of fire for more than 6 miles. The New York shore was ablaze with Roman candles, set in place by the city's committee of welcome, and overhead burst thousands of rockets.

Hardly had the battle fleet, which rested last night off Sandy Hook, weighed anchor and began its triumphal entry into the harbor, than the presidential yacht Mayflower moved downstream from its anchorage in the Hudson to take her station for the review near the giant Lady of Liberty. Aboard her were Secretaries Daniels and Baker, Acting Secretary of State Polk, American army and naval officers of high rank and naval representatives of the allied governments. Mrs. George Dewey, widow of America's naval hero, was the honored guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels.

## Congress Committees Aboard.

To starboard and port of the Mayflower darted submarine chasers, escorting her to her new birth, and behind her moved the Aztec, bearing Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; the naval committees of Senate and House and other dignitaries. As the yachts steamed down the line of ships comprising the home fleet in port for today's ceremonies, the cruiser Columbia was first to sound the salute of 19 guns in honor of Mr. Daniels. The Mayflower's stern guns barked their reply.

Off the Statue of Liberty the Mayflower found awaiting her a great flotilla of naval auxiliaries and harbor craft. As she dropped anchor to the west of the main channel and her stern swung toward the sea, Governors Island, not far distant, was hardly visible.

Huddled on deck, beneath an awning and in the lee of a deckhouse, the ship's company took their stand. Secretary Daniels left his guests to step into the radio room and telephone a message of greetings to Admiral Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, aboard the Pennsylvania.

He stepped on deck again to see a balloon towed by the destroyer Gloucester glide past the Mayflower and to behold the bow of the Arizona, first of the battleships in line, coming through the mist.



*Saturday Eve, Post.*  
*Dec. 28/18.*  
*The American Army.*  
*An Interview with the Secy. of War.*  
*By Edw. Hungerford.*



GENERAL  
 PEYTON C.  
 MARCH, U. S. A.,  
 CHIEF OF THE GEN-  
 ERAL STAFF,

Receiving, at the Hands of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker,  
 the American Distinguished Service Cross, Conferred on the  
 Recommendation of General Pershing.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



# THE AMERICAN ARMY

An Interview With the Secretary of War—By Edward Hungerford



THEY said that we could not raise an army; that if we did raise it we could not transport it overseas; and that if we did transport it overseas it could not fight—and in one day it wiped out the St.-Mihiel salient.

These are not my words. They were written by the caustic and brilliant pen of a man who has been none too friendly to the present Administration at Washington or to its Secretary of War. Yet in a single sentence they tell of the triumph of an army born almost overnight from the heart of an unmilitary and peace-loving people; an army which from that historic day at Château-Thierry at the end of July, when it began to go forward, never went backward.

The head and front of the War Department still remains in that great gray structure that has housed it, together with the State and Navy Departments, for nearly half a century now. The outer office of the Secretary of War is the same grimly ornate apartment that served many of his distinguished predecessors. It really is a huge room, and a most interesting one, perhaps the most interesting thing in it the torn and faded flag which floated over Fort Sumter on the morning of that other great crisis in our national history.

## High Army Standards

Secretary Baker's own office is two rooms beyond this ample reception place. Between them is the comfortable and roomy office where his two private secretaries, Ralph Hayes and Stanley King, have held forth through the entire period of the war. Few folk go beyond the middle office. And yet few who have a real reason for seeing the Secretary of War are denied that privilege. But the most of these are gathered just before noon, six days a week, on the big leather chairs and divans which run round three sides of the anteroom. Then almost at precise twelve o'clock the brisk little secretary appears and gives what his staff is pleased to call a "walk round." He goes from man to man and from group to group all the way round the room, losing little time in idle greetings or formalities but coming straight to the point. He has the great faculty of being able to concentrate on the man to whom he is talking. So, though the interview be brief it almost invariably is satisfactory.

We are privileged, however. The secretary grants us an hour of his time; and at that appointed hour we find ourselves within his inner office. Greetings still are brief. Mr. Baker lights his pipe and with a half smile, which may be apology or just the reverse, sits back in his big chair and relaxes. He places his feet upon the center desk, just as country editors are sometimes wont to do. From time to time his feet come to the floor—at most of these times at the entrance of his chief of staff, Gen. Peyton C. March, who brings dispatches, brief recommendations, and the like. The response to these always is prompt, the visitor quickly gone, and the secretary—a very human fellow, always remember—again relaxes.

"Shall we begin at the beginning?" he says.

"At the very beginning."

"The problem that was presented to us," says the secretary, "was to expand a small regular army rapidly into a larger one, which would be susceptible of speedy intensive training and of early effective use in France. The first question that came to us was that of the volunteer system as against the draft. The volunteer system involved a haphazard interruption of every industry in the country, based upon the personal enthusiasm of individuals. It also involved heated campaigns with all the exertion and intensified sentiments which agitation brings. This, therefore, would have meant in every community states of mind inconsistent with the orderly progress of industrial life and the orderly development of the only sentiment which could have justified entrance into the army—patriotic devotion to the high ideals for which the nation was involved in the war.

"The draft system was based upon the universal obligation of citizenship, which is one of the fundamentals of democracy. It had the great advantage of putting the selection in the hands of the Government rather than in those of the individual, and enabled the Government to preserve the industry and commerce upon which our own military effort and that of our Allied nations rested. It had the further advantage of solving for each individual the question of his duty and leaving those who were not called to service with relatively untroubled minds, free from any convictions of false sentiment.

"The draft system having been adopted the next problem was training. The first requisite of a soldier is a sound body; the second is a sound mind. Sound bodies and sound minds both depend upon good habits, and attention to sanitation, and freedom from indulgences which weaken body and purpose. It was necessary, therefore, purely from the point of efficiency of the Army, to have it well in health, sound in morals and informed as to the purpose of the war. To accomplish these things the medical profession of the United States was organized, and the camps, cantonments and hospital facilities were made of such character as to lend themselves both to sanitation and to proper care of the sick. For the second purpose the community sentiment of America was appealed to. Every existing agency formed for the purpose of dealing with young men was used, and new ones were created, the idea being that the experience of our better colleges and high schools pointed the way—that we should separate our young men from the grosser temptations and by systems of recreation and innocent amusement make it unnecessary for them to turn for their leisure occupation to the hurtful things."

We interrupt.

We were in New York on that boisterous, never-to-be-forgotten night of the day when the cables brought the single word "Victory" to America. The lid was off and New York was celebrating as it had not before celebrated for four years, or, for that matter, in all its history. For it was election night and New Year's Eve rolled into one, and then a Yale-Harvard game or two added to make the measure overflowing. The lid was indeed off. Even the strict government ban against the serving of liquor to military personnel was, for that

night, a dead letter. Yet the number of men in the service that one saw under the influence of drink was astonishingly small. We speak of this to the secretary.

"That very night," says he, "General March and I walked along Pennsylvania Avenue from this building to the Capitol and back. Washington supposedly is a dry town, yet there were many men on that occasion who were drunk. But not one of them did I see wearing the khaki. I want to tell you," he says, "that I have had two hard years in this job, but in this thing I have my pride and my great reward."

"The response to our appeal for community sentiment across the country was immediate and universal. The churches, fraternal organizations, states, cities, and right-minded people everywhere associated themselves in the work; and the result has been that the Army of the United States is more wholesome and high-minded, in my opinion, than any other army ever assembled anywhere. The more or less uniform youthfulness has aided us. The men have realized that part of their duty as soldiers was to be efficient, and the example of their officers has stimulated them to preserve that manliness of character which is the most striking attribute of our boys both at home and abroad."

## Getting the Boys Home

"The last of our three great purposes, the mental attitude of the soldier, has, of course, been stimulated by the magazines and newspapers, which have reported and discussed from time to time the great state papers of the President outlining the purposes of the United States in this war. Pamphlets, books, lectures and other educational facilities we also have been able to use, and the effect of them all has been that the American Army in this war was a chivalrous enterprise. It was the rescuer of the weak and innocent who were the oppressed abroad; it went to the relief of civilization because civilization itself was menaced."

"How about the future?"

"It is known that great as will be the task of getting our Army home again that will be as nothing compared with the one of taking it overseas—in the face of a tremendous time crisis and the deadly peril of submarines. Because of this last it was necessary to employ comparatively few embarkation ports so that the convoy problem might be rendered as simple as possible. These factors do not act in the return. And it is not only possible but probable that our Army will be sent back to practically every important port upon the North Atlantic as well as some of those upon the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. From the beginning it was found entirely impracticable to march the Army or any great part of it in a single parade or a succession of parades in New York or Washington or other of our large cities. But by appointing numerous ports of disembarkation in this country many such parades—and stunning parades they will be too—may be held: at Boston, at New York, at Philadelphia, and other of our great seaports, as well as inland cities."

But it is not parades that are upon the secretary's mind just now. He is thinking

rather of the larger problems and results that will come when our amazing Army returns to its hearthstones.

"In the first place," he says, "the community life of America will never settle back to its old thoughtlessness on these great moral questions. Our cities have cleaned up. Our right-thinking people have discovered that the influences for good when they are organized and earnest are stronger than the influences for evil. As a consequence many of the most obstinate evils of civic government already have been overcome, and I think permanent life in America from now on is going to be upon a higher plane because we have discovered the scientific value of recreation and of organized effort to surround the life of the young with an environment that produces wholesome, vigorous young manhood."

"Remember that our great Army has been living in highly rarefied moral atmosphere of a very few fundamental virtues. Simple in themselves, these have been the springs of army action and army thought. The complicated and confused uncertainties of everyday life have in large part been removed and the Army has had as its creed, as far as human things are concerned, the duty to be brave, the duty to be unselfish and the duty to be modest. The result is that some three million young men have had their attention sharply and exclusively concerned with these simple, homely, but fundamental virtues. For more than a year they have been living a life made up of such virtues, and when they come back into civilian occupations they cannot forget and will not lose the strength of character which has come from this experience. The whole tone of life in America will be raised by these men who come back, each of them a strengthened influence for good. They will bring with them the stories of bravery, self-denial, patience and generosity which they saw or experienced. It will be impossible for them to act as citizens less worthily than they acted as soldiers."

"You are going to bring these boys back as quickly as possible, Mister Secretary?" we venture.

Mr. Baker does not hesitate in his reply. "As speedily as possible," he asserts. "We want them to take up once again their education, either in college or in their craft, and with as little interruption as is possible. The very size of the Army, however, will render it necessary to take time to accomplish its demobilization. In that time—the weeks and months between the cessation of hostilities and the actual return to the home—the American soldier must be given every possible opportunity for education, technical or otherwise."

The secretary clears his throat, stops for a moment, then says: "I want this Army to come home with its spirit unabated, its body strengthened by physical exercise and training, its mind disciplined and improved by great experience; but I want it also to come back educated, so that each man in it will have a chance to start either in his old employment or in his new occupation better fitted to succeed than he was before he gave a year or two out of his life to the service of his country."

I know what the secretary means. Henry, the night helper in the garage down at our

(Concluded on Page 49)



# Chosen On Their Merits

**D**URING eighteen months, in which the Chicago Motor Bus Company increased its original fleet of ten busses to fifty and carried 7,266,271 passengers, the executives of the concern made one of the most extensive tests of solid tires ever conducted.

And today 90 per cent of the tires on these busses, which were specially designed for solid tire equipment, is still composed of Goodyear Solid Tires. This is simply because, although the balance is always made up of other tires for purposes of direct comparison, thus far no reason has been found for changing.

Careful examination of the mileage records of the company shows that the superiority of their Goodyear Solid Tires appears in most striking contrast where the grind is the hardest: which is on the *front wheels* of their busses.

These are the *driving* as well as the steering wheels. So the tires on them bear the greatest strain, imposed by the 10,000- to 16,000-pound burdens, when sharp turns are made in traffic and when these formidable weights come to sudden stops.

Out of 342 Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tires on which final records are available, two-thirds or

228 were used on front wheels and yet an average of all their mileages amounts to 9,400 per tire.

Thirty-one of these tires ran between 15,000 and 20,000 miles, eleven made scores between 20,000 and 25,000 miles, while four exceeded 25,000, including one old warrior known to actually deliver 37,665 miles.

So, noting that every motor bus is shod with six tires (duals rear) and that the fleet has traveled an aggregate of 2,301,401 miles over a  $19\frac{5}{16}$ -mile circuit since March 21, 1917, it is found that nearly fourteen million tire-miles have cost less than one-half cent each.

As a result after buying all the tires used from an appropriation made for the entire eighteen months period, the company has a balance of \$5,047.00.

*"Ninety per cent of the tires which we use are Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tires and this is so because these tires cost less per mile than others which we have tested. We have chosen them strictly on their merits." — W. J. Sherwood, General Manager, The Chicago Motor Bus Company.*

Records like this point to Goodyear's accomplishments in solid tire manufacture, by virtue of which Goodyear Solid Tires wear down very slowly and effectively resist chipping and shredding as well as separation from the base.

The prime advantages that accompany the employment of Goodyear S-V Solid Tires include the facilities of well-located Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations, of which there are more than 800 in America.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

# SOLID TIRES







## THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

(Concluded from Page 46)

corner, is but twenty-one. He has an active mind and a desire to get ahead, but until now the opportunity has been denied him. Now his Uncle Sam has given him that boon. When Henry comes back to the garage, if ever he does come back to it, it will be not as a poorly paid helper but, if you please, as an expert mechanic. He will know not alone the appearance of the gasoline motor but the scientific laws that govern its operation. For two million Henrys overseas Uncle Sam already is planning the greatest educational work that he has ever undertaken. A huge and carefully selected group of teachers is already being recruited and dispatched across the Atlantic to accomplish this very thing.

"I have no doubt," says Mr. Baker, "that this great opportunity will be embraced eagerly by our boys. An amazing number of them took abroad, in the small baggage that they were permitted to carry, algebras and Latin books in order that they might pursue by the camp fires their academic studies. But even those who have not originally had academic opportunities will now see their value, and classes are being organized to make profitable use of some of the leisure which otherwise would hang very heavily on their hands. In fact, the Army already has been a great educational institution. Many tens of thousands of boys have been taught systematically mechanical and scientific things, and a start has been made in an education which they will desire to perfect. The Students' Army Training Corps, the schools in the Army and the various schools of arms—all have had educational branches, and it is undoubtedly true, taking the Army as a whole, that apart from its military knowledge, its activity of education has been increased by as much as twenty-five to thirty per cent."

There is another problem of education that is very close to the secretary's heart. I refer to that vastly important problem of

making the permanently wounded soldier physically and mentally fit for a return to the fullness of the industrial life of the nation. The desire is strong. One has but to go into any one of our hospitals to see it evidenced.

Floyd Gibbons, the Chicago newspaper man, who was so severely wounded in one of the early battles of our Army, found it in the hospital to which he was taken.

He tells the story of three wounded boys with whom he talked. Not one of them will ever be a fit or well man again, and yet every one of them faces the future with a bravery even more heroic than that with which he had faced the German machine guns.

The first of these boys has lost a leg.

"What are you going to do with yourself?" said Gibbons.

"I'm going to teach roller-skating," he grinned.

"Well, he won't have anything on me," broke in the lad who had lost his right arm. "I'm a-going to be a paper hanger."

The third man, paralyzed from his waist down, was slower in forecasting the future.

"What are you going to do?" Gibbons asked gently.

"I? Oh, don't worry about me. I'm going to be down on the porch of the village store on pleasant mornings trying to out-talk the G. A. R."

This is the spirit of our Army, the same spirit that Newton Baker found when he bent low over the bed of an American boy in a French hospital who had lost both legs and both arms.

"My lad, you surely had hard luck at the Front," said the Secretary of War.

And then, to use the secretary's own words: "He gave me a smile which has become a permanent possession with me as he said, 'Well, I am glad I have my health and strength left.'"

With a spirit such as this, vocational training for wounded men, difficult as it will be in many instances, can never become

impossible. On the contrary it should be an incentive to the greatest effort.

"Of course the work of the department necessarily has been hard," Secretary Baker will tell you. "It has required long hours in dealing with vast and important problems, but I have been paid in full. In France I have seen our splendid Army singing down the road—the picture of health, elevation of spirit and wholesome manhood. I have seen these boys, whom we took from the farm and the factory, from the simple homes of America, converted into effective soldiers and manly men, winning the respect of the veteran armies of Europe and that affection and confidence of the women and children of the civil population among whom they were quartered. And already I have seen some of them discharged, as I shall see them all discharged, go back to their homes, better for having been in the Army."

"There is one particular impression which I am anxious to have the American people get, and that is the impression of the soldier who did not get abroad. Washington and the country generally have been filled with officers, some of them from the Regular Army, some of them called from civil life, who were required to stay here and so denied the opportunity to go abroad. They will wear no service stripes on their sleeves, but the service that they have been rendering was indispensable and they deserve not only the gratitude of the people of the country but a very special regard for the reason that their service was performed at the sacrifice to them of the opportunity to participate in the heroic adventure in France. This applies with equal force to the young men whom we are already demobilizing from their cantonments in this country, each of whom wanted to do his share in the trenches. These, too, are none the less parts of the great Army that has done this big thing overseas. The glory must be theirs as well. And the satisfaction and the reward."



# CELEBRATE TODAY AT MUNICIPAL TREE

Exercises Postponed Christmas Eve to Be Held at 4.30 This Afternoon.

## PROGRAM BY WELFARERS

The celebration around the municipal Christmas tree, erected on the Capitol plaza, which was to have taken place Christmas eve, but which was prevented by bad weather, will be held at 4:30 this afternoon. Otherwise there is no change in the program, in which the children of the capital's playgrounds are to take a prominent part. There will be Christmas carols and other appropriate songs given, both by the youngsters and by a chorus of adults. There will also be a tableau on the Capitol steps by children from St. Patrick's Church, illustrative of the nativity, and a "Spirit of Christmas" dance by elves and sprites. The United States Marine Band will furnish all the music. The Capitol itself will be illuminated, Supt. Woods has promised, as an impressive background for the festivities and for the great evergreen which, together with its effective illumination, was provided for by The Star.

### Last Night's Festivities.

The Christmas festivities held last night at 7:30 o'clock, representative of medieval English yuletide customs, drew a large and interested audience. Groups of young people from various churches and educational and government organizations aided by a delegation of soldiers from Washington barracks, and including a particularly large delegation from the Church of the Covenant, gave scenes illustrative of the bringing in of the boar's head, the wassail bowl ceremonies, and the bringing in of the yule log, together with morris and other ancient dances and Christmas carols.

The program concluded with songs and dances in honor of the modern soldier. The Christmas and patriotic music was furnished by the Engineers' Band.

### Welfarers Arranged Program.

This performance, like all those scheduled around the big illuminated cedar tree, was arranged for by the War Camp Community Service, in cooperation with other welfare organizations. Those particularly responsible for the success of the Christmas night events were Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, Miss Marjorie Day, Mrs. George W. Knowlton, jr., and Mr. English of the War Camp Community Service. The wassail punch imbibed by the modern revellers of necessity had sweet cider for its basis instead of nut-brown ale, but was served highly spiced and steaming hot. It was brewed by Mrs. Knowlton in her own home.

No ceremonies or exercises are scheduled for the tree tomorrow night. Saturday will be Government Recreation League night, featured by athletic sports, games, dances, etc.

### Mr. Baker Greets Children.

That the great war had been fought primarily for their benefit was the message given to a large delegation of children of men now overseas by Secretary Baker at the Christmas party held in their honor yesterday afternoon in the rotunda of the Capitol.

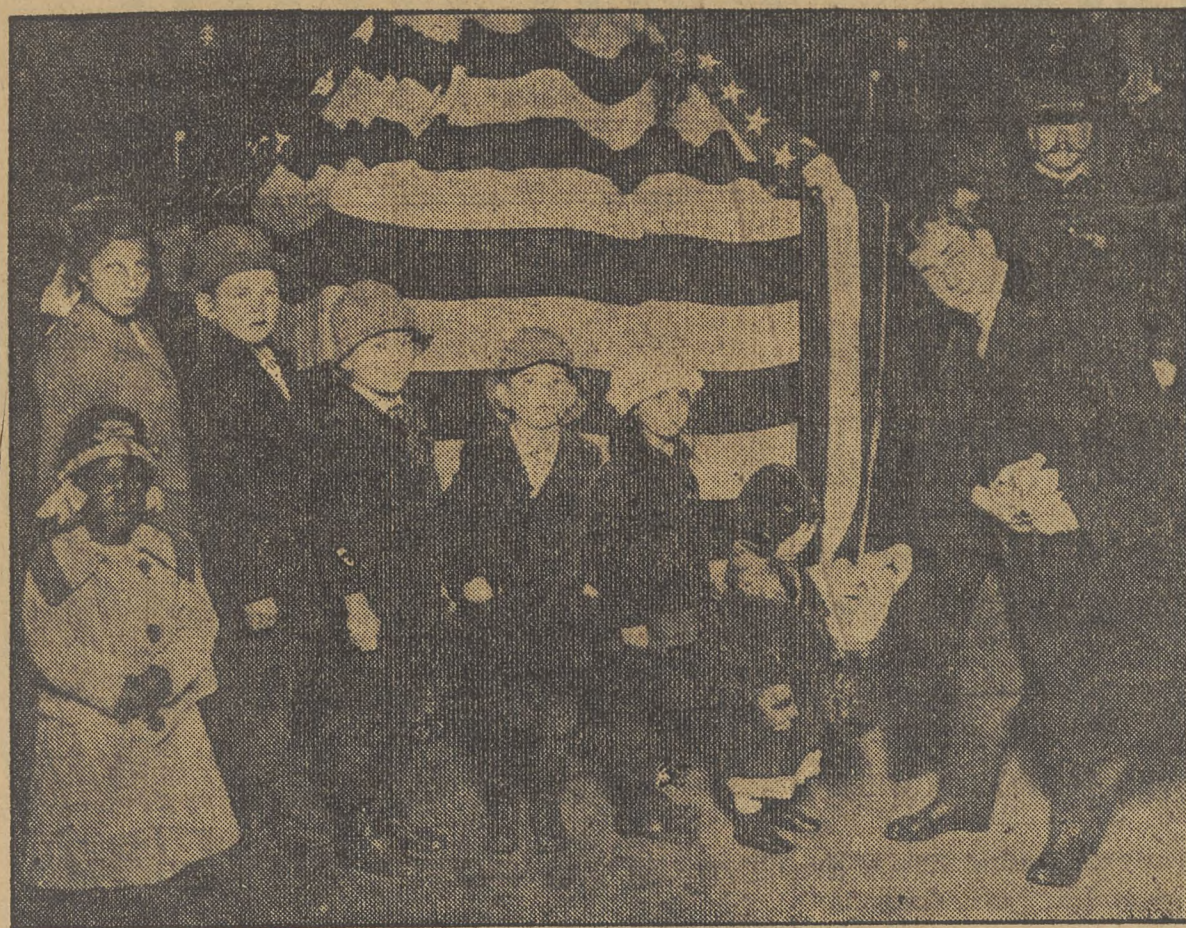
The great space was packed with youngsters and their mothers, who received from their hosts, enlisted men from camps in and around the city, little stockings full of gifts presented by the Red Cross. There were soldier quartets, instrumental

Asphyxiates Himself.

Lieut. Col. William E. Purviance

EVENING STAR, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1918.

## SECRETARY BAKER PLAYS SANTA CLAUS TO CHILDREN AT COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE.





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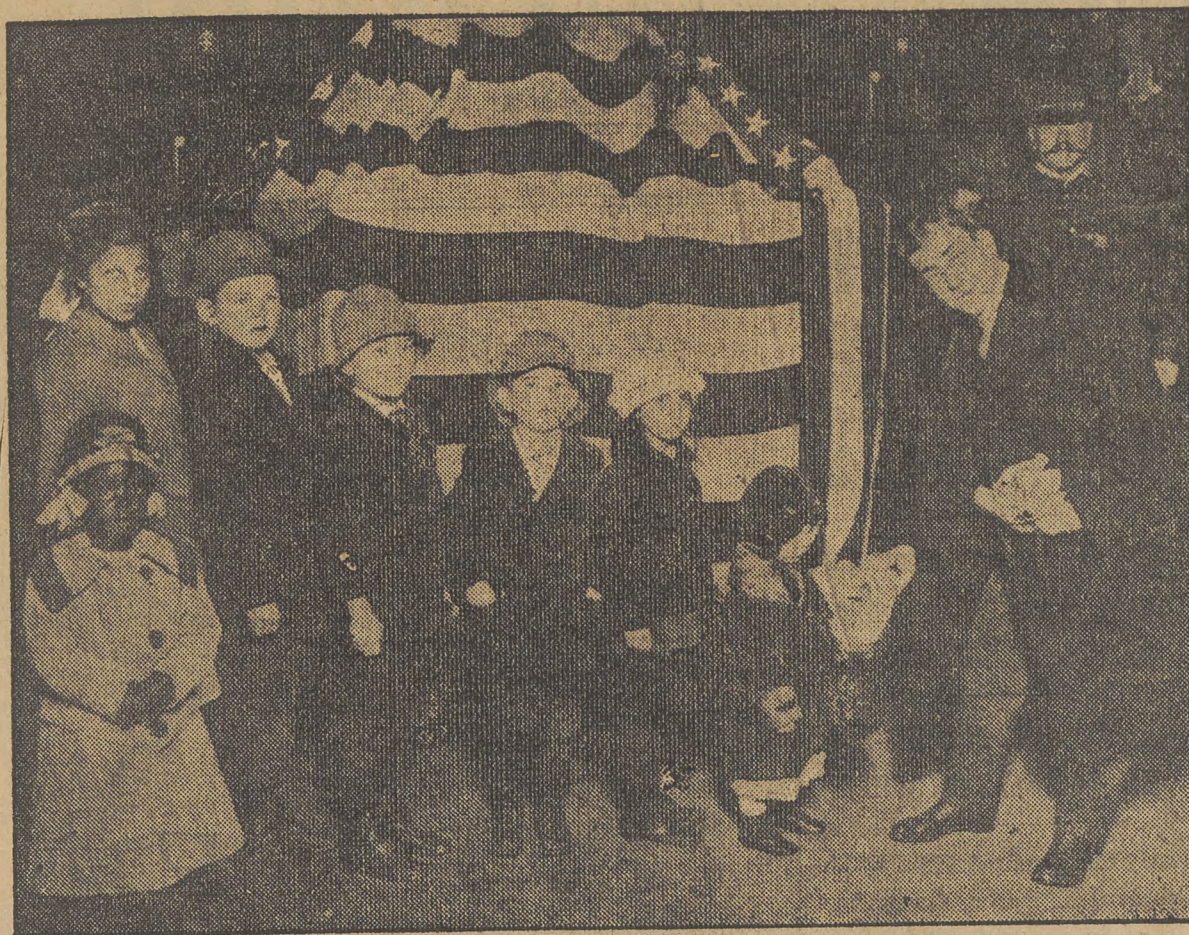
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The great space was packed with youngsters and their mothers, who received from their hosts, enlisted men from camps in and around the city, little stockings full of gifts presented by the Red Cross. There were songs by soldier quartets, instrumental music, and a burly Santa Claus. Secretary Baker led the procession of children through a lane of uniformed men to the novel Santa, who handed out the remembrances. The tree was cut from the Mt. Vernon estate.

EVENING STAR, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1918.

## SECRETARY BAKER PLAYS SANTA CLAUS TO CHILDREN AT COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE.





*for Mr. Baker*



Finishing His Education Abroad

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*for Mr. Baker*



Finishing His Education Abroad



## Secretary of War Baker

We Shall Prove Ungrateful If His Achievements Are Allowed to Go Without Our Sincere Appreciation.

This republic will prove ungrateful if the achievements of the quiet little man who has filled the post of Secretary of War are allowed to go without fervent and enthusiastic appreciation. Viewing the work of the War department as a whole, we find an efficiency and an absence of scandal that should be the pride of the nation. Politics has had no place in our army. The most efficient men have been selected without regard to politics. Indeed, the only criticism involving politics has been that of short-sighted partisans who wanted political favorites with no adequate military training or experience placed in command of troops. Political activity was avowedly made a bar to appointment to high commands.

It is safe to say that the world never saw an army so free of political influence, and animated by such a high spirit of idealism and true manliness as that which America sent to France. We take for granted achievements that were new in military history. We have proved that a great army can be raised and maintained without swashbuckling and carousing, that young men can become soldiers without becoming demoralized. Those who heard the ghastly stories of disease in the armies that fought the first campaigns of this war realize the magnitude of our achievement. The presence of soldiers in or near American cities has meant, not a relaxing of standards and an increase of licentiousness, but the reverse. Many a city and town is cleaner today than ever in its history because the army authorities took more care for the welfare of the soldiers than these towns had taken for the welfare of their own native boys. In big and little things Mr. Baker has proved himself a great executive and a statesman.—From The Public.

## BAKER INVESTIGATES BREST CONDITIONS

Orders Harbord to Report on  
Allegations of Bad Shelter  
and Food in Camp.

### CHARGES MADE BY WRITER

Says Place Is a Disgrace to the Gov-  
ernment—Asserts Soldiers  
Sleep in Wet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. — Secretary Baker today cabled to Major General Harbord, embarkation officer at Brest, directing him to make an immediate inspection of the embarkation camp there, known as Camp Pontanezen. This action followed the publication in the Washington Post this morning of a story written by George R. Brown, of its staff, who returned home Monday on the Mauretania, after four months spent on the battle fronts. He asserts that 70,000 soldiers at Camp Pontanezen live in mud swamps, while awaiting ships, and they inadequately sheltered and insufficiently nourished.

Secretary Baker authorized this statement today:

"I have read the description of conditions in the embarkation camp at Brest and have cabled General Harbord asking that he make an immediate personal inspection of conditions there.

"In October I visited and inspected this camp. It lies on a hill and consists of two parts, one the old camp with wooden barracks, and the second a large tent camp, meant for the temporary receipt of men who are on their way to or from ships. Somewhat later the so-called iron camp was started and barrack buildings of corrugated iron are in process of construction as a more complete protection against the winter weather for the soldiers assembled at Brest for embarkation home.

"On the 25th of November, Mr. Keppel, the Third Assistant Secretary of War, made a personal inspection of the entire camp. Conditions at that time were excellent. The men were comfortable, well-fed, and every attention was being given to the sanitary condition of the camp. I have no later report on the subject, and cannot have until I receive General Harbord's reply to my cable.

"In the meantime, it must not be forgotten that Brest, especially, and all of the western ports of France, to a greater or lesser degree, are essentially wet places. Officers stationed in Brest told me that it rained there regularly five times a day, and on each of my visits there something like this average has been attained. The mist, rains, and squalls from the Bay of Biscay are constant, and it will be wholly impossible to find a dry place for the assembly of the soldiers who are to return to the United States.

"The whole service at Brest is planned for the rapid passing of men from the trains to the ships, and only brief detention in the camp at Brest is contemplated. The same arrangements are made for officers and men both as to food and shelter. General Helmick who is the commanding officer at Brest was for a long time a member of the force of the Inspector General and is a zealous and effective officer.

General Smedley D. Butler, who commands at the camp, is a son of Representative Butler of the House Naval Committee. Secretary Daniels, when before the committee today, said he had no direct report on conditions, and spoke of the story as being "sensational" and "written when conditions may have been at their worst." Secretary Daniels said that while Butler was in command the marines were under orders of the War Department.

The Secretary said he had no direct report from Butler, but had received a report from the army officer in charge of the district, which commended Butler and the 13th Marines for their efforts to make the Brest camp tolerable.

"The camp," said Mr. Daniels, "was planned as only a temporary one and not as a permanent place. When marines landed there trains awaited them to take them. Coming back, the ships cannot be there. General Barnett told me that on the ship he went over on 900 persons were carried off sick and that another ship dumped hundreds of sick into the camp. It was in bad shape then, but the number of patients there would have been a burden for a modern hospital in Washington. The officers, I think, did everything that they could.

Representative T. S. Butler, the father of General Butler, said that he had learned from doctors who had been at the camp that 30,000 to 40,000 cases of influenza and pneumonia were at the camp at one time, and that, while conditions were bad, he understood they had been considerably improved.

In his article Mr. Brown said in part: "Seventy thousand American soldiers are awaiting transportation home at Brest under living conditions of such wretchedness and misery that one marvels at the discipline that keeps them from breaking into open rebellion.

"Insufficiently nourished and inadequately sheltered from the elements of a Breton winter, they are enduring a state of affairs that is a disgrace to the Government.

"I do not know who is to blame, but I think that the responsibility should not fairly be placed upon the A. E. F. "These 70,000 men are the victims of incompetency and blunders. They were concentrated at Brest before any adequate plan for their reception had been worked out. \* \* \* To make this camp habitable 16,000,000 feet of lumber are needed immediately. It is not there.

"The concentration camp is three miles from Brest, over one of the bleakest roads in Brittany. It covers an area of about one square mile—600 and 700 acres of swamp. Some of the men are living in rude barracks, buildings of wood, but by far the greater part are under canvas. Most of the tents are old and thin and leak continually under the rain which falls steadily in Brittany at this season of the year. Out of 120 of the tents which I visited less than thirty had board floors. None of these tents is ditched, and the men are obliged to put their bedding rolls down on the bare ground that is continually flooded.

"I have seen mud in the front-line trenches, but I realized that I had never known what mud was until I visited this place. The mud in many parts of this camp is thigh high. Every company street is a river of mud which flows over into the tents.

"The health of the camp at present is good, for the men have come there from the front or from other camps, where they have been toughened by outdoor life. I spoke to one of the surgeons about this. He shook his head.

"The health of the men is good now," he said, "but I dread to think what may happen within a month."

### Reinald Werrenrath Sings.

Reinald Werrenrath, the baritone, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday, most unusual in that all his songs were in English, beautifully enunciated, and at the same time popular in restoration of "old home" songs and ballads of the mother tongue. It is long since Sullivan's "The Lost Chord" has been so welcomed as it was at the climax of this matinee, with accompaniment at the organ by Charles A. Baker. Among Mr. Werrenrath's encores were the famous "Health to King Charles," "Fuzzy Wuzzy," and "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes." The audience was large and it was enthusiastic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919.



## BAKER SENDS GREETING TO ALL OUR SOLDIERS

*Praises the Army and Counsels  
Patience as Demobilization  
Is Being Hastened.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Baker has sent to every army post a New Year's Day greeting which is to be read to soldiers tomorrow. In it he praises the work of the army, asserts that the process of demobilization is moving swiftly, "in order and according to plan," but counsels patience because "everything cannot be done at once."

Mr. Baker's New Year's Day greeting follows:

"To you who have fulfilled the promise of the nation overseas and you

who stood ready in reserve at home I send greeting for the New Year.

"The year of 1918 has shown what Americans can do, 1919 will show what America is.

"Your part in the great accomplishment has been a vital one. The part you will bear in the days to come will be no less important for our country.

"The process of demobilization is moving swiftly, in order and according to plan. Clearly everything cannot be done at once, and patience will be needed. Each step must follow the step before, and some units will go quickly, while others may be held a little longer, for reasons that are very real, though sometimes not apparent on the surface.

"As America made her power felt more quickly than the foe thought possible, so she will return that power to the pursuits of peace with all due speed. As you have shared in the pride of the first accomplishment, so must your patience aid in the present adjustment to new conditions.

"The privilege of having stood in the

ranks of the army of victorious democracy will be your pride through the years to come. If fortune has decreed that only weeks or months remain for you to stand in those ranks, instead of bloody years, as our allies have done, then bear yourselves through the remaining days in a way to increase that pride.

"The best wishes of the country, for 1919 and all the coming years, are yours. To these I add my own heartiest good wishes, and the confidence that in the future as ex-soldiers, as you have done in the past as soldiers, you will continue to reflect the highest honor on our country."

Secretary Baker has sent, through the New York correspondent of the Paris Matin, this greeting to the people of France:

"On the first day of the new year I am happy to send by these means greetings to our sister Republic. Together the people of France and America look forward to a realization of the objects of victory, the fine purposes of peaceful pursuits and reconstruction along lines more stable than civilization has ever known. It is a very sincere wish, and I feel it is that of America, that the new year will yield prosperity and plentifulness and open new sources of happiness to the people of France."

## NEW YORK TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919

### Weeks Criticises Baker's Aid for Casualty Errors

**Senator Says Glaring Fault Is  
Shown in Lack of Co-op-  
eration Between War De-  
partment and Red Cross**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The War Department was sharply criticised in the Senate to-day by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, Republican, for delays and errors in compiling casualties among the expeditionary forces and for failing to cooperate with the Red Cross in the matter of forwarding letters from wounded soldiers to relatives in this country.

Criticism was directed especially at the office of the Adjutant General of the army, Senator Weeks saying that Major General McCain, the Adjutant General, who retired last summer to command a division and who was suc-

ceeded by Major General Harris, should have been retained. He could not believe, he said, that a change in the office during the war was business like or desirable.

Senator Weeks declared that the War Department's information as to casualties often had been wrong.

"During the week ended December 14," he stated, "the Red Cross received an average of twenty letters a day from parents who had been advised by the War Department that their sons had been killed on a specific date. In every one of these cases the parents wrote that they had received communications from their boys subsequent to the date given by the War Department. It seems almost miraculous that so many errors could have occurred in cases of this kind."

It also was worth noting, the Senator continued, that in sending reports of casualties to families the department simply stated that the individual had been killed or wounded, without further explanation, and that so far as he knew the department had no other information on the subject.

"That work," he added, "has very properly been taken up by the Red Cross, and it is testified that in the neighborhood of ten thousand letters a week have been sent to the families of those killed or injured, giving the facts relating to the death or condition of the injured man."

Describing Red Cross methods, Sen-

ator Weeks said that agency in August located in French hospitals 200 American soldiers reported missing by the War Department. These men, he declared, had communicated with the Red Cross, believing that through it their relatives would learn of their condition, but the information never was transmitted because of an order by the department prohibiting the mailing of such letters. Meanwhile the relatives had no knowledge as to the location of the men, though later the order was modified and the agency permitted to forward the letters intrusted to its care.

#### Accuracy as Theory

The theory under which the order was issued, Senator Weeks said, was that the department wished absolute accuracy, which was desirable, but he contended it did not follow that such information would be any more accurate, or as accurate, as information obtained by the Red Cross through its individual representatives.

Adjutant General Harris, he explained, was not responsible for the order.

"One of the most glaring errors shown in the lack of coordination between the War Department and the Red Cross service," the Senator said, "is found in the fact that hospital lists were not, until the latter part of November of this year, furnished the Red Cross, although in the possession of the War Department."



# BREST "MUDHOLE" IS TO BE INSPECTED

Secretary of War Says Camp Site Is on Hill and Was in Fine Shape When He Saw It.

WEST COAST OF FRANCE IS "ESSENTIALLY WET."

Secretary Daniels Says Conditions Were Improved During Recent Influenza Epidemic.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—In the light of charges published in a Washington newspaper this morning that Camp Pontanezen, the big American embarkation centre at Brest, France, is a mudhole and unfit for human habitation, Secretary of War Baker to-day cabled Major Gen. James G. Harbord, head of the Service of Supply, to make an immediate personal inspection and report on conditions in the camp.

The published charges are that this camp, which was said to have contained 70,000 men on the day before Christmas, is located on swamp land, transformed into a sea of mud since the rainy season set in; that the mud was knee deep and in places thigh deep, and that the large concentration of troops was improperly housed and fed.

When his attention was called to the published report, written by George Rothwell Brown, Secretary Baker said he had read it carefully and had at once cabled Gen. Harbord to ascertain the actual conditions and report at the earliest possible date. He said that Gen. Harbord is responsible for Camp Pontanezen as the ranking officer at Brest. Mr. Baker made this statement:

## Inspection Is Ordered.

"I have read the description of conditions in the embarkation camp at Brest and have cabled Gen. Harbord asking that he make an immediate personal inspection of conditions there.

"In October I visited and inspected this camp. It lies on a hill and consists of two parts, one the old camp with wooden barracks, and the second a large tent camp meant for the temporary receipt of men who are on their way to or from ships. Somewhat

later, the so-called iron camp was started and barracks buildings of corrugated iron are in process of construction as a more complete protection against the winter weather for the soldiers assembled at Brest for embarkation home.

"On Nov. 25, Mr. Keppel, the Third Assistant Secretary of War, made a personal inspection of the entire camp. Conditions at that time were excellent. I have no later report on the subject and cannot have until I receive Gen. Harbord's reply to my cable.

## Rainfall Is Heavy.

"In the mean time, it must not be forgotten that Brest especially, and all of the western ports of France, to a greater or lesser degree, are essentially wet places. Officers stationed in Brest told me it rained there regularly five times a day, and on each of my visits there something like this average has been attained. Gen. Helmick, who is the commanding officer at Brest, was for a long time a member of the force of the Inspector General, and is a zealous and effective officer."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was questioned by the House Naval Affairs Committee to-day about reported bad conditions at Brest. He said he had no direct information, and thought the report "very sensational." The navy, he said has no control over the camp.

## Is Not Navy Camp.

He added:

"It is an army camp, and no doubt the army authorities will take this report up. If there is any condition not as good as it should be, I presume Gen. Pershing will do what he can in the matter. I have no authority."

The Secretary said that Brig. Gen. Butler of the Marine Corps is under the direction of the army authorities. He stated that Gen. Butler had improved conditions at the camp, according to information from an army officer. In the influenza epidemic many men were landed at Brest suffering with that disease or pneumonia, the Secretary said.

Secretary Daniels called attention to the fact that ships are not available to take the men on board as promptly as trains would be to carry them. "Schedules are not as good as they are in Washington," he added.

## ORDERS BREST REPORT

After Reading Post Article Baker Cables Gen. Harbord.

NEW TO ASK SENATE INQUIRY

Army and Navy Officers Generally Confirm Mr. Brown's Report. Daniels Says Camp Is Only Temporary and Correspondent Saw It at Worst—Rains Are Constant.

The report by George Rothwell Brown in yesterday's Post, describing conditions at the American embarkation camp at Brest, aroused great interest in official and congressional circles. Secretary Baker announced that he had cabled Gen. Harbord, chief of the American expeditionary force supply service, asking that he make an immediate personal inspection of conditions at the camp and report.

While there was difference of opinion among army and navy officers familiar with the situation at Brest, there was general agreement with Mr. Brown. The story of The Post correspondent attracted much attention among senators, and it is probable that there will be a public inquiry into the matter. Senator Harry New, of Indiana, a member of the military committee, said last night:

## Senator New to Ask Inquiry.

"I have no doubt of the accuracy of the story as published in The Post. Mr. Brown is a correspondent of reputable standing and he is not going to affix his name to something that is untrue. I have no doubt he has correctly depicted conditions in that camp as he saw them. I cannot believe he, or anyone else, would make such statements if not warranted by the facts. If he has there can be no excuse for it.

"As one member of the committee I shall ask that an inquiry be made into all the facts and the whole truth disclosed. The American people are entitled to know the truth. I have read all of this with much interest and especially because of the fact that I have had confirmation of it from certain military authorities. The story as printed has all the earmarks of truth. If conditions are as stated—and I have no doubt they are—the situation calls for immediate and rigid inquiry and immediate correction. There is no possible excuse for permitting such a condition of affairs to exist."

## Temporary Camp, Says Daniels.

Secretary Daniels, when before the House naval committee during the day, was questioned regarding reports that 70,000 soldiers at Brest were inadequately sheltered and insufficiently nourished. He said he had no direct report on conditions and referred to the report as "very sensational, and probably written at a time when conditions were at the worst."

Mr. Daniels said he had received a report from the army officer in charge of the Brest district, which is a very warm commendation of Brig. Gen. Butler and the Thirteenth marines for their work to make the place tolerable. "The camp was planned as only a temporary one," he added. "When marines landed there, trains awaited them to take them on. Coming back, the ships cannot be there so regularly."

## Thousands of "Flu" Cases.

Referring to information given by Maj. Gen. Barnett, commandant of the marine corps, who recently returned from abroad, Secretary Daniels said:

"Gen. Barnett told me that from the ship he went over on 900 persons were carried off sick and that another ship dumped hundreds of sick into the camp. It was in bad shape then, but the number of patients there would have been a burden for a modern hospital in Washington. The officers, I think, did everything they could."

Representative Butler, father of Gen. Butler and a member of the naval committee, said that he had learned from doctors who had been there that between 30,000 and 40,000 cases of influenza and pneumonia were at the camp at one time and that while conditions were bad he understood they were "much improved."

## Baker Cables for Report.

The following statement was authorized by Secretary of War Baker yesterday:

"I have heard the description of conditions in the embarkation camp at Brest, and have cabled Gen. Harbord asking that he make an immediate personal inspection of conditions there.

"In October I visited and inspected this camp. It lies on a hill, and consists of two parts, one the old camp with wooden barracks, and the second a large tent camp meant for the temporary receipt of men who are on their way to or from ships. Somewhat later the so-called iron camp was started, and barrack buildings of corrugated iron are in process of construction as a more complete protection against the winter weather for the soldiers assembled at Brest for embarkation home.

"On the 25th of November Mr. Keppel, the Third Assistant Secretary of War, made a personal inspection of the entire camp. Conditions at that time were excellent.

## Continuous Rain at Brest.

"The men were comfortable, well fed and every attention was being given to the sanitary condition of the camp. I have no later report on the subject, and cannot have until I receive Gen. Harbord's reply to my cable.

"In the meantime it must not be forgotten that Brest especially, and all of the western ports of France, to a greater or lesser degree, are essentially wet places. Officers stationed in Brest told me that it rained there regularly five times a day, and on each of my visits there something like this average has been attained. The mists, fogs, rains and squalls from the Bay of Biscay are constant, and it will be wholly impossible to find a dry place for the assembly of the soldiers who are to return to the United States.

"The whole service at Brest is planned for the rapid passing of men from the trains to the ships and only brief detention in the camp at Brest is contemplated. The same arrangements are made for officers and men both as to food and shelter. Gen. Helmick, who is the commanding officer at Brest, was for a long time a member of the force of the inspector general, and is a zealous and effective officer."



## Baker Wants 'StopGap' Army Of 500,000

Million More Soldiers Will  
Be Discharged From Duty  
Within Next Five Weeks

House Hears His Views

Secretary Says No Decision  
Has Yet Been Reached on  
Universal Military Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—No decision has been reached by the War Department on the question of universal military service, Secretary Baker told the House Military Committee to-day, and he indicated that no definite project for a permanent military establishment would be presented to Congress until the peace conference had concluded its work.

When asked whether it would be

necessary to keep a large American force in Europe for at least two years, the Secretary said: "We hope that is not true; we are not planning for it."

He said 700,000 men had been discharged from the army since the armistice was signed and that a million more men would be discharged within the next five weeks.

Mr. Baker gave notice that a bill authorizing a regular army of 500,000 men to be raised by voluntary enlistment would be submitted shortly to Congress, together with estimates for appropriations. This army, he said, was in the nature of a temporary military establishment, described as a "stopgap army," which would tide over the period until peace is re-established.

### Asks Congress's Advice

The Secretary's statement was made during a conference he sought with the committee in order to lay before it the question of the disposition to be made of three artillery training camps, those at Fayetteville, N. C., Columbus, Ga., and West Point, Ky. He said it was necessary that a decision be reached as to whether these sites were to be purchased for permanent camps, and he was unwilling to proceed without the advice of Congress.

In regard to keeping the sixteen national army cantonments and some of the national guard camp sites, Mr. Baker said it was his personal judgment that the cantonment sites should all be purchased, to be held for divisional training centres for whatever

army the nation might decide to maintain.

Questioning brought out the statement that the War Department did not anticipate keeping any large proportion of the 500,000 men for the regular army in Europe for any length of time.

The question of universal military training was brought up by Representative Kahn, of California, who will be chairman of the committee when the Republicans organize the next House. Mr. Kahn said the whole question of the future of the cantonments seemed to him to be involved with the permanent military policy.

"Is it the policy of the War Department," he asked, "to favor universal military training?"

"The War Department," Secretary Baker replied, "has no policy on that subject. Personally, I do not believe it would be wise to attempt to settle the question of our permanent army policy now or before the peace conference has arrived at its conclusions."

### Action Soon Asked

Representative Kahn asked if the army of 500,000 men was in Mr. Baker's opinion only a temporary establishment. The Secretary said he so regarded it, and pointed out that steps for reorganization were immediately necessary, since the existing law limits any enlistment in the army to the duration of the war.

Mr. Baker said it was proposed to continue permanently the army rate of pay fixed for the war period, practically \$1 a day for privates.

"I have a feeling that if the voluntary system is given a chance to supply the peace-time army, with the very definite understanding that the uni-

versal military obligation will be enforced for any subsequent war emergency, there is strong likelihood that the 500,000 volunteers can be obtained," Baker said in answer to a question.

Discussing camp sites again, he said the War Department at present had no policy to submit for the abandonment of any of the permanent army posts, but later it might become wise to dispose of either posts or cantonments as the situation became clearer.

## BAKER BACKS GEN. SHANKS.

Post Jan. 7/19.  
Secretary Says Officers Must Obey

the Army Regulations.

Secretary Baker said yesterday that the action taken by Maj. Gen. Shanks, commandant of the port of debarkation at New York, to maintain discipline among officers returning from France with their units, had the full support of the War Department. Many of these officers have been absent without leave, and Gen. Shanks has determined to bring the men to trial, if necessary, to restore respect for the military regulations.

"Demobilization," said Secretary Baker, "must be orderly, and it is just as incumbent upon the officers to obey military regulations during the period of demobilization as during the period of mobilization."

*N.Y. Times Dec. 31/18*  
*Baker attacked by Chamberlain*







# BAKER TO PROPOSE TEMPORARY ARMY OF HALF A MILLION

Tells the House War Department Will Await Versailles Results Before Acting on Universal Training.

DEMOBILIZATION BEGINS  
TO MOVE MORE RAPIDLY.

700,000 Men Have Been Discharged to Date, With Plans for 1,000,000 More to Be Let Out Within the Next Five Weeks.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A temporary army of 500,000 men until terms of peace are settled will be recommended to Congress in a few days, Secretary Baker to-day informed the House Military Affairs Committee.

The men enlisted before the present emergency will be the nucleus for the new force which is to be created under the volunteer system, with pay as at present, on the basis of \$30 a month at home and \$36 abroad for privates.

## Will Hurry Our Men Home.

The Secretary told the committee the department was not planning to maintain a large army in Europe for two years or more, and added the hope that such a course would not be necessary.

Secretary Baker said demobilization is beginning to move more rapidly, 700,000 men having been discharged to date, with plans made for 1,000,000 additional to be returned to private life in the next five weeks. Soon men will be embarking from France at the rate of 60,000 a week.

Mr. Baker declared the War Department will not now recommend plans for universal military training or after-war military forces, awaiting results at Versailles. In any event he urged purchase of practically all the sixteen national army cantonments, three artillery training posts and some of the National Guard camps. Details and applications will be a subject taken up to-morrow by Chief of Staff March.

Ownership of the big training fields, the Secretary explained, is made necessary by lessons learned in the war to the effect that divisional training is all essential. A big field is required for such training. He anticipated no trouble in raising the new forces.

"We have surrounded the army," he said, "with conditions that make the service attractive. Careers have been made in the army. We want the future to continue promising."

The Secretary gave these three reasons for his recommendations to buy cantonments:

## Reasons for Buying Cantonments.

1. It is the economical thing to do, being wiser to acquire the freehold of the property than to rent it, and be able to conserve these fields for future use.

2. It is a wise policy for the military establishment, the war having demonstrated the need of training grounds.

3. It is equitable and necessary to do justice to the people who are dispossessed.

Secretary Baker said the War Department had abandoned the tank camp established near Raleigh, N. C., and that it would be combined with one of the artillery schools. The three decided upon for purchase are at Fayetteville, N. C.; Columbus, Ga.; West Point, Ky.

"The one in North Carolina does not include Camp Greene, does it?" inquired Mr. Kahn. "There was a general complaint," he continued, "that it was a hog wallow in wet weather."

"In the early period," said Mr. Baker, "we had some trouble. It was necessary during one heavy rain to distribute food by horseback. Now good roads have been constructed."

## EMBARKATION CAMP AT BREST IMPROVED

Major Gen. Harbord Admits Mud Is Bad, but Says Health Is Good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In reply to Secretary Baker's request for a report on conditions in the American camp at Brest, Major Gen. Harbord, commanding officer at the port, to-day sent this cablegram:

"Climatic conditions at Brest due to daily rains are the worst of any port at our disposal in France, but the lack of deep water at other ports

forces certain ships to come to Brest, the one port they can enter. The policy of beginning evacuation of our troops immediately after the armistice and the order to fill all available shipping forced the evacuation of troops through Brest before any construction work suitable to an embarkation camp could be completed.

"Work on this embarkation camp and on the necessary port facilities to convert the small port into a 1 1/2 embarkation port has been going on steadily for some time night and day. Conditions are very bad and are far from what we plan at the present time; but they are improving daily and the Inspector General, American expeditionary forces, within the past week reported that progress was good and conditions were satisfactory when the original conditions and the physical and climatic difficulty were considered.

"Work at Brest and St. Nazaire on these embarkation features has long had priority over practically all other work in France, and this will continue until the embarkation features at both places have reached a satisfactory stage. The embarkation of troops in large numbers began through the port at the same time as the construction of the embarkation facilities, and therefore the troops passing through in the early period could not have had advantage of what we plan to give troops passing through these places in future."

Paul D. Cravath of New York, just back from Europe, where he served as an adviser of the Inter-Allied Board on Finance and Purchases, brought to the War Department to-day a most favorable unofficial report on the camp at Brest.

Mr. Cravath said he had spent two days before Christmas in the camp. In the six days preceding his visit, he said, only three men of 60,000 in camp had been admitted to the hospital, suffering from diseases attributable to exposure or cold. He said it was true there was plenty of mud due to climatic conditions, but that Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler of the Marine Corps, in command, had achieved remarkable results in a short time in preparing the camp to handle returning soldiers. Acres of barracks have been built, he explained, and these men are still in tents and in every case under adequate shelter and are warm and comfortable.

The Senate to-day referred to the Military Committee the resolution introduced by Senator New of Indiana, calling for an investigation of conditions at Brest.

# BAKER SAYS HERO SPIRITS ASK LEAGUE

War Secretary, at Buffalo, Declares Sacrifices Mean New Magna Charta.

## PACT MUST PREVENT WAR

By the Associated Press.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 4.—Speaking here tonight before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world war an insuperable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America, who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One cannot close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

## Not Speaking for President.

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the President, whose statement had been explicit, and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

"He stands with head erect," said the Secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form, but of a principle.

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new magna charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposals for a league of nations Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated, who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

## Refuses to Be Timid.

"For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

The peace conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it."

## Not Dependent on War.

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment and be assurances of just consideration dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life, wealth and property without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord."

"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive and defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war had become impossible?"

The war has given America a new vision of her strength and power, Mr. Baker declared.

"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves," he continued. "Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. Politically, democracy has vanquished other systems, and with this political liberty there has come to us in increasing measure a vision of the possibilities of commercial and economic justice."

## Shattered German System.

It was the spirit of freedom and right that animated the American Army in France, the war secretary declared. "Hindenburg lines crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit," and, he said, after the taking of St. Mihiel salient in September, "an American general with two million American soldiers at his back, drove through the Argonne forest, took Sedan and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of November 11 was signed."

Mr. Baker made only one reference to criticisms of the War Department recently voiced in the Senate.

"Although there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery," he said, "nevertheless American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our Army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped and the stream of supply of all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our own sources within a very few months."





The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

# Annual Banquet

## Guests of Honor

HONORABLE NEWTON D. BAKER  
Secretary of War

HONORABLE JOSEPH W. FORDNEY  
Member of Congress from Michigan

HOTEL STATLER  
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY FOURTH  
NINETEEN HUNDRED NINETEEN



## Menu

FRESH FRUIT COCKTAIL

CELERY

OLIVES

STRAINED GUMBO EN TASSE

BROILED WHITE FISH — HOTELIERE

FILET MIGNON SAUTE — BORDELAISE

PARISIENNE POTATOES

GREEN PEAS

HEARTS OF LETTUCE — RUSSIAN DRESSING

FANCY ICE CREAM

ASSORTED CAKES

COFFEE

CIGARS

CIGARETTES



Choruses will be sung only during the dinner and as  
announced by the chorus leader



## Program

### Toastmaster

MR. HENRY D. MILES,  
President, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

Organ, "William Tell Overture" . . . . . *Rossini*

MR. H. A. HOUZE

Quartette, "Spring Waltz" . . . . . *Milde*

WESTMINSTER QUARTETTE

Address, . . . . .

HONORABLE JOSEPH W. FORDNEY

Quartette, "Fairest Daughter of the Graces" from Rigoletto *Verdi*

WESTMINSTER QUARTETTE

Address, . . . . .

HONORABLE NEWTON D. BAKER

Song, "Star-Spangled Banner" . . . . . *Key*

ENTIRE ASSEMBLY



# PLANS PROMOTIONS IN REGULAR ARMY

World — 1/7/19  
Secretary Baker Is Working

on Scheme to Have Officers  
Retain the Rank They  
Held During War.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is probable that all officers of the Regular Army will receive considerably higher rank in the new permanent military organization than they held prior to the entrance of the United States in war. All officers of the regulars then in the service have been promoted. Men who were Lieutenants then are Lieutenant Colonels, and even Colonels. Not a few have been made Brigadier Generals who were Majors.

Secretary Baker said to-day the War Department is now studying the problem presented by Regular Army officers now holding high rank in the emergency forces. "After a man has been doing duty with troops in war as a Colonel," said Mr. Baker, "it is pretty hard for him to revert back to a lower rank. The problem cannot be solved until Congress decides what to do about the bill for the army."

"If Congress provides for an army of 500,000, and all members I have talked with seem to be favorable, that, so far as I know, would take care of all Regular Army officers. An effort will be made to use all the present permanent officers and then to fill in with those officers best qualified who are now in the temporary army and have signified their desire to stay in the military establishment."

SECRETARY BAKER—During his long and brilliant career he touched the public life of America in more ways than other of our public men. Taken all in all, it is the close of a great career, typically American and marked at every point by loyalty to American ideals, as well as by resistless energy and determination.

WASHINGTON POST:

JANUARY 9, 1919.

## BAKER UNDER HOT FIRE

Campbell Tells House Secretary  
Lacks in Efficiency.

### VERBAL CONTRACTS DEBATED

Kansan Contrasts Delay in Paying  
Wounded Soldiers With Solici-  
tude for Materials, Delivered Too  
Late for Use—Declares Officials  
"Made Mess of Everything."

Consideration in the House yesterday of proposed legislation to validate informal contracts between army contractors and the War Department provoked heated partisan debate.

An especially bitter attack was made upon the Secretary of War and his department by Representative Campbell, Republican, of Kansas, ranking minority member of the rules committee.

The principal point at issue is whether the Secretary and his assistant shall adjudicate the informal contracts, or whether this shall be done by a special commission, as proposed in legislation approved by the Senate committee on military affairs.

The House Republicans are expected to center their forces upon an amendment similar to that approved by the Senate committee. Most of the Democrats will oppose such an amendment.

The merits of the legislation were discussed on both the question of a special rule, reported by Representative Bou, chairman of the rules committee, and on the bill itself, which was championed by Representative Dent, chairman of the committee on military affairs. Representatives Campbell and Little, of Kansas, led the fight against the measure.

### Holds Up 6,700 Contracts.

A ruling of the comptroller of the Treasury has held up the adjustment of 6,700 informal contracts, involving about \$1,600,000,000.

Many contractors, it is claimed, are threatened with bankruptcy. It was shown that many patriotic men had shown their willingness to work for the government without contracts in order to furnish supplies necessary to winning the war.

"I have no doubt that many of the claims involved are just and should be paid," said Representative Campbell, "but I doubt seriously whether the War Department should make this adjustment. The department has not shown itself possessed of the business ability, the wisdom nor the judgment to transact large business affairs. They have spent more money and gotten less for it than any record shown in history."

"The truth of the matter is that the Secretary of War has failed to measure up to the standard set by President Wilson, who said of him, 'He is the most efficient public servant I have ever known.' Some one outside of the War Department should settle these claims."

### Soldiers' Pay Delayed.

Mr. Campbell referred to the failure of the War Department to pay soldiers on time, to its refusal to pay allotments of pay to relatives of soldiers, and to other alleged inefficiency. "In every hospital along the coasts," said Mr. Campbell, "there are soldiers who have been without pay for months, and their relatives are unable to obtain information about them. There is great anxiety to pay contractors who have money tied up in army contracts for materials which came too late to do any good, but no anxiety to make good with the men who gave their limbs and offered their lives for America."

"The War Department in its inefficiency has gotten the government into this mess. They made a mess of everything. They failed to get munitions for the American fighting forces, though prior to the time we entered the war we were furnishing munitions to other powers."

"Gen. Pershing has reported that he had to obtain guns, munitions and artillery from French contractors. The failure of the War Department in providing American-made war supplies is a reflection upon the department rather than upon the American business men."

### Moore Plans Supervision.

Representative Moore served notice that he will offer an amendment providing that a congressional committee of two senators and four representatives shall have oversight of settlement of the claims by the Secretary of War.

Several members have prepared amendments for the creation of a special commission to adjudicate the claims, taking it entirely away from the War Department.

A final vote on the legislation is expected today.

## BAKER URGES HOUSING

Secretary Protests Stopping of  
Work on Plaza Project.

### ADDITIONAL CLERKS COMING

Women War Workers Robbed by  
Grasping Boarding House Keep-  
ers, He Tells Senate Committee.  
Conditions in Capital Disgrace to  
National Government.

Secretary Baker, before the House committee on public buildings and grounds, yesterday scored Washington rent profiteers, and advocated completion of the Union Station housing project for war workers. Mr. Baker protested against the Senate joint resolution directing that work on the Union Station project be suspended, and directing further that the United States housing corporation suspend work on all projects throughout the country where the work is not 75 per cent completed.

"Lack of facilities to house government employes in Washington is a disgrace to the entire country," said Mr. Baker. "Conditions are simply indescribable. Girls who come here to work for the government are furnished no accommodations whatsoever. They are robbed by grasping boarding house keepers, forced to live in crowded quarters, and are subjected to humiliating treatment."

### Additional Clerks Enrolled.

Secretary Baker described the War Department as the principal employer of labor in Washington, and told the committee that in many bureaus additional employes are being put on the rolls in large numbers in order to handle the increased work incident to winding up the war business. Illustrating the greatly increased personnel of his department, Mr. Baker said that recently the adjutant general's office alone had called into service an additional 1,000 employes, and even now is asking for a still greater increase.

Mr. Baker said there would be no appreciable decrease in the number of clerks needed by the War Department for at least another year.

The cancellation of contracts, the return of material allotted to military units, the work of handling soldiers' allotments and the checking off of uniforms and equipment, he said, are among the tasks which will require the services of large numbers of extra employes at the War Department.

### Women Workers to Be Heard.

In these circumstances, Mr. Baker said, Congress should enlarge its housing program rather than curtail it. He directed attention of the committee to the housing facilities accorded its employes in Washington by the Bell Telephone Company, and said a visit to this institution maintained by a civilian organization would cause the government to blush at a realization of its failure to meet the obligations which the war had imposed.

Delegates from Bridgeport, Conn.; Erie, Pa.; Newport, R. I.; Davenport, Iowa; Norfolk, Va.; Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Philadelphia, objected to proposals to stop projects in their respective cities. Secretary Baker said that Capt. Julius I. Peyser, in charge of the housing and welfare section of the War Department work, would explain to the committee the needs of Washington's war workers. Representatives of women war workers also will be given a hearing by the committee today.

WASHINGTON POST: THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919.



Buffalo Carrier Jan. 5, 1919  
 Great War Expo. Opens  
 Baker Leads Business Men for  
 War Services

# The Buffalo Sunday Times

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919. X

## SECRETARY BAKER'S SPEECHES IN BUFFALO.

The addresses delivered yesterday in Buffalo by Secretary Baker convey a message which will stir the chord of vibrant responsiveness all over the country. The sturdy optimism which strikes its roots in fact, is the basic idea about which centers what the War Secretary told the people of Buffalo.

Secretary Baker justly reasons that a nation which has proven itself capable of such achievements as those of the United States in war, has the qualities which, turned to the problems of peace and reconstruction, can solve those problems with unerring precision. It is for us to dedicate ourselves to the new duties which have developed with the dawn of peace—to devote ourselves to them with the energy, confidence, capability and patriotism which have won the triumph in war.

Speaking to the Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Baker paid a memorable tribute to the vast service which business men have contributed to the sum total of the nation's war activities:

This spirit of co-operation has been universal, captains of industry and commerce have led their men in solid phalanx to support the national cause, and individual citizens, men and women, throughout the length and breadth of the land, have all felt the stirrings of the enterprise. Our spirit has been one of self-forgetfulness and of giving without limit and without reserve, and it is to this universal acceptance of the country's call as the highest duty of the hour that we owe the splendid exhibition which America has made in all those fields of finance, industry, agriculture and labor.

The Secretary of War's discussion of the aims of the Peace Conference brought vividly home to the consciousness of the audience the inseparability of the President's mission in Europe, from the prosperity and security of American citizenship at home. "Can we not," said Secretary Baker, "draw from General Pershing's army a measure of our national strength?"

"Have we not like Jason sown dragon's teeth and in a night produced an army? And is the voyage of Jason's ship in search of the golden fleece in any degree more romantic or more heroic than the voyage of American ships through the danger zone, carrying this new-made army, young, brave and knowing, seeking not a golden fleece, but the re-establishment of liberty and the rescue of civilization? Surely a nation which could do that is fitted for high undertakings and destined to great achievements. We are truly a new nation to ourselves by reason of this experience. We have made a voyage of discovery, and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves. Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome."

The eloquence of that is a fitting vehicle for the great truth it conveys. The beginning of peace means for America a new vista of opportunity. Realization of that opportunity, and complete application of our national capability to it, means the solution of every problem of reconstruction, both national and international.



# Buffalo Courier

WILLIAM J. CONNERS,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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**X SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919.**

## Secretary Baker Looks Forward.

Secretary Baker of the war department is gifted with high powers, both as a thinker and in the logical expression of his thoughts.

In the secretary's address to the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce yesterday he demonstrated both of those powers. He did not devote the main part of his speech to recital of what the country has accomplished in the war but rather to the expression of thoughts regarding its big future.

All Secretary Baker said to the Chamber of Commerce members, after his brief review of war mobilization successes, was distinctly forward-looking and constructive. Perhaps the best thought out and most logically presented bit was the reason why this nation must now take its place in world affairs.

Paying all due honor to Washington's famous advice against entangling intermixture with Europe's affairs, he called attention to the tremendously changed conditions in the world, and in the nation's interests, since that time. We are no longer isolated—and it has been shown no nation is self-sufficient.

With a clearness and logic which was irrefutable, Secretary Baker made it plain why American participation in stabilizing the conditions of the world's civilization, in Europe and elsewhere, was now a necessity for the country's welfare, not only in the present but also for the future.

Participation of the United States with the other free peoples and democracies in establishing a new system of international relations through a "league" or other form of united action is a requirement demanded by our civilization and theirs for protection against old barbaric ideas.

Mr. Baker spoke not as a "secretary of war" but as an advocate of peace, world peace. However, his argument was not that of the pacifist. It was rather that of the organizer of democracy's right and strength. His sound logic carried conviction and won the enthusiastic approval of his hearers.

*Buffalo Sunday Times*  
*Jan. 5, 1919.*  
*War Secy. lends industry for great share*  
*in winning War.*



# BAKER SAYS DELAY IN CASUALTIES CAUSED BY DESIRE FOR ACCURACY



THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1919.

NEWTON D. BAKER

SUPPER DANCE

HOTEL LAFAYETTE



GEORGE URBAN MILLING CO.  
Buffalo, N. Y.



is the cheapest and most wholesome food on the market.

## SECRETARY BAKER WILL OPEN GREAT WAR EXPOSITION

Head of War Department Will Be Honored by Soldiers Home from Service.

GEN. AUMAN TO BE MARSHAL

Will Form in Line at Liberty Pole and Will March to Elmwood Music Hall.

### Program for Sec'y Baker's Visit To Buffalo

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will arrive tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

He will be met by Chairman William A. Morgan, Walter P. Cooke and a committee of the War Exposition and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Baker will be the guest of Walter P. Cooke at luncheon at the Buffalo Club at 1:30 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock he will be escorted to Elmwood Music Hall by returned soldiers.

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The first battalion will be under command of Captain William D. Riley, U. S. A., the second battalion under Captain J. N. Gray, U. S. A., and the third battalion under Captain J. S. Walker. Before them will march the band of the Grett Lakes naval training station, after them probably two battalions of sailors and marines.

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## BAKER SAYS DELAY IN CASUALTIES CAUSED BY DESIRE FOR ACCURACY



THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1919.

All the casualty lists with the exception of day to day straggling reports, are now in the possession of the war department.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker so asserted this afternoon upon his arrival here to officially open the war exposition this afternoon in Elmwood Music Hall.

The man upon whose shoulders have rested many of the responsibilities of the great war, told reporters that within a few days all of the lists of casualties will have been printed.

"When will the last casualties from Europe arrive" Baker was asked. He had just stepped into the tunnel at the New York Central station after having arrived on a Pennsylvania train from Washington that reached Buffalo at 12.30 o'clock.

"They are in now and will be published within a few days. Of course there will be small lists coming in from day to day but the large lists are all in."

"What accounted for the delay in the publication of many casualties?" he was further queried.

Baker, a man of medium build dressed in dark clothes, turned to the questioner.

"What caused the delay?" he reiterated. "Checking up the lists correctly to remove errors."

"I have no special message for Buffalo right this minute," he continued, responding to questions. "I am here for the war exposition. I have been to Buffalo many, many times and am always glad to visit this city for I have many friends here."

With this he turned to Walter P. Cooke whose guest he is while in Buffalo. From the Exchange street station he was motored direct to the Buffalo Club where Cooke and the reception committee entertained him at luncheon.

In the Baker party were Stanley A. King, his secretary, and Congressman Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan.

A swirl of snow whirled about the Secretary of War as he stepped off the train to face a battery of newspaper and movie camera men. Smilingly he bantered the group who were snapping shutters and turning cranks while the reception committee waited to greet him.

The committee which met Baker was composed of Walter P. Cooke, President Henry D. Miles of the Chamber of Commerce, William F. MacGlashan, Judge Thomas J. Noonan of the city court, George C. Lehmann, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and William A. Morgan, chairman of the War Exposition which Baker formally opened at 4 o'clock with a speech in Elm-

wood Music Hall which was preceded by a parade from the federal building to the Virginia street auditorium.

Walking through the tunnel Baker stopped a few minutes to chat with newspapermen and as he reached the street he paused again for the men with the cameras.

"My children enjoy these pictures in the theatres," laughingly said Baker to Cooke while the movie cranks revolved.

Then he jumped into Cooke's motorcar and opened a Buffalo paper that he carried.

From the station Baker was hurried to the Buffalo Club so that he would be able to head the "Sons in Service" parade from the federal building to the Elmwood hall. A guard of honor will escort him in the turn out which will include returned soldiers, U. S. regulars, men from the Great Lakes Training Camp and including their famous military band.

Mayor Buck and other city officials with many representative Buffalo men dined with the secretary at the Buffalo Club. Tonight Baker will be the guest of honor at the Chamber of Commerce banquet.

Baker said he did not know how long he would remain in Buffalo but indicated he would leave for Washington tonight.

Buffalo's parade demonstration in honor of Baker and the opening of the exposition, was another peace turnout.

Braving the wind and cold many lined the streets and cheered the military escort that marched in tribute to the war chief. At Elmwood Music Hall the greeting was of the deep patriotic variety.

Army and navy units assembled at the federal building and with allied flags and victory music blatted paraded to the Virginia street assembly hall.

The Great Lakes naval training school military band was in line in the second delegation. Behind them were two divisions of returned soldier heroes, men of every station in the military scheme. Wounded rookies and officers were among the numbers. Hundreds of men still in service were also in the first division, among them the Fort Porter men and those from the motor transport.

In the third division were members of the Student Army Training Corps that trained at the University of Buffalo and Canisius College. The fourth division was made up of the naval artificers from the Chenango street barracks.

Members of the exposition committee and the reception committee for Baker rode in motorcars behind the official.

## SECRETARY BAKER WILL OPEN GREAT WAR EXPOSITION

Head of War Department Will Be Honored by Soldiers Home from Service.

GEN. AUMAN TO BE MARSHAL

Will Form in Line at Liberty Pole and Will March to Elmwood Music Hall.

### Program for Sec'y Baker's Visit To Buffalo

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will arrive tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

He will be met by Chairman William A. Morgan, Walter P. Cooke and a committee of the War Exposition and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Baker will be the guest of Walter P. Cooke at luncheon at the Buffalo Club at 1:30 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock he will be escorted to Elmwood Music Hall by returned soldiers.

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## Make Baker's Flag in Hurry

A red flag, but not that of Bolshevism, flew this afternoon over Elmwood Music Hall.

It was the official flag of the secretary of war, unfurled in honor of the city's guest, Newton D. Baker.

When Baker's coming was announced it was discovered that Buffalo had no official secretary's flag. Chief Yeoman B. B. Ferguson, assigned to the Buffalo naval recruiting office, began making the secretary's banner, using a plain red flag. To this he added the four corner stars, the eagles and the bursting cloud of thirteen stars which form the banner of the secretary of war.

As the secretary entered the hall hall rifles gave a salute of nineteen shots and the flag was unfurled above the hall.



# SOLDIERS ESCORT SECRETARY BAKER TO WAR EXHIBIT

Ovation for Cabinet Officer and  
Overseas Men in First Parade  
Since Coming Home.

## TRIBUTE TO "OUR BOYS"

Buffalo and Western New York  
Wrote Noble Page in Conflict,  
Says War Dept. Head.

Spurred to quick-step by near-zero weather, with their feet crunching in the snow-clad streets, 5,000 soldiers gave Buffalo its first parade since Peace Day today, when they escorted Secretary of War Newton D. Baker from the Exchange Street station to Elmwood Music Hall where he formally opened the great war exposition, held jointly at the Elmwood Music Hall and the Broadway Auditorium.

Despite the cold weather, every inch of curbstone along the line of march was crowded with thousands while other thousands leaned from windows to greet the soldier boys and honor the man who held the reins of the War Department and was the executive head of one of the greatest jobs that ever befell a single man.

### First Overseas Parade.

It was Buffalo's first chance to view a detachment of men who had seen overseas service and the cheering that resulted when the squadron of Marines from the overseas depot at Quantico, Va., hove into view was inspiring. A tremendous roar of applause greeted each man wearing a gold or silver stripe and every man in uniform was honored for his share in helping the nation win the war.

The parade, headed by a detail of mounted police started from the post-office building at 3 o'clock. The Great Lakes naval training station band played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" as the soldier boys swung into line and proceeded down Ellicott Street to Exchange Street and then turned into Main Street.

### Crowds Cheer Baker.

Secretary of War Baker was in an auto well up in the parade, accompanied by Walter P. Cooke, whose guest he was at luncheon at the Buffalo Club; Allan I. Holloway, chairman of the parade, and William A. Morgan, chairman of the general committee in charge of the war exposition. All along the line of march, Mr. Baker was greeted with generous applause which he answered by waving his hat to the crowd.

From Main Street to Elmwood Music Hall the line of march was an avenue of ovation for the soldiers and sailors. They were acknowledged as returning heroes by the immense throngs along the streets.

### "Proud to Be Here," Baker.

Upon arriving at Elmwood Music Hall, a gigantic military spectacle was enacted, Secretary Baker being honored by a salute of nineteen guns from a one-pounder and a bugler sounding four flourishes. As the echo of the final shot died on the crisp, wintry air the secretary of war's flag was unfurled.

"It is with pride that I open this great exhibition on "Sons in Service Day," said Secretary Baker in his address, opening the exhibition. "This war show will bring home to thousands of people more forcibly than written word could what dangers our boys faced on the battle line in France and if it serves no other purpose but to give us a deeper appreciation of the sacrifice our boys have made it will not have been in vain, but will have accomplished a splendid result.

"Buffalo and Western New York has written a noble page in the great war and the boys from this city and surrounding country shared in the greatest exploit of the American Army—the smashing of the Hindenburg line. No words of mine can add tribute to the greatness they have already won, but let me embrace this opportunity of thanking the city and every citizen in its environs for the splendid war record of Buffalo and for the patriotic co-operation that Washington was always sure was to be found here."

## War Secretary Emblem Made of Bolsheviki Flag

The Secretary of War's emblem which hangs over the entrance of Elmwood Music Hall was the cause of much trouble in the preparing. Major E. Sears Yates of the local Marine recruiting station, who arranged for it, found that there was no such flag in Buffalo, so he begged, borrowed or stole a large Bolsheviki emblem, bright, pure red. Chief Yeoman G. D. Ferguson of the Navy recruiting station came nobly to the rescue and with his skilled hand and brush he changed it into a beautiful coat of arms.

The insignia is a duplicate of the original coat of arms of the United States, the screaming eagle with the inscription, "E Pluribus Unum," in the center and a bursting cloud just above it with the 13 original stars. In each corner of the banner there is a large star.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1919.

## Buffalo's Honored Guest Today



HONORABLE NEWTON D. BAKER,

The distinguished Secretary of War and one of President Wilson's most popular Cabinet members, comes to Buffalo today to open the great War Exposition and to speak at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce.



# SECRETARY BAKER ARRIVES TO OPEN WAR EXPOSITION AND TO ADDRESS C. OF C. DINNER

**Secretary of War Welcomed by One Hundred Prominent Buffalonians at Luncheon at Buffalo Club, Given by Walter P. Cooke for Distinguished Cabinet Officer — Congressman Fordney Also Guest — Secretary Formally Opened War Exposition.**

Buffalo today honors the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in the first parade of returned soldiers. Men who have returned from the battle-camps will turn out as a tribute to the head of the War Department.



NEWTON D. BAKER

tonight and also the big War exposition at Broadway Auditorium and Elmwood Music Hall.

Secretary Baker arrived in Buffalo today at 12:40 from Washington. He was met by a welcoming committee consisting of Walter P. Cooke, Henry D. Miles, William F. MacGlashan, and George C. Lehman representing the people of Buffalo. Secretary Baker was accompanied by his secretary, Stanley King. Mr. Cooke gave a luncheon at the Buffalo Club for Mr. Baker at which 100 prominent Buffalo men met Mr. Baker.

"I have really nothing to say," stated the secretary, "beyond that I am proud to be in Buffalo and proud to be chosen to open the great Exposition which starts today."

When asked about the casualty list of the American Army Mr. Baker told the newspapermen that "The final casualty list should be released for publication by another week. He stated "The delay incurred has been the result of the checking up system."

Mr. Baker will fulfill the program prepared by the Exposition committee and will leave for Washington tonight via New York.

## Must Rebuild Now.

Mr. Fordney said, "For four years the whole world has been bent on the destruction of life and property and now it must turn to rebuild, not only Europe, but practically all the world." He continued, "America has all the raw materials needed and will come about in the process of readjustment and will thus bring prosperity."

Representative Fordney will address the Chamber of Commerce banquet tonight.

Judge Thomas H. Noonan welcomed Congressman Joseph W. Fordney who came to speak at the Chamber of Commerce dinner tonight. Mr. Fordney was also at the luncheon as Mr. Cooke's guest.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, Walter P. Cooke will give a luncheon at the Buffalo Club for Mr. Baker.

At 3 o'clock the parade started at the Terrace and at 3:30 Mr. Baker addressed the soldiers at Elmwood Music Hall, his exposition address being at 4 o'clock.

At 6:30 o'clock Mr. Baker will address the Chamber of Commerce dinner. Henry D. Miles, president, will be toastmaster. Congressman W. Fordney will also be a speaker. He is slated for the next chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

The War Exposition, arranged by the United States government with the co-operation of the allied governments, opened this morning at the Elmwood Music Hall and the Broadway Auditorium to crowds that completely filled both buildings.

The Music Hall and the Auditorium have been transformed. The decorative scheme is wonderfully beautiful. The halls have been transformed into arcades of color, with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the allied nations predominating in the plan. All this is a background for the 50 carloads of war trophies taken by American troops predominating in the plan. All French and Italian troops—the greatest display that has ever been gathered together in one place. Every imaginable war implement is to be seen, from a Hun war club to a Big Bertha.

The activities of the training camp are shown, illustrating the making of a soldier from raw material to finish product. There are also to be seen moving picture showing the American and other of the allied troops in action. There are army and navy demonstrations, which bring the war home to the visitors.

The big event of the day is the visit of Secretary of War Baker, to whom is given the honor of officially opening the exposition. He arrived in Buffalo from Washington and after the parade this afternoon of the Buffalo men who answered the call to the colors he will make an address to the visitors to the exposition. With him came Marcus A. Heeman, former assistant secretary of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Beeman is director of films for the committee on public information. He will be one of the speakers late today at the Elmwood Music Hall.

## Band Concert Tonight.

This evening there will be a concert at 7:15 o'clock by the Great Lakes naval training station band and at 8 o'clock a reception for representatives of the allies and guests of the exposition and United States government representatives. Later there will be vocal numbers by Ernest Crimi, tenor, followed by official moving pictures, "America's Answer." Then at 9:45 o'clock there will be a demonstration of life in the United States marines corps, illustrated by a platoon of non-commissioned officers of the corps under command of Lieutenant Irving. All the men in this detachment are specialists in bayonet work.

All this is at the Elmwood Music Hall. This evening at the Broadway Auditorium there will be a program

illustrating the activities of the camp work organizations, like the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C. and the Jewish Welfare Board. At 7:30 o'clock the formal opening exercises will be observed. At that time Marion Davis Morgan, daughter of William A. Morgan, general chairman, will flash on the lights. From 8:45 to 10:10 o'clock there will be a concert by the Great Lakes band.

The Knights of Columbus, the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Greater Buffalo Ad Club, the Elks and the Eagles have arranged to look after the blind and the orphans. Groups of them will be assembled on the various nights of the exposition. The blind will be permitted to make a thorough hand examination of the various trophies so that they will be able to visualize the implements of war.

After Secretary Baker's visit to the exposition and before his evening address before the Chamber of Commerce, he will be a guest at the Saturn Club. It was largely through the efforts of John McF. Howie that Mr. Baker consented to leave his desk to come to Buffalo. The secretary and Mr. Howie are friends of Cleveland days, during the time Mr. Baker was mayor of that city. Throughout the exposition the Saturn Club will keep open house for Allied officers that may be detailed to the big war show or who may be visitors in Buffalo during that time.

## Awoke Townspeople.

Last night detachments of soldiers went Paul Reverie through the town on four motor trucks giving notice in the residential sections with din of musketry that the great war exposition was about to open. There was consternation until the people caught the idea of the demonstration. It was as if a Hun army had descended on Buffalo and was intent on subjecting it to the indignation visited upon Belgium and Northern France.

Sunday will be Red Cross Day and a highly interesting program, designed to illustrate the various activities of that organization will be observed under the direction of Frank S. McGraw, chairman of the Buffalo chapter. William Mather Lewis of Washington, general secretary of the Patriotic Societies of America, will make two addresses at the Elmwood Music Hall. He is counted one of the most eloquent orators in America and he has a message for Buffalo folk.

The advance ticket sale reached 400,000, the largest recorded anywhere for the exposition. The Main Street department stores took an additional supply and the sale to the school children was very large. It now seems certain that Buffalo will establish a record for attendance.



# WAR EXHIBIT OPENS, BAKER HERE TODAY

Parade of Overseas Heroes Is  
Feature at Beginning of Gi-  
gantic Exposition of Relics  
Taken by U. S. and Allies  
From Huns.

## SECRETARY DELIVERS DEDICATION ADDRESS

Opening of Auditorium To-  
night to Be Spectacular  
Demonstration of Patriot-  
ism—Buffalo Girl to Turn  
on Lights.

### SUNDAY PROGRAM.

ELMWOOD MUSIC HALL.  
1 P. M.—Doors open—Entrance, Vir-  
ginia street. Inspection of building and  
study of trophies.  
1 P. M.—ORGAN RECITAL—MR. H.  
W. STRATTON. SOLOIST—EUGENE  
FREY, baritone.  
1:45 P. M.—GRAND CONCERT—  
THE GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAIN-  
ING STATION BAND.  
2:30 P. M.—RED CROSS PROGRAM  
—Presiding officer, William H. Andrews.  
Address, William Mather Lewis, execu-  
tive secretary, National Committee of  
Patriotic Societies, representative of 50  
national organizations.  
3 P. M.—MOTION PICTURES OF  
THE GREAT WAR: "America's An-  
swer." ORCHESTRAL CONCERT—  
BUFFALO WAR EXPOSITION ORCHES-  
TRA.  
4:45 P. M.—U. S. MARINES PHY-  
SICAL TRAINING DRILL.  
5:30 P. M.—INTERMISSION.  
6:30 P. M.—MOTION PICTURES.  
"Along the Crimson Gash of the West-  
ern Front."  
7:15 P. M.—GRAND CONCERT—  
THE GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAIN-  
ING STATION BAND.  
8:15 P. M.—RED CROSS MOTION  
PICTURES, "For All Humanity." The  
official Red Cross photo drama.  
8:45 P. M.—MUSICAL FEATURE  
OF THE EVENING—BUFFALO COM-  
MUNITY CHORUS.  
9 P. M.—MOTION PICTURES—War  
on the Western Front, in Italy and in  
Palestine. BUFFALO WAR EXPOSI-  
TION ORCHESTRA.  
9:45 P. M.—SPECIAL FEATURE  
OF THE DAY, "SOLDIER LIFE WITH  
THE MARINES."  
10:30 P. M.—TAPS.  
BROADWAY AUDITORIUM.  
1 P. M.—Doors open—Entrance,  
Broadway. Inspection of building,  
study of trophies, Allied nations booths  
and training camp activities.  
1 to 3 P. M.—Varied program of  
music in huts of commission on training  
camp activities.  
3 to 5 P. M.—Band concert—The  
Great Lakes Naval Training Station  
band.  
7 to 8:45 P. M.—Program in huts of  
commission on training camp activities.  
Explanation of trophies in various allied  
nation booths.  
8:45 to 10:15 P. M.—The Great  
Lakes Naval Training Station band.  
10:30 P. M.—TAPS.

Buffalo had its first oppor-  
tunity to view the government  
war exposition at Elmwood Music  
hall and Broadway auditorium  
this morning. The doors opened  
at 10 o'clock, and early visitors  
found all in readiness, and,  
equipped with catalogues as they  
filed in and out of the array of  
captured guns and other war  
trophies, marvelling at the com-  
pleteness of the great exhibit.

This is "Sons in Service Day"  
as well as the official opening  
day. A program of moving pic-  
tures, exhibition drills, band con-  
certs and speechmaking will be  
carried out continuously until  
10:30 this evening.

The outstanding features of the  
day's events was the military  
parade in honor of overseas sol-  
diers and the visit of Secretary of  
War Baker.

The parade moved from The  
Terrace at 3 o'clock. Secretary  
Baker was at the Elmwood  
Music hall for the formal opening  
ceremonies at 4.

The line of march was from the  
Terrace north on Main street, to Vir-  
ginia and thence to Elmwood Music  
hall. The start of the parade was  
announced by aerial bombs. These

bombs, on exploding high in the air,  
unfurled flags of the allied nations.

The military demonstration which  
marked the opening of the govern-  
ment war exposition was held this  
afternoon. It formed a guard of  
honor for Secretary of War Newton D.  
Baker, who went to Elmwood Music  
hall, where he was to make the prin-  
cipal address at the formal dedica-  
tion ceremonies.

It was a perfect winter day which  
greeted the procession. Main street  
was a-flutter with American flags  
from building windows. Folks found  
it chill in the wind, but they stood it  
out to watch the marchers.

The parade was made up entirely of  
men in uniform. The Great Lakes  
naval training station band was one  
of the features, as well as the corps  
of marines who are here to execute  
the drills and demonstrations.

Hundreds of Buffalo soldiers who  
have already been honorably dis-  
charged were in line, many of  
them being men who have served over-  
seas. Members of the hospital unit at  
Fort Porter and the Buffalo accept-  
ance park unit also paraded.

Secretary Baker arrived in Buffalo  
over the Pennsylvania railroad at  
12:35 o'clock this afternoon. He was  
met at the New York central station  
by Walter P. Cooke and a delegation  
of representatives of the Chamber of  
Commerce.

Secretary Baker was taken direct to  
the Buffalo club by Mr. Cooke, where  
he was the guest of honor at a lunch-  
eon. This afternoon he leads the big  
parade which marks the formal open-  
ing of the war exhibition and at 4  
o'clock he will formally open the ex-  
hibit in the Elmwood Music hall. This  
evening he will address the Chamber  
of Commerce banquet.

The secretary of war was accom-  
panied by his secretary, Stanley King  
and Representative Joseph W. Ford-  
ney of Michigan. Those in the recep-  
tion committee who met the party at  
the New York Central station were:  
Mr. Cooke, Henry B. Miles, president  
of the Chamber of Commerce; Wil-  
liam F. MacGlashan, City Judge  
Thomas Noonan and George C. Leh-  
mann, secretary of the Chamber of  
Commerce.

In an interview with newspapermen  
in the tunnel of the train shed, Sec-  
retary Baker said that he was glad  
to be in Buffalo to participate in the  
formal opening of the great war exhi-  
bition, which he hailed as an educa-  
tion to the American public. He said  
that he expects to leave Buffalo to-  
night for New York and Boston.

Questioned regarding the casualty  
lists, Secretary Baker declared that  
the final lists are now being checked  
up in Washington by the department  
and will be printed in the newspapers  
within the next two or three days.

"Of course, there may be straggling  
names published from time to time,  
but the last of the big lists ought to  
be released for publication within the  
next three days," said the war secre-  
tary.

"What caused the delay and mixup  
in issuing the casualty lists?" he was  
asked.

"That was caused by checking over  
the lists in Washington," replied Mr.  
Baker. "Every name and address  
was carefully checked so that there  
was necessarily some delay."

When the secretary of war stepped  
from the train he was greeted by a  
battery of movie and camera men. He  
posed for his picture and then went  
to the street where another battery  
of movie operators were waiting for  
him. He posed again with Chairman  
Cooke and the reception committee  
and commented that the most pleas-  
ure he takes out of the movies is  
watching his children enjoy the pic-  
tures.

### Baker to Make Address.

Secretary Baker will make the chief  
address at the dedication ceremonies.  
William A. Morgan, general chairman  
of the Buffalo committee, will preside.  
Mayor Buck will make the address of  
welcome and Dean C. Mathews, direc-  
tor of the bureau of expositions, will  
respond. The Great Lakes Naval  
Training Station band, whose music  
stirred folks in the downtown districts  
yesterday, will play the national an-  
them.

The principal event in the evening  
will be the formal dedication of the  
Broadway auditorium division of the  
exposition. Marion Davis Morgan, the  
eight-year-old daughter of Mr. Morgan,  
will throw the switch that will light  
the electric arch extending from the  
auditorium to Lafayette square. As  
the lights begin to show, the 65th  
regiment band at Lafayette square  
will begin to play "The Star-Spangled  
Banner." A display of fireworks will  
follow.

Tomorrow will be Red Cross day at  
the exposition. The show will not  
open until 1 o'clock, so as not to in-  
terfere with churchgoing.

As special guest tomorrow there  
will be William Mather Lewis of  
Washington, general secretary of the  
Patriotic Societies of America. He  
will speak in the afternoon and even-  
ing. He is reputed to be one of the  
most eloquent and forceful speakers  
in this country.

Among the guests at the exposition  
today is Marcus A. Beeman a former  
Buffalonian, who from now on will  
have general charge while the expo-  
sition is here. Mr. Beeman was for-  
merly assistant secretary to the Buf-  
falo Chamber of Commerce and is  
widely known here. He had charge  
of the civic and social committees of  
the chamber, and inaugurated the  
charities endorsement plan which ran  
charity frauds out of this city. He  
put the Buffalo charities on a busi-  
ness basis and saved the public thou-  
sands of dollars each year. He is now  
acting chief of the bureau of films. He  
was appointed to the committee on  
public information by George Creel,  
its chairman.

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.

Harry Parrock, chairman of the  
committee in charge of the advance  
ticket sale, said that the total num-  
ber so far disposed of would prob-  
ably reach the 400,000 mark. Yester-  
day was the last day of the advance  
sale and late in the afternoon, the ex-  
position headquarters at 242 Main  
street was almost swamped by the  
streams of people who were eager to  
get their tickets at the reduced rate.  
Some 11th hour buyers came just too  
late and were much disappointed  
when they found the office closed. Mr.  
Parrock said that the sale in the  
schools had been satisfactory, and  
that thousands of children's tickets  
had been distributed by that means.

### Blind "to See" Show.

Arrangements have been made by  
which orphans and blind persons in  
institutions in the city will be given  
opportunity to attend the exposition.



**SECRETARY OF WAR,  
WHO OPENS BIG U. S.  
WAR EXHIBIT TODAY**



**Newton D. Baker.**

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who is today making his first visit to Buffalo since the United States declared war, will be the principal speaker at the dedication of the government exposition this afternoon at the Elmwood Music hall. The parade this afternoon will form a guard of honor for the secretary. He is scheduled to speak in the hall at 4 o'clock.

**A DISTINGUISHED GUEST  
TO OPEN EXPOSITION**

Secretary Baker is Buffalo's distinguished guest today.

Aside from a fine Americanism, an earnestness in behalf of our country and its soldiers, and a full measure of service during our most trying national period, there is another reason why every man, woman and child in Buffalo and Western New York should feel a welcome for him even though he or she may not have the opportunity to express it personally.

During the war Mr. Baker has been the head of our army, those splendid men who have gone overseas under our banner and carried American ideals to Europe in a way so impressive that America means more today than ever before in our history. As the army's representative we owe him a great ovation.

The task has been stupendous, a greater task than the nation has ever before attempted. In its performance errors have been made but the country is very well convinced that the mistakes have been minimized and few, if any, have been born of negligence or shortcomings in office.

Secretary Baker's mission in Buffalo today is of double importance: He comes to address the local organization of business men and to open the great war exposition, the doors of which are open to the public today for the first time.

The banquet of the Chamber of Commerce is limited to the membership, but the exposition is for the city and Western New York. There is no reason why every patriot should not avail himself of the opportunity to attend the exposition and add to the welcome to Mr. Baker.

The exposition is a greater educational feature than any Buffalo has enjoyed since the Pan-American. Under government supervision, thousands of war trophies have been assembled. If this be the last war,

every American will want to see these tools of fighting, this equipment of a game now relegated by civilization.

If there is to be another war, a general knowledge of these exhibits will be useful. From whatever standpoint one takes, the obligation is equally strong to spend at least one period viewing the armament of the nations.

We predict for the exposition an unprecedented success.

**NEWTON D. BAKER,**



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**LAST OF CASUALTY  
LISTS OUT SOON,  
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quet, Says All Names Will Have  
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THE BUFFALO ENQUIRER, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.

**LYRIC**  
Washington near Broadway  
SUNDAY 1 P. M. TILL 11 P. M.  
Grand Photo Play Concert,  
Headed by  
**Corinne Griffith**  
In Vitagraph Production de Luxe  
**MISS AMBITION**  
MONDAY AND ALL WEEK  
**FRED WEBSTER**  
AND HIS COMPANY IN  
"ROOF GARDEN"  
"FROLICS"  
The Musical Comedy Hit of the  
Season  
**HARRY LAWSON**  
"THE SINGING PHOOL"



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"Publication of casualty lists has been delayed by the necessity of checking them up and by the capacity of the newspapers of the country to handle them," said Secretary Baker. "The lists now are all in the hands of the war department, excepting for a few dribbles, and are being checked up. Within a few days the last of them will be issued. I should estimate next week will complete their publication."

Secretary Baker said he had no statement to make regarding war department affairs and, aside from his prediction on the early clean-up of casualty reports, he declined to discuss national affairs.

At the railroad station Secretary Baker was met by a reception committee composed of Walter P. Cooke, President Henry D. Miles and Secretary George C. Lehmann of the Chamber of Commerce, whose guest he will be this evening; City Court Judge Thomas A. Noonan and a number of other members of the chamber. He and they, after a brief session, devoted to introductions, and several stops so that the secretary of war could be caught by moving picture camera men and photographers, boarded automobiles which whisked them away to the Buffalo club, where early in the afternoon Mr. Baker was entertained at luncheon by Mr. Cooke.

### Appears in Parade.

From the Buffalo club Secretary Baker came downtown at 3 o'clock to take his place in a parade from the Terrace to Elmwood Music hall. There he will deliver an address at the war exposition. This evening he will speak again at the Chamber of Commerce dinner at the Hotel Statler.

Secretary Baker was accompanied by his secretary, Stanley King. His arrival was unostentatious, and as he alighted from his train some of the photographers were first to recognize him. He smiled at their request that he stand to be photographed, and stood. Then he was introduced to the reception committee and passed through a line of headquarters detectives to a waiting automobile.

At the Cooke luncheon at the Buffalo club Mr. Baker spoke extemporaneously also at the exposition. His prepared speech will be delivered tonight.

THE BUFFALO ENQUIRER, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.



SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919.

**SECRETARY BAKER HERE.**

Buffalo today welcomes Secretary Baker. The Secretary of War has faced a stupendous task for the last twenty months, and has made comparatively few mistakes. Only persons who have been in the rush and maze of war can have a true idea of the multitude of things which pressed for performance and which were, as it seemed sometimes by a miracle, accomplished. Mr. Baker has his warm friends, and they are many, in this country and abroad. He also has his enemies, which is the natural consequence of his position and duties. He can justly feel proud of both.

The Commercial feels that, on the whole, Mr. Baker has done well. He has acted with singleness of purpose, and that purpose has always been high-minded. And he has shown himself to possess a broad vision, something very essential these days. We are glad to see him in Buffalo.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL, JANUARY 4, 1919.

## THOUSANDS CHEER RETURNED TROOPS IN GREAT PARADE

Soldiers march through streets coated with ice to honor Secretary Baker.

## CROWDS SALUTE HEROES

Mayor Buck welcomes officials of government exhibits to the city.

## BUFFALO WARMLY COMMENDED

Head of war department congratulates citizens for part they took in winning the conflict.

A bitter wind that blew from the lake, driving before it tiny snow particles failed to dismay the 600 soldiers and sailors who paraded yesterday afternoon as an honor guard to Secretary of War Baker. Secretary Baker came to Buffalo to open the war exposition. In kahki overcoats and warm navy blue reefers the boys in uniform made a brave display as they marched up Main street.

Seldom has Buffalo seen a parade that was carried out under such difficulties of weather, but in spite of the cold and the snow, a goodly crowd lined Main street to watch the returned soldiers go by. There were flags on display, a booming band from the Great Lakes naval station, and a contingent of soldiers who have returned home from France and who are wearing their gold chevrons in proof of it.

It was these returned heroes in particular, neat in their overseas uniforms and their small kitty corner hats that caught the eye of the crowd. And in spite of the cold that almost forbade applause, there was a great hand for them. And this doesn't mean that the other soldiers, those who had to stay at home, and who missed the thrill of foreign service, didn't get a hand too. They did.

### Aerial bombs exploded.

There were aerial bombs to speed on the paraders, and the first of these began to pop as the soldiers and sailors who made up the secretary's escort left the post office, and began their march to The Terrace, where they were to meet the secretary. There was some delay here, so the men employed their time by stamping their feet in the snow, and swinging their arms veteran-fashion in order to keep warm.

It was the first chance that the city has had to view a detachment of men who have seen service in France. Crowds who lined the curbing were ready with applause and cheers, and many people regardless of the weather flung open windows along the line of march and gave welcome to the boys.

As the soldiers filed into the Elmwood Music hall, where the formal opening of the exposition was to take place the crowd within rose to its feet in salute of the men who have given their services for the cause of democracy. Then the sailor's band marched onto the stage, and Secretary Baker, accompanied by Mayor Buck, William A. Morgan and Walter P. Cooke marched down the center aisle to the stage while the audience again rose.

### Mayor Buck welcomes exposition.

William A. Morgan, as general chairman of the committee in charge of the exposition, introduced Mayor Buck as the first speaker. Mayor Buck in a brief speech welcomed the coming of the exposition to Buffalo, and remarked that Buffalo has sold a large number of tickets per capita for the exposition than any other city where it has appeared. Dean C. Mathews, director of the bureau of expositions, replied to Mayor Buck, and felicitated the city on its generally splendid response to all war appeals, and particularly on its almost instant readiness to respond to the appeal of the war exposition.

Secretary Baker, introduced by Walter P. Cooke, gave a brief talk, congratulating Buffalo on the splendid showing which the city has made in the Liberty loans, and for the way in which the city has made general response to the appeals of Washington. He touched on the work of the Buffalo troops who have gone to the front line in Europe, and on the splendid way in which they have performed their duties there.

"The work that Buffalo has done towards winning the war has been noted in Washington," said he, "and it has been noted with the warmest gratification and approval. As one of the great manufacturing centers upon which the country leaned for its supplies of war material, Buffalo acquitted itself proudly."

### Four companies of sailors.

Four full companies of sailors under the command of Lieutenant Commander Charles F. Ulrich, navy recruiting officer, marched. They were from the naval artificers' school in Chenango street, the navy construction and repair department at the Curtiss plant, the naval section of the S. A. T. C. at the University of Buffalo and the recruiting office in the federal building.

Commander Ulrich's staff included Ensign J. F. Moore, who acted as adjutant; lieutenants J. A. Davis, R. C. Miller, M. C. Faber and Ensign H. I. Good. The officers in the line were Lieutenant R. A. Fisher and ensigns H. K. Kaiser, J. A. Burkin, David Sibbey, J. A. Coddington, L. S. Blodgett and F. E. Hagkvist.

The flag which was carried by the marines and which is known as the flag of the secretary of war, was painted by George D. Ferguson, chief yeoman, who also lent his skill as an artist to painting many of the signs which were used in the parade.



*Buffalo Illustrated Express*  
*Sunday Jan. 5, 1919*  
*Baker urges World Action to find*  
*Means of Preventing Repetition of War;*  
*Praises America's Response.*

# THE BUFFALO TIMES

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.

## BUFFALO WELCOMES SECRETARY BAKER.

It is deeply gratifying to the people of Buffalo that the War Exposition which begins here today is to be opened by Secretary Baker.

The presence of the head of the War Department is an honor signally representative both of the purposes of the Exposition and of the Government's appreciation of Buffalo's patriotism—the love of country which is exemplified in every branch of Buffalo's war activities.

The city which greets Secretary Baker justly cherishes as its proudest title to fame the valorous record of its manhood, its liberal contributions in money, the co-operative efforts of its citizenship, in the struggle which has affixed the seal of the grandest triumph in this nation's and the world's history, for the cause of democracy, humanity and freedom.

Buffalo is profoundly mindful of the fact that throughout the crucial period of America's participation in the conflict, the vast responsibilities of the Department of which Secretary Baker is the chief, have been discharged by him with skill, faithfulness and executive genius which have enrolled his name imperishably on the most illustrious annals of the country.

The visit of Secretary Baker exemplifies the fitness which makes it so eminently proper that the great war Exposition be officially opened by the head of the War Department, and the mutual appreciativeness which on the part of the Secretary extends the meed of cordial acknowledgment of Buffalo's splendid share in the war, and on the part of the city, proffers deserved tribute to the administrative excellence the patriotic vigor, the sterling statesmanship of the War Secretary who is Buffalo's guest of honor and of heartfelt hospitality today.

THE WORLD: FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.

## CONGRESS TO LET BAKER SETTLE HUGE CONTRACTS

**House Passes Bill Giving Him Power and Senate Committee Decides to Stand by Him—War Orders Totalling \$2,700,000,000 Are Involved.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Validation and adjustment by the Secretary of War of informal war contracts involving the expenditure of more than \$2,700,000,000 is authorized by a bill passed by the House late to-day by a vote of 270 to 30. Approximately 6,600 contracts in this country and a large number in England, France and Italy would be affected.

A similar bill, also placing adjustment in the hands of the Secretary of War, was approved to-day by the Senate Military Committee, which reversed its previous action in voting

for the creation of a special commission.

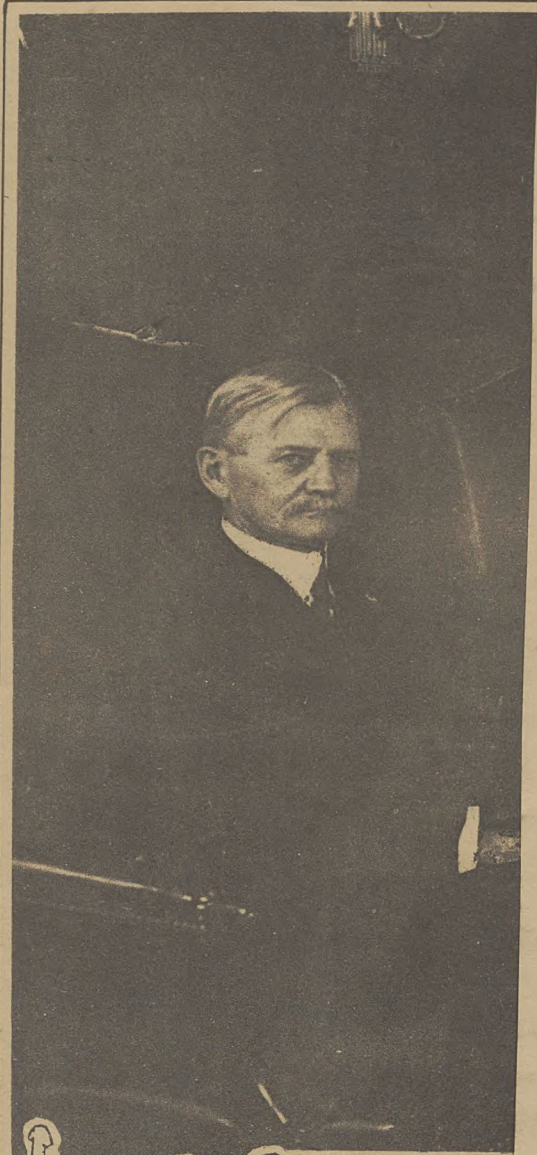
Opponents of the bill passed by the House favored adjustment of the contracts by a Congressional committee acting with the Attorney General and the Secretary of War and they sought to amend the measure but were voted down. Numerous other amendments were offered, but only two minor ones changing the phraseology were accepted.

Republican leader Mann, speaking in support of the bill, said Congress could not preserve its self-respect if it failed to authorize payments of contracts which were made in good faith.

*N.Y. World* Jan. 10/19.



THE SUNDAY STAR,



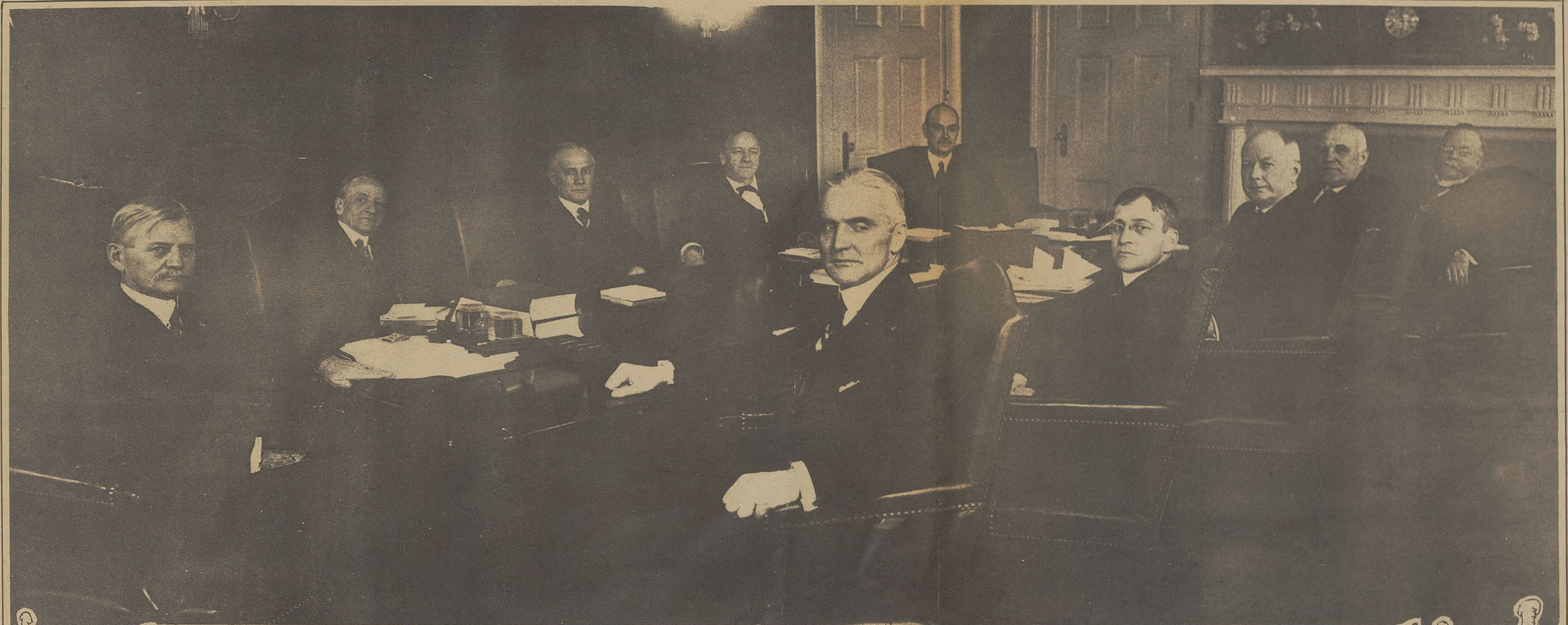
Vice President  
President. Left to  
L. Polk, acting Se  
Franklin K. Lane





THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C. PLANOGRAPHURE SECTION.

JANUARY 12, 1919.



Vice President Marshall presiding over the cabinet in the absence of President Wilson. The photograph was made on New Year eve and was the third meeting without the President. Left to right: Vice President Marshall, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of Navy; Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State. In foreground: David T. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior, and William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

(Copyright by Harris &amp; Ewing.)



## Army to Man Harbor Craft If Necessary

*Jan 10/19.*  
Interruption of Movement  
of Supplies to Europe  
Not To Be Permitted

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Federal authorities to-day conferred on the New York harbor strike, but took no action. Following a conference by representatives of the War and Navy departments, the railroad administration and the Shipping Board, it was stated that pending further reports from officials now attempting a conciliation of the differences in New York, no action would be taken by the Federal government.

At to-day's conference here, which decided to await further developments, were the following:

Representing the Shipping Board—John A. Donald, acting chairman; Charles R. Page and H. B. Ehrman, industrial relations expert.

Railroad Administration—W. T. Tyler, director of division of operations of railroad administration.

Navy—Louis McHale Howe, assistant to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, in charge of naval labor disputes.

Army—Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, chief of division of embarkation, and Stanley King, personal representative of Newton D. Baker.

Mr. King will go to New York to-night to make a personal survey of the situation for Secretary of War Baker. It was stated at the War Department to-day that the strike had not yet interfered appreciably with the movement of military supplies. It is known, however, that army officials are considerably worried about the consequences of a general and prolonged harbor-front strike and are planning drastic measures involving employment of men in the military service in the event that such action becomes necessary to prevent interruption of the movement of supplies to American soldiers overseas.

It is understood that New York representatives of the Shipping Board have brought strong influence to bear on the harbor craft owners to-day to induce them to recede from their unwillingness to arbitrate the differences in controversy. While officials admitted that the strike situation was serious, in that it was threatening to interfere with both debarkation and the shipment overseas of great quantities of foodstuffs badly needed in the Allied countries, they expressed confidence that the strike would be broken within the next twenty-four hours, through the cooperative efforts of Federal and high labor officials.

## DOCK STRIKE SPREADS

New York Unions Call Out Fire-boat Men; Hylan Takes Hand.

WANTS GRAND JURY TO ACT

Hope of "Peace" Vanishes When Baker Leaves After Conference.

General Tie-Up of Traffic Looms as Traction Companies' Fuel Shrinks—Action by Washington Depends on Word From Wilson. Railroad Chief Seeks "Armistice" in Vain—Both Sides Firm.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 10.—No hope of an early settlement of the strike which has paralyzed the port of New York for two days was apparent tonight. Leaders of the 16,000 workers on tugs, lighters and ferryboats declared emphatically that they were prepared for a finish fight. Their employers, members of the New York Boat Owners' Association, were equally emphatic in their assertion that they never would yield to the demand for an eight-hour day.

The visit to the city late today of Secretary of War Baker led to the hope that his influence might result in an adjustment, but the hope was short-lived. When the Secretary left tonight for Ottawa, where he will speak tomorrow night, he had given no intimation that the War Department would take a hand in the controversy. On the contrary, he said the strike had not resulted in serious embarrassment to the department. Returning troops were being debarked without delay, he stated, and there had been no interruption to the flow of supplies to the army overseas. Enough navy tugs are available for this work, Mr. Baker said.

No Armistice, Says Committee.

A. H. Smith, regional director of railroads, apparently has failed in his effort to arrange an armistice of from 48 to 72 hours in the belief that if operations were resumed the differences could be composed by conciliation. No reply has been received by Mr. Smith to a letter sent by him to leaders of the unions, but the strike committee announced earlier in the day that it would not agree to an armistice.

Mr. Smith conferred this afternoon with Stanley King, confidential secre-

## REFORM IN WAR RISKS

Director Lindsley Details Plans to House Committee.

INVESTIGATION IS HELD UP

Certificates to Be Mailed Policy Holders February 1—"Inefficiency Burlesque if It Were Not Tragedy," Mann Writes Baker—Latter Defends War Department.

Col. Henry D. Lindsley, new director of the war risk insurance bureau, told the House rules committee yesterday that the organization had not functioned properly, but that now for the first time authority was concentrated in the director, where it belonged. Congressional investigation would not be opposed by the bureau, he said, though he would not invite it, as he had been in charge only ten days. After he had outlined at length some of the improvements to be made, the committee agreed unanimously to await development of his plans before taking steps toward an investigation.

Col. Lindsley said he was organizing so that correspondence would be answered immediately. Reduction of the force of 13,000 employees could not be expected, he added, until the bureau caught up with its mail.

Public Is "Not Kindly."

"The attitude of the people is anything but kindly, is it not?" asked Representative Campbell, when the witness said he held himself personally responsible to the public. "It certainly is not," he replied.

Certificates of all policy holders, he added, will be mailed out by February 1, but all cannot be delivered by that time because of erroneous addresses.

Col. Lindsley said that any one not receiving a certificate by that date should communicate the correct address to the bureau.

On the floor of the House later, Republican Leader Mann read correspondence exchanged by him with Secretary Baker regarding the insurance and pay of soldiers.

Secretary Baker Explains.

"The inefficiency of the bureau of war risk insurance would be a burlesque if it were not a tragedy," wrote Mr. Mann.

In reply, Secretary Baker said the War Department had jurisdiction only in cases where soldiers' allotments do not carry family allowances paid by the government, and that "payment of allotments by the War Department are not in any way in arrears."

Regarding pay of soldiers, Secretary Baker said troops in the United States were paid promptly every month but those overseas were in the fighting line from July to November, and that "any delay in their payment can be properly attributed to consideration of their service." He added that sick and wounded men, returned from overseas, were paid in part on arrival at ports or hospitals, and payment now was being made on their personal affidavit.

Boys  
I Lot up to \$1.75 v  
I Lot up to \$1.75 v  
suitable for children  
Up to \$5.50 values  
Up to \$7.50 values  
Up to \$10.00 values



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WANTS GRAND JURY TO ACT

Hope of "Peace" Vanishes When Baker Leaves After Conference.

General Tie-Up of Traffic Looms as Traction Companies' Fuel Shrinks—Action by Washington Depends on Word From Wilson. Railroad Chief Seeks "Armistice" in Vain—Both Sides Firm.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 10.—No hope of an early settlement of the strike which has paralyzed the port of New York for two days was apparent tonight. Leaders of the 16,000 workers on tugs, lighters and ferryboats declared emphatically that they were prepared for a finish fight. Their employers, members of the New York Boat Owners' Association, were equally emphatic in their assertion that they never would yield to the demand for an eight-hour day.

The visit to the city late today of Secretary of War Baker led to the hope that his influence might result in an adjustment, but the hope was short-lived. When the Secretary left tonight for Ottawa, where he will speak tomorrow night, he had given no intimation that the War Department would take a hand in the controversy. On the contrary, he said the strike had not resulted in serious embarrassment to the department. Returning troops were being debarked without delay, he stated, and there had been no interruption to the flow of supplies to the army overseas. Enough navy tugs are available for this work, Mr. Baker said.

No Armistice, Says Committee.

A. H. Smith, regional director of railroads, apparently has failed in his effort to arrange an armistice of from 48 to 72 hours in the belief that if operations were resumed the differences could be composed by conciliation. No reply has been received by Mr. Smith to a letter sent by him to leaders of the unions, but the strike committee announced earlier in the day that it would not agree to an armistice.

Mr. Smith conferred this afternoon with Stanley King, confidential secretary to Secretary of War Baker, and George H. Sines, a member of the railroad board of wages and working conditions, but no announcement was made concerning what action was discussed.

The most serious development of the day was the decision of the strike committee to revoke all exemptions previously made. This action called out men employed on fireboats and those running to islands on which are located municipal, charitable and reform institutions. The action was taken after an emergency ferryboat service had been established with Staten Island by employees of the police department.

Hylan Turns to Grand Jury.

After Mayor Hylan had been informed that the strikers had withdrawn their exemptions he sent a letter to District Attorney Swann asking him to bring the situation to the attention of the grand jury. The mayor declared that if employees on fireboats and those operated by the departments of charities and corrections go on

## REFORM IN WAR RISKS

Director Lindsley Details Plans to House Committee.

INVESTIGATION IS HELD UP

Certificates to Be Mailed Policy Holders February 1—"Inefficiency Burlesque if It Were Not Tragedy," Mann Writes Baker—Latter Defends War Department.

Col. Henry D. Lindsley, new director of the war risk insurance bureau, told the House rules committee yesterday that the organization had not functioned properly, but that now for the first time authority was concentrated in the director, where it belonged. Congressional investigation would not be opposed by the bureau, he said, though he would not invite it, as he had been in charge only ten days. After he had outlined at length some of the improvements to be made, the committee agreed unanimously to await development of his plans before taking steps toward an investigation.

Col. Lindsley said he was organizing so that correspondence would be answered immediately. Reduction of the force of 13,000 employees could not be expected, he added, until the bureau caught up with its mail.

Public Is "Not Kindly."

"The attitude of the people is anything but kindly, is it not?" asked Representative Campbell, when the witness said he held himself personally responsible to the public. "It certainly is not," he replied.

Certificates of all policy holders, he added, will be mailed out by February 1, but all cannot be delivered by that time because of erroneous addresses.

Col. Lindsley said that any one not receiving a certificate by that date should communicate the correct address to the bureau.

On the floor of the House later, Republican Leader Mann read correspondence exchanged by him with Secretary Baker regarding the insurance and pay of soldiers.

Secretary Baker Explains.

"The inefficiency of the bureau of war risk insurance would be a burlesque if it were not a tragedy," wrote Mr. Mann.

In reply, Secretary Baker said the War Department had jurisdiction only in cases where soldiers' allotments do not carry family allowances paid by the government, and that "payment of allotments by the War Department are not in any way in arrears."

Regarding pay of soldiers, Secretary Baker said troops in the United States were paid promptly every month but those overseas were in the fighting line from July to November, and that "any delay in their payment can be properly attributed to consideration of their service." He added that sick and wounded men, returned from overseas, were paid in part on arrival at ports or hospitals, and payment now was being made on their personal affidavit.



# MAN WHO ABHORS FIGHTING STILL OFFERS HARD PROBLEM FOR SOLVING BY UNCLE SAM

**Agitation for Amnesty for 527 Conscientious Objectors Now at Leavenworth Recalls the Utterances of Secretary Baker When He Indorsed Their Convictions—Significance Seen in Fact That Socialist Lawyer Defended Camp Devens Group of Rebels—Real Wisdom Shown by Government in Its Methods, Says the Rev. Norman M. Thomas.**

The World this morning continues the publication of a series of articles on the conscientious objector as his problem was faced in the creation of the National Army and as it still exists as a result of the agitation for an amnesty for the 527 recalcitrants now in the disciplinary barracks at Leavenworth under long sentences of hard labor imposed by courts martial. Further articles will tell of specific complaints made in behalf of these men and of the reasons advanced for their release.

The National Army had been in the process of organization for eight months before courts martial took up for the first time the question of what should be done with those who refused to accept service or to lend themselves to military discipline. It was not conscientious objectors who brought up this question, but those who sought to excuse their attitude on the ground of German or Austrian birth or descent. They could not, they said, take up arms against their own kin.

Twelve such men had been tried, convicted and sentenced by the time conscription was a year old. Their cases came before Secretary Baker for review on June 17 last, and his memorandum of indorsement fixed the standard of action by the authorities. One of the men was sentenced

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Loud Talkers Weakened.  
"Almost from the day the great cantonments began to receive the first instalments of the National Army it became evident that, despite much noise of protest and considerable swearing of mighty oaths by young radicals who would 'die before they would bear arms against their brother workers,' the number of determined objectors would be few. For this there were many reasons, of which actual fear of physical punishment was the least.

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"The war psychology grew apace, it invaded the home, the street and the market place. Every agency of information and education—news-papers, movies, schools, churches, public forums—joyfully or under

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Twelve such men had been tried, convicted and sentenced by the time conscription was a year old. Their cases came before Secretary Baker for review on June 17 last, and his memorandum of indorsement fixed the standard of action by the authorities. One of the men was sentenced to eighteen months, one to five years, five to ten years, three to fifteen years and two to twenty years each.

## Objectors Were All U. S. Citizens, Properly Sentenced, Said Baker

"In my judgment," wrote Secretary Baker, "the sentences should be executed, and if, after the war is over, some process can be devised by which these entirely undesirable citizens can be returned to the countries of their preference it would be highly desirable from the point of view of the United States."

"I have not the least doubt as to the propriety of the procedure in these cases, nor am I uncertain as to the correctness of the results reached."

"The soldiers in all these cases were either naturalized citizens of the United States or native citizens of the United States, born of parents of countries with which the United States is now at war. They were properly members of the army of the United States pursuant to the Selective Draft Law. They were summoned before proper officers of the army and asked whether they would in fact fulfill their military obligations by fighting against Germany and Austria in Europe. They all answered that they would not."

### Tricks of the Evaders.

"There was some shuffling on the part of some of the soldiers as to what they meant by their answers, and some long-winded refinements were undertaken to the effect that some of them were willing to fight Germans and Austrians generally but would not fight their own relatives, although they offered no explanation of the process by which they were going to discover whether particular Germans or Austrians whom they were required to shoot at from long range happened to be related to them."

"In one of the records the soldier claims to have an uncle, evidently too old to be in the military service of Austria, whom he once saw, and he had heard of ten or twelve other relatives in Austria, of some of whom he had seen photographs which must have been of a very persuasive character since they aroused in him emotions of blood kinship strong enough to overcome the obligations of his oath of allegiance as an American citizen."

"These men were full citizens of the United States, most of them by the voluntary act of naturalization. They were full citizens in the sense that they had equal rights and privileges with all other citizens. They have also equal responsibilities. Among these is to protect the United

States against all its enemies, domestic and foreign. No right is extended to pick and choose."

These men—by name Hyman Polkes, William J. Seider, Joseph White, Anton Zsoldak, Julius Leventhal, Louis Silverman, Mayer Suffkind, Louis H. Blumenthal, Samuel Spire, Paul Bauer, William Charles Schwab and Michael Ciupa are serving the sentences imposed upon them. The procedure followed in their cases, with Secretary Baker's formal approval as to its propriety, settled the question of what to do with this class of objectors, who were never, as has been said, credited with having scruples of conscience. Under the same heading with them came later the so-called non-citizen objectors, of whom there are 120 among the 527 men in the Disciplinary Barracks at Leavenworth.

### First Trial May 6.

Dealings of court martials with objectors on specifically conscientious grounds began in May. The first trial started May 6 at Camp Devens, Mass., where twenty men came up on charges of disobedience of orders in refusing to heed the command, "All outside; fall in, double rank." This command was given to take the men to mess, and the specific disobedience alleged was one of repeated refusals.

There were two interesting things about this case. The objection of the men was not that a command had been given, but that "fall in, double rank" required the performance of a military duty. They alleged that they would have obeyed the command to go to mess if they had been allowed to go their own way, but that having to go in double rank involved going as soldiers, and that they could not do without violating their beliefs. This same argument was raised by practically every man now among the recalcitrants.

It is significant also to find in the record the fact that nineteen of these twenty men were represented before the court martial by George E. Roewer, a Socialist attorney of Boston. Only four of the men had listed themselves as Socialists. Four were members of the International Bible Students' Association, the Russellite organization whose leaders were later convicted in Brooklyn of conspiracy to obstruct the draft. Three others of the nineteen were Quakers. The defense of the entire group by a Socialist marked the formal uniting of political and religious objectors which is still a factor in the situation.

### Most Were "Political."

The cause of this court martial at Camp Devens was not at all the first of the activities of the C. O.'s. These began, in many instances, when the men were called in the draft. Some of them refused to register and were dealt with by the civil courts, these cases not being involved in the situation under discussion here. Some refused to leave for camp with the detachments to which they were assigned. Typical of these were David and Julius Elchel of No. 209 Stanton Street, New York, and Herman Kurland of No. 208 East 21st Street. Some of them refused to don uniforms when they reached camp. In practically every instance the men taking these positions were out and out political.

The great majority of the men, however, waited for developments at the camps. It was for this contingency that the "confidential" instructions of Oct. 10 were issued, with the more specific directions embraced in General Order No. 28, which carried into effect the President's declaration of what constituted non-combatant service, from which, as has been pointed out in the law, not even a C. O. might be excused.

At the camps the C. O.'s came under the care of the "specially qualified officers of tact and judgment" who were to deal with them individually, learn the basis of their objections and explain to them the nature of non-combatant service. How successfully these officers did their work is to be seen in the fact that 4,000 C. O.'s accepted non-combatant service, and that of 1,800 others 1,002 took farm furloughs or assignments with Friends Reconstruction Units when their cases came before the Board of Inquiry.

Even those who are now fighting the cause of the C. O.'s who went on to prison admit the general excellence of the work done by these morale officers. The Rev. Norman M. Thomas, who is Vice Chairman of the National Civil Liberties Bureau and the head of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, said as to this in a statement published in the Survey:

"Most conscientious objectors registered, since they desired to comply with the law as far as possible. Some refused even to register, and informed the authorities of their conscientious reasons for their course. Usually such men were sentenced by civil courts to terms not exceeding one year, and then sent to military camps."

"The great majority of objectors, having registered, stayed at their usual pursuits until one by one they were called by their local boards for service. Some of them, however, refused to entrain, but notified their boards where they could be found. In some cases such men were court-martialed as deserters and in others they were sent to camp and treated as other objectors."

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"The war psychology grew apace, it invaded the home, the street and the market place. Every agency of information and education—news-papers, movies, schools, churches, public forums—joyfully or under

pressure proclaimed a holy war. The President's idealistic statements of war aims, coupled with the ruthlessness of German acts, made thousands of converts from pacifism. The treaty of Brest-Litovsk alone caused very considerable numbers of hitherto determined conscientious objectors on political grounds to accept military service."

"Meanwhile the Government was showing real wisdom in handling the problem. The nature of the machinery of the selective draft brought it to pass that conscientious objectors went to camp alone. They were cut off from their own group and deprived of the support of common action. Once these isolated objectors reached camp it is difficult to exaggerate the effect upon them of seeing thousands of their natural comrades engaged in a life in which they did not mean to share."

### A Real Baseball "Fan."

"There is an amusing story of a conscientious objector who recanted in order to play on his company baseball team. His was a unique case; undoubtedly hundreds of men felt the irresistible appeal of companionship and listened to the advice of the receiving officer to be a good sport and join the army."

"Others yielded to the sheer terror or moral isolation, and a few, perhaps, to threats of dire punishment. Of the thousands of men, therefore, who had once talked of conscientious objection the great majority yielded before they ever saw a military camp, others shortly after their arrival; in no camp was there any very large number left."

The actual methods pursued in the camps varied, of course, with the camp and with the officer in charge of the work. There was no prescribed course of action, the whole problem having been, indeed, another instance of the aspects of modern warfare for which there was no precedent in American experience.

Illustration may be found, however, in the methods pursued by the late Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell when he was in command at Camp Upton. Gen. Bell made the C. O. one of the matters to which he gave personal attention. It was his habit, as C. O.'s, were segregated in any considerable number, to talk with them himself. There is a stenographic record of one of these talks, from which he varied only in a word here or there at other times. He said:

"I think possibly some of you may have been led into erroneous conclusions by the rather exceptionally broadminded, liberal, lenient treatment you have received from the Government."

"I would like you to understand that it is not customary or usual in military organizations to be patient, conciliatory and tolerant toward men who stubbornly refuse to obey military orders. Ordinarily, after being given fair warning, they are brought to trial at once. This is the only Government in the world that would have tolerated so long such refusal to do duty as you have made."

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"I am aware that some of you have conscientious objections on account of socialistic principles or beliefs. There is nothing in the law excusing a man because he is a Socialist. It

has no reference whatever to socialism or any other kind of philosophical or political convictions. You are all called 'conscientious objectors' merely for the want of a better designation, but you do not come under the terms of the law."

Under the orders promulgated by the Adjutant General it is my duty to try by court martial those declining to accept non-combatant service, (a) whose attitude in camp is defiant, (b) whose sincerity is questioned, (c) who are active in propaganda."

Gen. Bell would then call attention to the fact that these trials by court martial would be under the 96th Article of War, which puts no limit on the punishment which may be administered. In one instance a C. O. was sentenced to death under this article, in a number of others sentences of life imprisonment were imposed; these all, however, having been reduced to terms of twenty-five years.

Gen. Bell did not content himself with talking to C. O.'s in groups. One of the stories his friends have been recalling with most satisfaction since his death last week tells of his treatment of a young Russian Jew from the east side who was in the guard-house at Upton for refusal to obey orders. Gen. Bell had him brought to his office.

"What's the matter, son?" he asked.

"Nothing," was the somewhat sullen response.

"Oh, yes, there is, or you wouldn't be in the guard house. Why won't you obey orders?"

### Convinced by the General.

"I left Russia," burst out the boy, "because the army was everything, because it was everywhere. I came to America to be free from militarism and I'm no more than settled here before I find militarism being forced

on me. I won't have anything to do with it."

"You're wrong son," said Gen. Bell. "You haven't been called into the army to bring militarism about in America but to prevent it. Can't you see that if Germany wins there will be her kind of militarism in Russia and everywhere else in the world? Can't you see that it is to keep that kind of militarism out of America that we have gone to war, and that we have called you to do your share?"

The boy thought it over. Understanding at length spread over his face, and he said:

"I see."

"Now," said the General, "what else is wrong with you?"

"Nothing," was the reply, but it was plain that there was.

"Oh, yes, there is," the General insisted. "Out with it."

"To-morrow's Yom Kippur," answered the boy doubtfully. "All the others are going home, but I can't because I'm in the guard house."

"But you can," cried Gen. Bell. "Get up to your barracks and get your things."

He looked at his watch.

"You can't make it if you walk," he added. "You go out and get in my car; it will take you to your barracks and then down to the train. Godby; remember, you're coming back to me, as well as to the army."

And the boy rode away in the General's car to the festival that he had thought he would miss entirely and to come back to the army that he had sworn he would never serve in.

The next article in this series will deal with specific instances of treatment of conscientious objectors against which their supporters have made complaint and on which the agitation for amnesty has been based.



## WITH CANADA IN SPIRIT

## BAKER SPEAKS AT OTTAWA

Dominion and United States "Have Discovered One Another" Through Association in War

Canada and the United States "have discovered one another" through their association in the war, Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, declared at Ottawa, Ont., yesterday. Formerly they were merely neighbors but now there exists between the two countries a "bond of union," said the cabinet officer, "cemented when our soldiers and your soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder on the battlefields of France."

Addressing the Canadian club as the principal feature of his 3½ hours' stay in the capital, Mr. Baker eulogized the 100 years of friendship between America and Canada symbolized by the "great spectacle of an international boundary almost unguarded. Old prophecies that the United States would annex the Dominion had given way, the secretary added, to a condition wherein the border "has become a place where America and Canada join hands."

Such a friendship, Mr. Baker said, would have been impossible had there been any such "hateful and pernicious animosity as was prevalent in Germany and her associated countries." This spirit, he continued, engendered the world war, which found the democratic nations unprepared.

"In addition to being peace-loving," said the secretary, "we are inspired and prophetic enough to believe that the plain dictates of morality were applicable to the conduct of nations as to the conduct of men. We believe an unjust war for the aggrandizement of any nation was unthinkable and we took too little precaution—then came the great shock of August, 1914."

Mr. Baker referred to the German campaign of frightfulness declaring that bombing of the English coast towns, and the Zeppelin raids had aroused horror and indignation in the hearts of Americans.

"Then came the crowning crime—the sinking of the Lusitania," he said. "The Germans struck medals of bronze in honor of that crime. We also struck medals—in our hearts. There followed a setting of the teeth and the consecration of 'all we have and all we are,' to the great cause."

"As to the peace, I care not for the details. But tens of thousands of your soldiers and our soldiers lie buried in the sacred ground of France and if we could call them back and ask them they would say: 'Make the world safe for the coming generations.'"

"There is one thing," he added, if the armistice had not been signed November 11 it would have been signed November 12, for the enemy were beaten."

## ATTACKS ARMY "PETS"

Gallivan Charges They Displace National Guard Officers.

## TO ASK CONGRESS INQUIRY

Tells House Gen. Edwards Was Sent Home Because He Would Not Do "Dirty Work" Regulars Demanded—Mentions Col. Major—Some "Great" Generals Unpopular.

Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, Democrat, speaking in the House yesterday charged that officers of the national guard had been relieved of their commands late in the war to make way for regular army officers, most of whom he said "would run away from a baked apple." He said he would demand an investigation by Congress.

Maj. Gen. Clarence Edwards, who was adjutant under Lawton in the Philippines, Mr. Gallivan declared, was told by a division chief of staff, "If you don't get those national guardsmen, we'll get you."

## Authority With Pershing.

Mr. Gallivan asserted that he knew of a Texas officer, two colonels from Mississippi, a brigadier from Pennsylvania, who also had been relieved of their commands, and Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, Republican, interrupted him to say he knew of a Pennsylvania captain.

"If you ask the Secretary of War for an explanation," continued Mr. Gallivan, "you are told that he has nothing to do with it; that Gen. Pershing is in complete authority and if you ask him the second time for some other information he gets peeved."

In reference to Senator Chamberlain's recent speech criticizing the War Department for failing to function, Mr. Gallivan said that this was true, and that the Oregon senator's speech "awoke the country and the department so that it proceeded to function in part."

## Edwards Sent Home.

Later Mr. Gallivan identified the division chief of staff who made the threat as Col. Duncan Major, and said that Gen. Edwards, a regular army officer, who commanded the New England division, was relieved and went home because he would not do "dirty work."

The colonel of the 101st infantry, formerly 9th Massachusetts regiment, the speaker continued, was relieved on November 6, after he had fought with his men from September, 1917, to November, 1918, during which time 560 of the men were killed.

"He was relieved of his regiment to make way for a dandy pet of the Leavenworth clique," declared Mr. Gallivan.

Mr. Gallivan said the New England division, among the first to go overseas, "is now stranded in France," and that his efforts to get information regarding its return had been unavailing. A letter to Gen. March, chief of staff, was answered by another officer, saying the unit had not been designated by Gen. Pershing for early return, and that further information would be furnished through the press.

"I want to say to the practical politicians in congress," continued Mr. Gallivan, "that I would not wish my political enemy any more harm than that he should select for high public preferment one or two of the so-called great generals who are abroad and who have never seen a combat. Not one of the boys that I have talked to have either affection or respect for

## Baker Orders Release Of 100 Army Objectors

Review Likely for Others Sentenced Before Farm Furloughs Were Permitted

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—More than one hundred conscientious objectors who were sentenced by court martial previous to the Presidential order permitting their furlough to farms are to be released from the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth and permitted to resume their civilian status by discharge from the army. An order to this effect will go forward from Secretary of War Baker to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth soon, following a recommendation made to the department by the special committee engaged in investigating cases of objectors.

The committee has ruled that had the opportunities existed for objecting conscripts to work on farms at the time of their trial by military courts for refusal to submit to military discipline all would have elected to take the furloughs.

It is understood the committee is disposed to recommend that objectors sentenced to varying terms for the same offence be grouped for the purpose of providing a similar penalty for all. In some cases objectors have been sentenced to from two to twenty years' imprisonment for the same offence, and the committee is seeking to reach some average to equalize the punishment ordered.

THE SPRINGFIELD SUNDAY REPUBLICAN. JANUARY 12, 1919



# Reorganization Of U. S. Army Is Postponed

Action on War Department's  
Measure Put Over Until  
New Congress Convenes

500,000 Soldiers Sought

War Machine Would Cost  
\$1,185,000,000 a Year;  
\$12 a Month to Privates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Military Affairs Committee practically reached an agreement to-day, in conference with Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, to postpone the War Department reorganization bill until the next session of Congress.

A suggestion by Chairman Dent that a legislative rider on the army appropriation bill continuing the existing war organization of the department and the regular army for another year be substituted for the reorganization measure met with the approval of Mr. Baker, and apparently with that of a majority of the committee members.

The Chief of Staff explained to the committee the reorganization measure framed by the department, providing for a regular army of 500,000 men, to be raised by voluntary enlistment on a flat three-year basis. The bill also would have made permanent the absolute control over all branches of the army now exercised by the Chief of Staff as a war-time necessity.

## Staff to Frame Rider

Chairman Dent said it would be impossible to get such a bill through Congress in the six weeks remaining of the session. Committee members agreed with him, pointing out that the War Department bill appeared to be a military policy measure which abandoned the theory of universal military obligation. Mr. Baker insisted that this was not the case, that no attempt to fix the nation's policy as to a peace time army was involved, but agreed that the substitution of continuing authority appeared to be the wisest course, in view of uncertainties of the situation abroad and lack of time for full discussion in Congress.

The exact form of a rider is to be studied out by the General Staff. It probably will leave the strength of the force to Presidential order, within limits and subject to appropriation limitations. The committee will take up at once hearings on the regular appropriation bill, which provides, as drawn, for 500,000 men.

Secretary Baker would make no declaration in regard to universal military service suggestions, saying that he would submit no proposal of that nature until the peace conference had finished its work and the obligations of the nation could be gauged. He said the General Staff had submitted several studies which were still on his desk. Later, Representative Sanford sought to obtain General March's views on this question.

"The question of universal training

is a question of national policy," said General March. "It is the duty of the general staff to submit recommendations to the Secretary of War when they are called for. If they do not get by the Secretary they are stopped. The Secretary has told you that they are on his desk."

General March said the army was now organized under Presidential order and the plan included in the staff bill was practically that organization.

A total strength of 500,000 men is provided for, he said, to be organized into twenty divisions grouped in five corps. The total annual cost he fixed at \$1,185,000,000, estimated on a return to a base pay of \$15 a month for privates and exclusive of \$85,000,000 carried in the fortifications bill.

All of the existing war time organizations, such as the tank corps, transportation and motor transportation corps, independent air service, and the like, are to be continued, with the exception of the chemical warfare service.

"We are not in favor of the use of poison gas in war," General March declared. "Not that it makes any difference how you kill a soldier, but the gas lies on the ground and penetrates back to villages and kills women and children. No civilized nation ought to use it."

## Ban on Gas Expected

The General said that even before the armistice was signed, the International Red Cross was working for an agreement among the belligerents for abandonment of gas warfare. He added that the peace congress was expected to prohibit its use absolutely. In the meantime, the army will continue to study the subject to provide masks for defense of troops against gas, but make no plans to employ it, the General said.

If the President is given authority to continue wartime agencies of the army, General March said, the plan mapped out in the bill will be followed. It provides for six officers of the rank of lieutenant general to take care of corps commanders and fixes the chief of staff with rank of general as the officer taking "rank and precedence over all other officers."

## Higher Rank for Reserves

One of the most important provisions of the bill, General March said, was that giving reserve corps officers rank, including that of colonel, instead of major as now provided.

Another condition which must be remedied, the general said, was that limiting permanent commissions from civil life to the grade of second lieutenant. If that is to be continued, he said, "the men who fought the war" would be lost, for those who had proved themselves in action would not consent to enter the regular service in that grade.

The bill provides for absolute promotion by selection of all officers of rank of captain or higher.

The three-year enlistment was proposed to reduce the annual "turn around" of men to keep the ranks full, General March said. It meant recruiting 160,000 men a year, which he believed, could be accomplished.

## Baker Would Help Guard

"Don't you think it would be wise to include as a permanent provision of law," asked Representative McKenzie, "the statement that in time of war we would raise our armies by conscription?"

"That's where the Administration steps in," said General March. "You recall that Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, has said he was not in favor of conscription anywhere at any time in the future. We don't know what the peace conference is going to bring us."

General March said the National Guard was at present 'out of existence,' and added that until the men who really compose the old Guard and are now in France have come home not even the governors nor adjutant generals of the states can forecast its future.

Mr. Baker assured the committee that the War Department would cooperate to the fullest extent with any states which raised National Guard units within the meaning of Federal laws. The equipment and arms for these forces would be made available, he added, "if he had to verrule the judge advocate general."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919

Ottawa Citizen

Jan. 12, 1919.

French People were ready to greet the  
"Minister of War"  
Duty of Canada and states to set example to newly freed countries



## GRAVE STORY OF USAGE ON THE SCANDINAVIAN

**Sergt.-Major Neale, of Carleton Place, Makes Charge of Intoxication Against a Ship's Officer.**

**SAY CONDITIONS ON THE VOYAGE POOR**

**Veteran is Indignant at Misuse of Returning Men on Transport.**

A series of sensational complaints about the conditions under which several hundred soldiers, their wives and young children crossed the ocean aboard the steamer Scandinavian, were made by Company Sergt.-Major Hiram Neale, of Carleton Place, on his arrival in Montreal, Saturday evening, accompanied by his bride of a few months, worn out after a trans-Atlantic passage which neither will soon forget. A Citizen reporter was at Windsor Street station when Sergt.-Major Neale arrived from St. John, N.B., and was astounded by what he related.

The most striking charge about the voyage concerns the alleged intoxication of one of the ship's officers.

fundamentally there is no difference between the English-speaking people of the world. There are numerous branches, varying in form, from the parent body of the Anglo-Saxon race; but all draw their inspiration from the same source of history and literature and principles of government. All hold fast to certain elementary ideas of humanity and justice and liberty in common.

When President Wilson called Mr. Baker from Cleveland to prepare the United States war department for the entry of the American nation into the conflict, he selected one of the most stalwart representatives of real democracy. Those who have read the story of Mayor Tom L. Johnson's ten years of leadership in the city of Cleveland, on the side of the people's rights against private corporation autocracy, will recall how Newton D. Baker's apprenticeship in the public service began. In "My Story," by Tom L. Johnson—a book brimful of interest to everyone who is sincerely looking for democracy—the following paragraph written in 1911, describes Newton D. Baker, who was first appointed to be city solicitor, virtually direct from graduating in law, by Mayor Tom Johnson in 1901:

Mr. Baker, though the youngest of us, was really head of the cabinet and principal adviser of us all. He has been an invaluable public servant and is still city solicitor, having been returned to office in each successive election, even in 1909, when I was defeated with the majority of our ticket. Newton Baker as a lawyer was pitted against the biggest lawyers in the state. No other city solicitor has ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time, nor so large a crop of injunctions to respond to, and in my judgment there isn't another man in the state who could have done the work so well. He ranks with the best, highest-paid, corporation lawyers in ability and has held his public office at a constant personal sacrifice. This low-paid city official has seen every day in the courtroom lawyers getting often five times the fee for bringing a suit that he got for defending it. He did for the people for love what other lawyers did for the corporations for money.

It is this same Newton Baker who, as United States secretary of war, is glad to journey to Ottawa for the purpose of paying tribute to Canada and expressing, in a luncheon address before the Canadian Club, the neighborly sentiments that each hold in common at this time when the new society of nations is being constructed by world statesmen.

## Clemenceau Permanent Head Inter-Allied Peace Conference.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, will be the permanent president of the inter-allied peace conference as a mark of proper tribute to the premier of the country in which the conference is held. His appointment is by common consent of all the delegates.

## PADEREWSKI IS WOUNDED BY ASSASSIN

(Associated Press Despatch.)  
LONDON, Jan. 12.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, has been slightly wounded by an assassin, who entered the room of his hotel at Warsaw, and fired one shot at him, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen, reporting advices from Vienna. Several Bolshevik implicated in the plot have been arrested.

Mr. Paderewski has been in Warsaw for several days conferring with Polish political leaders in an attempt to form a government representative of all parties. When he arrived in Denzig on his way to Warsaw, the Germans attempted to prevent him from going to Posen. After he arrived at Posen and while

## FRANCE REFUSES TO ENTER TRUCE WITH BOLSHEVIK

**Britain Had Proposed Effort to Obtain Understanding With Soviet Government for Peace Conference.**

**WILLING TO HEAR OTHER RUSSIANS**

**But Opposes Any Plan to Give Least Recognition to Lenine-Trotsky.**

**NO REAL DIFFERENCE.**  
LONDON, Jan. 12.—The British government, the Sunday Express understands has proposed that all the different parties in Russia, including the Bolshevik, should present their programs to the peace congress in order to ascertain if it is possible to come to any understanding with any responsible authority in Russia. The paper adds: "The French government is not hostile to this suggestion. There is no difference of opinion between the British and French governments and there has been no idea on the part of the British government to invite delegates from Russia to attend the peace conference."

(Associated Press Despatch.)  
PARIS, Jan. 12.—The British

## FRENCH PEOPLE WERE READY TO GREET "MINISTER OF WAR"

**Hon. Newton D. Baker Tells Story on Himself. Went Forth to Take Acclaim of Populace and Was Greeted With "Vive Monsieur Clemenceau."**



NEWTON D. BAKER

Here is a charming story told on himself by Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war of the United States, at the Canadian Club luncheon on Saturday: "I visited France not very long ago, and while I was riding around in a railroad train we passed through a small city, which was darkened to protect it from raids. While the train stopped at the station, it was obvious that a crowd, for some reason or another, had assembled in the station; we could hear the low murmurings of persons outside speaking in a more or less subdued way; and I asked a French officer who was with me to go out and find out the cause of the excitement. He came in and said that it had been noised abroad in that city that the minister of war was going through on that train and the crowd had therefore assembled for the privilege and pleasure of seeing the minister of war. I was very cheery about it. (Laughter.) I was delighted to know that my

fame had preceded me and travelled so far and so fast, and with great complacency and kindness of disposition toward those who were thus honoring me, I got up and went out to the back platform to greet the crowd, permit them to see me, and bow my acknowledgments. (Laughter.) Which I did. I did my part. When I got out I waved my hat and bowed; whereat the crowd, with one accord, set up a unanimous cheer: 'Vive Monsieur Clemenceau!' (Laughter and applause.) Apparently the only minister of war of whom they had ever heard was their own distinguished minister." (Laughter.)

"Let's Do It Now."  
Another good laugh was caused by the following: "I remember, when I was in France the last time, I happened to be in a hospital in which there was a Californian soldier of the United States who was wounded, and somebody brought in to him a French newspaper, in which it was said that Bulgaria had asked for terms and that it was thought that Austria would ask for terms very soon, and they asked him, this wounded American from California, what he thought about that. He was silent for a moment and then said: 'Well, you see, I live six thousand miles from here and I can't be coming over every ten years to straighten this thing out. Let's do it now.'"

## INCONVENIENCE IF DEMOBILIZATION GOES ON RAPIDLY

**But Government is Taking Every Step to Minimize Discomfort. Task is Proving Great One.**

## PREPARATIONS FOR SESSION OF HOUSE

**Acting Premier Outlines Efforts for Reconstruction and Repatriation.**

In an interview yesterday the acting prime minister, Sir Thomas White, indicated the preparations which have been made for the coming session of parliament and the progress accomplished in developing the demobilization, repatriation and reconstruction program of the government under the several ministers whose departments are immediately concerned.

The following is an official outline of the position respecting these matters: "Active preparations are now being made for the legislative work of the coming session of parliament which is to be called early in February. The precise date will be fixed and announced this week. Most of the important legislation has been already drafted. The estimates of nearly all departments were in by the end of December and are ready for final revision."

**Readjustment Problem**  
"The most pressing problems which have confronted the government since the armistice have been those relating to demobilization and (Continued on Page 9.)"

## Princess Patricia to be Married Feb. 27.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited)—The marriage of H.R.H. Princess Patricia will take place in Westminster Abbey on February 27.

## SUPREME ALLIED COUNCIL MEETS

**Leaders of Entente Nations in Conference at Ministry in Paris.**

(Associated Press Despatch.)  
PARIS, Jan. 12.—The supreme inter-allied council met at three o'clock this afternoon at the ministry of foreign affairs. Those present were Premier David Lloyd George and Foreign Minister A. J. Balfour, of Great Britain; President Wilson and the American Secretary of State, Robert Lansing; Premier Georges Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon, of France; Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Baron Sidney Sonnino, of Italy, and Marshal Foch, Georges Leygues, French minister of marine; Etienne Clementel, minister of commerce, and Louis Loucheur, minister of industrial reconstruction.

**SOCIETY OF NATIONS.**  
PARIS, Friday, Jan. 10.—The program France will propose as host to the peace conference is understood to provide first for presentation of the status of a society of nations and the appointment of a committee to consider it and make recommendations to the full conference. The next step would be settlement of the status of Germany, Austria, the Balkans and other Eastern countries.

The adoption of the recommendations of the committee on a league of nations according to this program would be the final act of the conference. It is pointed out in support of this method of procedure that while the announcement of the framework of a league of nations must form the basis of the other work of the conference, the completed plan of a league logically will come up last since it must safeguard all the decisions of the conference.

The proposal to give preference to the questions of the status of Germany, after the appointment of a league of nations committee, is explained by the theory that decisions regarding Austria and the eastern countries will hinge upon the conclusions reached regarding Germany. It is suggested that it would, for example, be impossible to settle the future of German-Austria without knowing the decisions affecting Germany.

## SIR CHAS. WYNDHAM, NOTED ACTOR IS DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sir Charles Wyndham, the actor, died in London this morning.

Born in Liverpool in 1837, Chas. Wyndham was the son of a prominent physician. His parents intended him for the church, and there was great consternation in the family when he displayed his predilection for the life of an actor. In 1862 just at his majority he made his first appearance at the old



# DUTY OF CANADA AND STATES TO SET EXAMPLE TO NEWLY FREED COUNTRIES

### U.S. Secretary of War Baker, Dwells on the Bond of Union Between Democratic Nations and the Absolute Neces- sity of Avoiding a Recurrence of the Past Few Red Years. Pays High Tribute to Part of Dominion in Ad- dress to Ottawa Canadian Club.

The duty of Canada and the United States to set an example for the nations drunken with the glory of new-found liberty, was set forth on Saturday by Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war for the United States, who was guest of the Ottawa Canadian Club at luncheon in the Chateau Laurier.

The club has had many distinguished speakers and has enjoyed many able addresses, but few could rank with the effort of Hon. Mr. Baker. The first surprise was his youthful appearance to those who knew of the tremendous amount of work he had accomplished. His address was most masterly and was enjoyed, not alone for its brilliance of eloquence, purity of diction and delightful touches of humor, but also for its mature consideration of world problems, its loftiness of thought and the inspiring message to mankind.

Naturally his theme was about the war, but he dealt, not so much with the war itself as with the results, the bond of union among democratic nations, the absolute necessity of ensuring that never again shall there be such a catastrophe. The sweeter understanding among nations, the adding to the free and self-governing nations innumerable other peoples redeemed from political and intellectual bondage and other compensations in the higher destiny for the human race as compensation for the tremendous sacrifices in the war.

Sir Henry Drayton, president of the club, presided and conveyed to the distinguished visitor a message of admiration and goodwill to the highest and greatest degree. Following the address three cheers were given in rousing style for the government and people of the United States. The large dining room was filled to capacity, the guests including His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, cabinet ministers and men prominent in the public life of Canada.

**Discovered Each Other.**  
"I surely am the happiest person in this room, in having an opportunity to bring a greeting from the people of the United States to the people of Canada," said Hon. Mr. Baker at the outset, and his remarks evoked renewed applause. "I think the war has some consolations—it needs many, but it has some, and quite surely one of the permanent benefits which will result to the children of men from this great and tragic experience is going to be the fact that men who hitherto were neighbors have now actually discovered one another." (Hear, hear.) The bond of union, which was established when your soldiers and our soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder, is not going to be allowed to be broken. (Hear, hear and applause.)

**Delightful Reciprocity.**  
In a happy way he referred to the war negotiations he had had with Sir Henry Drayton, in which there was a delightful reciprocity of neighborly feeling and a mutual feeling of helpfulness which, I think, will always be remembered by the government in Washington as an exhibition on your part of the most gracious and courteous assistance and co-operation." (Applause.) As proof that the people of Canada and the United States had really been wedded to peace, he cited the spectacle of peaceful friendship along a boundary line reaching from ocean to ocean. No one any longer talked of the necessity of Canada annexing the United States or the United States annexing Canada.

**Lesson of Respect.**  
"Our two countries have learned to respect one another and to regard the invisible line which separates us, not as a boundary at which friendship ceases, but as a place where we join hands." (Applause.)

The civilized peoples of the world thought an unjust war, for the aggrandizement of an imperial military caste, was unthinkable.

**Imitators of Satan.**  
But in 1914, "We learned that the thing which had been first tried in Heaven by the devil and had since been tried by many of his imitators, but never with success—never with any more than he had—was loose again in the world; that all moral restraint had been cast aside; that all of the victories which civilization had won in the long course of its development as a guarantee of the immunity of innocence against the terrors and devastations of war were to be discarded."

**Vanity of Man.**  
Referring to the Zeppelin raids, Hon. Mr. Baker said: "The vanity of it was its most impressive feature. What nation could have read history except through a dark glass and imagined that the British man could be scared into submission by the killing of his babes? (Applause.)"

"And yet, that was the thing that was loose in the world, and the evidences of its lack of conscience, the evidences of the intensity of the devotion to its own hateful doctrine, grew apace, until finally we had the disaster to which our adversary struck medals—the sinking of the Lusitania. That picture that was with us when we tried to sleep at night, when our eyes woke in the dark and we could not see the things that really were about us, but could see the waves of the English Channel with their freight of women and children, done to death untimely in that cowardly manner by the assassins of the seas—that picture that was present with us always, the Germans struck medals to it, made effigies of it. So did we. They made them of bronze; we made them in our hearts." (Applause.)

**Until the Last Man.**  
After referring to his unfeigned admiration of the way Canada had

proved the solidarity of the great democratic empire of which it was a part, and also the solidarity of civilization and righteousness, Hon. Mr. Baker said he was delighted to think that in twenty months the United States had raised its army from 190,000 to 3,750,000 men, and was adding 300,000 a month. "We intended to keep that up till the last man was gone, if necessary." (Applause.)

Congress had appropriated \$24,000,000,000 for the war department, but only half that amount was expended. Two million men, clothed and equipped, had been sent to France and "on the 11th day of November the tide of munitions, guns, ammunition, clothes, food, aircraft, all sorts, and conditions of devices for the making of war, was rising in the Pacific and swelling over to the Atlantic coast until it was almost impossible to find a place on the Atlantic coast of the United States where you could see the sea."

**Bond Between Fighters.**  
Following his attendance in London at a theatrical given by Canadians for the American soldiers, the speaker said he had made enquiries and found an unbroken line of testimony "that the American soldiers and the Canadian soldiers were friends from the very start." (Applause.)

"Apparently we had no barriers of any sort between us, and the friendships that were begun then undoubtedly are going to continue when our soldiers come home. (Applause.) That means then, if it means what I think it means, that the people of Canada and the people of the United States stand now upon a somewhat different—I think I may say a somewhat higher plane of friendship than we have ever stood on before. (Applause.)"

**Event Trust.**  
"And we look back now to our tradition as a peace-loving and peace-following people, and ask ourselves what is the meaning of the victory. What are we going to get out of it? And I am sure it will be clear to you all that I have not in my mind any vulgar question about profit and loss, in the ordinary sense, when I ask that question. On the fields of France there sleep today tens of thousands of boys who were raised in this Dominion. Side by side with them there sleep tens of thousands of boys who were raised across the line. They died fighting the same fight; they are buried in the same soil, and that soil is consecrated by the sacrifices they have made; and the thing they died for, it is our trust and duty to see executed. (Applause.)"

**Duty to the Dead.**  
"If we could summon this company who have made the sacrifice and could ask them what their wish about it is—if their dust could stir and their voices could speak, what would they say to us? Would they not say: 'We cannot make the sacrifice over again. Don't let this one be in vain.'"

"Is it not our duty to those who have died and to the next generation to see that in the arrangements now made there shall be such facilities offered as are necessary to bring into concerted action promptly the good-will of right-thinking and civilized men everywhere to avert a repetition of this catastrophe from the face of the earth?" (Applause.)

"We had an old-fashioned kind of peace in 1914. We had the balance of power, and everybody was afraid to breathe hard; and then when these streams of conflict of opinion and these eruptions of ambition and these fruitions of long brooded and evil designs began to come to the surface and the currents of world affairs began to swirl in the direction of a catastrophe, what more pitiful spectacle had any of you ever seen than the powerlessness of the great statesmen of the world to meet that emergency?"

"When the history of this war comes to be written, one of the noblest, knightliest and most pathetic figures in it will be Sir Edward Grey, as he sat in his cabinet in London and sent telegram after telegram from one capital to another, and sought formula by which some interposition might be made that would avert what he saw was a catastrophe to the human race. He

sat there, high-minded, perfectly aware of the headlong flight of mankind to the worst catastrophe in the history of the world; exhausted his ingenuity, invoked the person, and got it, and found that aid of every other right-thinking thing he was powerless to prevent this thing.

**The Controlling Influence.**  
"Now, surely—I am not a member of the peace conference, and neither are you; we are talking on the outside—I am not seeking to bind anybody to any plan. I don't care two pins what the plan is. I want a plan that will work. I want some arrangement made which, when the heady passions of evil men seek to throw the world into further turmoil and tumult, will focus the enlightened opinion of mankind upon them in such a way that every man can see exactly what is going on and the real, sane and just opinion of the world exert a controlling influence. (Applause.)"

"I look forward with immense gladness to the things we are going to do from now on, men who could do what our Canadian soldiers have done on the front in France, and what the soldiers of the United States have done on the front in France, have a capacity for big achievement which is immensely promising for their activities when they return to the solution of our civil and domestic questions."

**Problems of Moment.**  
"Yet in this different world which we are now facing, there are some problems of very grave moment, growing out of the fact that in many parts of the world peoples who have not your traditions, nor ours, of self-government, people who have been long repressed under the tyranny of wrong-headed governments and under the illusion of wrong philosophies, have now come to a time when, by your efforts and ours—the associated efforts of the civilized people of the world, a whole category of new liberties and freedoms have been born. The gift of freedom has come now to nations who have never had it before, and they are splashing about a good deal in trying to find out what to do with it."

**Self-Government.**  
"If all the governing persons in Canada and the United States were suddenly removed, the other people would get together, elect a chairman, and in an orderly way would arrange a new set of officers, and things would go along about the same. That is because for generations the traditions of self-government have been bred into us; we know how to organize the community opinion of our people for expression through regular and orderly channels."

"But in many of these nations where freedom has now come, nobody recognizes the chairman. (Laughter.) Each man imagines that freedom is a personal asset and that he can exercise his part of it without any reference to anybody else. They do not recognize the fact, which we have learned by long experience, that one man's rights and where another man's rights begin."

**Healing Influence.**  
"I am not in any sort of despair about this. It is in this case, as in many others; the waters must be troubled, and sometimes profoundly troubled, before the healing influence can appear; but it does appear. The nature of man is such that, if left to his own devices, in my judgment, his tendency is upward and not downward. It is very hard for the man who has been on the ground, with somebody sitting on his back and pounding him on the head, to walk steadily when he is first permitted to get up, but after he gets up he walks. (Applause.) And so this will all come out right, and the spectacle of the world some years from now is a cheering spectacle."

**Service for Mankind.**  
"Now, it seems to me that that gives us—and I say 'us' advisedly—it gives Canada and the United States an opportunity to confer still another service on mankind. We have been through the heroic adventure together. Our sons have died, where death was the penalty and price that had to be paid, for the redemption of the world. They haven't failed. Now these peoples about whom we are troubled are watching us. They are going to say: 'We cannot understand this constitution or these by-laws. We don't know what magis there is in those words. But we will watch what those people do.' They are going to look to us as examples and patterns of the life that can be lived under constitutions like ours."

"These peoples now have discovered freedom. They are vibrating to a new emotion. They are filled with the immensity of a thing hitherto undreamed of as possible. They are drunk with the glory of this new vision."

**Order and Liberty.**  
"There rests upon us the burden and privilege of setting example of liberty in law and order. We must show them where the concessions of the individual's right are necessary for the common good. We must show them that the first intoxications of this new emotion are likely to be misleading and that only in an ordered society is liberty ever either safe or able to work out all of its blessings. (Hear, hear, and applause.)"

"In the years of war we have

dealt with it as we dealt with the other things that liberty gave us to do, in an ordered way, and we have learned that we can apply these latent capacities with which democracies endow their children, to great ends, and that the old theories under which we have always been working, that order and law and consultation and conference and the gradual evolution of the right and the community interest, are the processes by which safety is finally to be found."

**Three Worst Sins.**  
"The boys are coming back with a new category of virtues regarding 'cowardice', 'selfishness' and 'big head' as the three worst sins."

"Things have been infinitely simplified by this war. We have not had time to fret about little things. We have been sufficiently busy with larger things. We have gone back to the elements and fundamentals of life. These boys are coming home, and they will find you changed, just as they have been changed, with new attitudes toward life, new desires, and your problem and their

problem, our problem, is now going to be, not to allow these new-found and simple virtues to be lost, but to transmute into civilian virtues these heroic attributes which the soldiers have demonstrated in their fighting at the front."

"Some day the history of this war will be written, not the history of the battles, but from the point of view of its effect upon civilization, the consequences to mankind of the struggle we made and of the victory we won."

**Must Include the Men.**  
"The story cannot be told without telling of the war in France. It will draw the picture of the infinite good-nature and cheerfulness of the soldiers of the Allied armies, yours and ours. Your soldiers, like ours, were known as smiling faced men in France. They were brave and strong and cheerful, and they knew what they were about. They knew why they were there, and they never flinched. And the miracle will be analyzed as to how it was that these young men could be so inspired, without their knowing it, by the morals of a great cause as to be such soldiers as they were."

"Then the historian will proceed to take account of the state of the world, and he will find mankind in a happier condition. There will have grown up larger liberties, a more universal spread of equality of opportunity, a more insistent emphasis upon the right of every child born into the world to be educated and to have a chance to develop to the maximum those gifts wherewith God has qualified him, whatever they are, and there will be a sweeter understanding among nations; competition still; striving for trade still; yes, both in the nations and among them; but less disposition among mankind to regard things as great merely because they are large; a more insistent demand that our activities, personal, national, and international, have a moral quality; less unhappiness in the world; more self-government in the world; and there will be added to the free and self-governing nations innumerable other peoples, redeemed from political and intellectual bondage and suffering and degradation as a consequence of this great experience."

"And when the historian has reached the end of the chapter and has noted the immense advance of mankind within the twenty years which he covers with his scan, he will write—and it will be a consolation to our spirit—that bitter as the sacrifice was, and mad as the struggle seemed to be, when it was forced upon us, great as were the devastation and the loss, and bitter the personal suffering, the price has its compensations in the higher destiny for the human race." (Prolonged applause.)

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"The war has some consolations" said the secretary, "It needs many, and one it has is the permanent benefit to the children of men found in the fact that we who were neighbors have actually discovered one another."

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"I have found everywhere an unbroken line of testimony that the soldiers of your country and my country were friends from the very start. There are no barriers of any sort and those friendships will continue. The people of Canada and the United States (as a result of the combined war effort) stand on a higher plane of friendship than ever before."—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker at Canadian Club luncheon.



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In the first place the administration's bill provides for a standing army of 509,809 men. Unless public sentiment has undergone a very material change in the past two years, the people will not stand for a peace army of that size. It is said that the professional army of Germany in her palmiest days of military worship was not as big as that. In any event it would require much argument to convince the American public that the national safety requires the retention of 500,000 men under arms at all times.

Also, the administration bill contains no provision for universal military training, and the Secretary of War makes no recommendation upon this subject. It is a matter which should be settled as a national policy before the reorganization of the standing army is undertaken, since it has an important bearing upon the size of the army. No opportunity has yet been given to test the sentiment of the public with respect to military training, and consequently it is not known whether the proposal will be acceptable or not. If we are to have universal military training, obviously it will not be necessary to have as large a standing army as otherwise, because in the event of a war emergency a large army could be quickly mobilized and made ready for the field.

The experience of all the belligerent nations has proved that the only practicable way to raise an armed force is through the selective draft, and yet the administration bill makes no provision for this method in the event of another war. Is it proposed to enact a law for the organization of an army and not provide the means by which it can be expanded into a war force should the emergency arise?

In view of these controversial points and the indefiniteness which surrounds them, it would be unwise for Congress to proceed further at this time with legislation for a new peace army. Better leave it until sentiment regarding these and possibly other points has manifested itself for the guidance of Congress and until there has been more time for careful consideration of the actual needs of the nation.

By continuing the present policy for another year, which it is proposed to do in the form of a rider on the army appropriation bill, the President is authorized to retain as much of the present armed force as he sees fit. Under this authority it is assumed that he would keep in the service a certain number of men. It is pay made by soldiers to their families; that there is an unpaid soldier or a job, that we have not provided for the individual soldier. As we hear many complaints that we are upon the individual soldier, it is to various creatures and for

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By continuing the present policy for another year, which it is proposed to do in the form of a rider on the army appropriation bill, the President is authorized to retain as much of the present armed force as he sees fit. Under this authority it is assumed that he would keep in the service about 500,000 men, which is the size of the army proposed by the War Department, and presumably represents the force which it expects will be required. The remainder of the army can be discharged from service as fast as the department can transport it home and muster it out.

One of the lessons that this war has taught is the wisdom of having a permanent and well-established military policy, so that if war comes the country will understand in advance precisely what is to be done and how. Congress should not lose sight of this lesson.

THE WASHINGTON POST: SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919.



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TOURS, January 9, 1919.

Originally he was Gen. Pershing's chief of staff. Then he went into the thick of fighting—the defense of Paris. Now Gen. Harbord commands the S. O. S., vast area of France where the American victory was manufactured, where we have flung railroads and telephone-telegraph lines, built veritable cities of warehouses and factories. It includes the ports. Tours has been its capital—the United States War Department in France.

In the back row stood Gen. Rice (chief ordnance officer, A. E. F.), Gen. Russell, chief signal officer, who flung 20,000 miles of copper telephone wire — "the nerve system of the A. E. F." — across France; Gen. Jadwin, already mentioned; Gen. Ireland, United States surgeon general, and Gen. Kean, his representative at home; Gen. Hines, of Secretary Baker's staff, and Gen. Walsh, deputy director general of transportation.

French prefect and mayor take off their hats to them.

And as they stand on the chateau terrace, looking down to the riverside, they see the doughboys piling out of the trolleys to visit the memorials of the great men of 1,500 years ago. It is culture, progress, history, religion. The generals salute it, and more than one of them has slipped into the doughboys' parties.

The Y. M. C. A. started the visits to Marmoutier to keep the boys profitably occupied of Sunday afternoons. Stoddard Dewey, doyen of the American newspaper correspondents of Paris, offered to accompany a few parties. It was he who when asked, "Were you in France through all the war?" replied, "Which war?" because he was also here in 1870. Now, twenty-five times the boys have gone with him out to Marmoutier and he has stayed in Tours seven months to do it. Little by little, lieutenants slipped into the Sunday afternoon parties; then captains, majors and some

problems. Some of the political cross currents were visible. The socialists of the extreme left will stand for no compromise. Nothing but an independent republic will satisfy them, and they say that it is only with a republican form of government that they

**Y. M. C. A. worker who has been decorated with the croix de guerre.**

After a statement like that one ceases to wonder why "Baptist Doc" thinks more of the insignia of the marines, which he wears upon his collar, and the service buttons upon his blouse than he does of the croix de guerre and the Lorraine cross.

For "Doc" Clifford is entitled to wear both decorations, unusual honor for a war worker. The records of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council show that a dozen or more workers were cited for bravery under fire, but so far as is known only two others share with "Clifford of the Leathernecks" the distinction of having the war cross. Ask him about the incident which brought the award of the decoration and he'll emphasize what he terms "an amusing experience" under Hun shell fire. But there are many men of the famous marines in base hospitals in and around New York who will gladly supply the facts.

It was at Lucy de Bogue that the "Y" man learned that the commander of the 6th Marines, Col. Albertus W. Catlin, was lying wounded in a front line trench. Calling a corporal, Starling by name, "Baptist Doc" stated his intention of going to the rescue of the colonel. Starling volunteered to go along and they started forth with a stretcher.

Soon they were out in the open, where machine-gun bullets were whistling through the air waist high and explosives were being dropped every few minutes by a squadron of eighteen German airplanes.

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warned, "or those machine-gun bullets will get you."

And here's where the "amusing" part of the story comes in.

"How could I keep low," Mr. Clifford chuckled, "with a stomach like mine? I laughed out loud right there in that little corner of hell. I couldn't help it."

"Well, the 'Y' man and the corporal plowed on. Projectiles fall all round them, but by a miracle they were not hit, and finally they dropped down into the trench where Col. Catlin lay. Under the circumstances it was folly to attempt to return to safety and they remained to administer such first aid as they could. But the Hun fire continued with unabated ferocity, and at length the rescuers, who had been augmented by two others, decided to start back with the colonel under the leadership of Maj. Dr. Farwell.

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"And that," says "Doc" Clifford, "is the greatest honor that has been conferred upon me. It isn't so hard to get war crosses and distinguished service medals, but it isn't every one who can get under the skin of the marines."

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"Every one of those accounts has been squared," says "Doc" Clifford, proudly. "I haven't received all the money, but the only ones who didn't pay were those who were killed or died from wounds before they got their money. I had just two outstanding accounts when I got back to New York, and they have been cleaned up. In a base hospital the other day a wounded man told me that he hadn't paid because he didn't know where to reach me, and although I insisted that we were all square he insisted right then and there on paying his bill and getting a receipt. And on Broadway Saturday night a gay, young voice hailed me:

"What are you doing in New York, Doc?" And then: "I owe you five francs."

- That's the way those "leathernecks" of honor their obligations.

of Cluny wrote "Jerusalem the Golden," Latin hymn of which our familiar version is a perfect line-for-line translation. Yea, before the year 1000!

They wander among the royal ruins. Here is part of a prior's house built by Henry II of England, A. D. 1160. Here is a sentry tower run up in the year 853, after the sacking of Marmoutier by Norman pirates, and in 1270 it was incorporated in greater buildings. Some of these latter remain—a gothic porch of the veritable palace begun A. D. 1220, finished 1340, and the church part of which was still standing in 1818, when blown up.

The boys clamber among sculptured pillars, over heaps of fallen blocks, under squat Roman arches and up antique steps in rock and masonry, to see "St. Martin's rest," a stone construction built to imitate a cave—the cave of Martin.

Every period is represented here by some remains of lordly building or some story of kings, princes, men of learning, artists and philanthropists. And all for what? ~~What for that?~~

And all for what? Why for the diversity—the first in France. Five hundred years after Charlemagne the thing was at its zenith of arts, learning, charity, and then 500 years more, always in the name of Martin.

Outside Tours are these Marmoutier caves. Palaces were built around them, because Martin recommended them for meditation. Brice, his successor, once got angry at his tendency. "He goes mooning in his garden," said Brice, "staring at the sky at sunset." The boys do the same thing, staring at the sunset. "Pardon, Mr. Dewey, is this the cave of St. Patrick?"

St. Patrick: Yes, for 1,500 years a certain Martier cave has been remembered as the study room of St. Patrick of Ireland, after his captivity, escape and determination to return to Ireland as successor to Palladius. He came to study with his uncle Martin.

Do not despise the caves. The palaces built around them, in their honor, are now crumbling ruins—time's work. The caves remain. So shines the memory of these great men.

Martin of Tours. Patrick of Ireland.  
The great men on the spot, 1,500  
years ago.

Who can say what names will not shine down the ages as the great men in Tours of 1918? Martin and Patrick were foreigners. They were military, and then they did some reconstruction, bringing new ideas and showing example at a critical moment of change.

"Something like Harbord," said the meditative doughboy.

Why not? STERLING HEILIG.

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That although the people are of pure Teutonic origin, they have always been French in their sympathies; that throughout the last 90 percent have remained pro-French because of this love and respect for the French Republic and a consequent distrust



# Americans as the Great Men of Tours Today

Special Correspondence of The Star.

TOURS, January 9, 1919.

THE great man of Tours today is Maj. Gen. Harbord, the American. He is kindly, paternal and powerful for good. He represents to these poor folks the healing might of the United States today, just as he represented our offensive force when he commanded first the marines brigades and then the entire heroic 2d Division at Bouresches, Belleau wood and Vaux.

Originally he was Gen. Pershing's chief of staff. Then he went into the thick of fighting—the defense of Paris. Now Gen. Harbord commands the S. O. S., vast area of France where the American victory was manufactured, where we have flung railroads and telephone-telegraph lines, built veritable cities of warehouses and factories. It includes the ports. Tours has been its capital—the United States War Department in France.

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It is the great, rich service of supplies, which means coal, flour, cars and locomotives, American railroad operators helping out French roads, wages for poor refugees, trade profits of a hundred towns, the enrichment of ports, the hope of reconstruction, the improvement of municipal works and necessary scattering of varied benefits. It is here, solid—the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things unseen. Gen. Harbord is a great man.

He lives in a chateau across the Loire.

Other generals live with him; others yet, come visiting. The chateau is on a height, with glorious river view. When Tours natives pass it of a Sunday, going to the country, they say: "There's where Harbord lives!"—as speaking of a shepherd of the people.

Now, the situation of the chateau is peculiarly historic, and a very different crowd rides with the natives on those trolleys. Parties of American doughboys, averaging 100 to 250 each, pile out of the cars, beyond the chateau and await the call of a beloved Y. M. C. A. leader—what for, do you think? Why, to go visiting old caves in the cliffs of the Loire, hereabouts, and the ruins of a royal abbey built beside those caves some 1,500 years ago.

The boys know all about Martin of Tours, the great man of the spot 1,500 years ago. He was the hero of the whole business, and of lordly Marmoutier, where every King of France, from Clovis to Louis XVIII, took oath of office as honorary abbot—I. e., as local successor of Martin. So, now, you will understand the remark of a doughboy:

"He was something like Harbord," said the soldier tourist, and, after hearing all about it, you will see a lot of sense in it, although Martin ended as a bishop. Both began as military men and foreigners in Tours. Both started things—new things.

Piquant idea! And these other American generals grouped around the chief of the S. O. S., are they not co-operators in the same grand recommencement, though not so well known as Harbord, by face and name, to the natives? When Secretary Baker made his visit a photograph was taken. It shows the men on the spot, in Tours, in 1918.

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Secretary Baker stood, in civilian clothes, of the lower step of the chateau entrance, in the middle of the notable group. To the right of him stood Gen. Harbord.

To the right of Harbord it is Gen. Langfitt, chief of engineers, A. E. F., who, with Gen. Jadwin, director general of construction and forestry, waved the wand which raised all these rich American factories, docks, hospitals, waterworks, car shops and railroads—we cannot take them home with us, these permanent improvements of France. To the other side of Secretary Baker stood Gen. Bliss, American representative on the interally war council, and chief quartermaster, A. E. F. Gen. Rogers, custodian of the boys' food and clothing, inventor of the salvage, grand employer of refugee labor and quartermaster general of the United States in the bargain. To Tours natives, Q. M. C. means horn of plenty. On the second step, between Bliss and the Secretary, was the S. O. S. chief of staff, Gen. Johnson Hagood, who is now with the occupying armies.

In the back row stood Gen. Rice (chief ordnance officer, A. E. F.), Gen. Russell, chief signal officer, who flung 20,000 miles of copper telephone wire—the nerve system of the A. E. F.—across France; Gen. Jadwin, already mentioned; Gen. Ireland, United States surgeon general, and Gen. Kean, his representative at home; Gen. Hines, of Secretary Baker's staff, and Gen. Walsh, deputy director general of transportation.

French prefect and mayor take off their hats to them.

The great men of today, in Tours! And as they stand on the chateau terrace, looking down to the river, they see the doughboys piling out of the trolleys to visit the memorials of the great men of 1,500 years ago. It is culture, progress, history, religion. The generals salute it, and more than one of them has slipped into the doughboys' parties.

The Y. M. C. A. started the visits to Marmoutier to keep the boys profitably occupied of Sunday afternoons. Stoddard Dewey, doyen of the American newspaper correspondents of Paris, offered to accompany a few parties. It was he who when asked, "Were you in France through all the war?" replied, "Which war?" because he was also here in 1870. Now, twenty-five times the boys have gone with him out to Marmoutier and he has stayed in Tours seven months to do it. Little by little, lieutenants slipped into the Sunday afternoon parties; then captains, majors and some

Gen. Harbord's Chateau Is Close to Spot Where Old History Was Made.  
Our Soldiers View Historic Caves and Ancient Ruins—Colonels and Generals Join the Doughboys' Sightseeing Parties.  
Concerning Martin of Tours and St. Patrick.



SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER, MAJ. GEN. HARBORD AND OTHER OFFICERS ON THE STEPS OF GEN. HARBORD'S CHATEAU.

colonels, until a month ago the boys were whispering:  
"We have two generals among us!"

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The trolleys glide along the river-side. The cliffs of soft white stone are dotted everywhere with prehistoric cave dwellings, which have always remained in use by the natives for barns, stores, houses and even parts of houses. This is a queer

thing—the oldest occupied real estate in the world, and in the light of it, the meeting cave of the earliest Christians in central France, at St. Radigonde, where the trolley ends, seems as of yesterday. The Romanesque church, built flush against it, with a Carolingian abbey tower (A. D. 1,000), is the first point of interest. The boys stand awestruck. "The first meeting place of Christians, A. D. 365." It is like the Roman catacombs.

Further, they strike a series of such caves with remains of towers

and other stately architecture that once grew up around them. Here was the lordly Abbey of Marmoutier—started by this man Martin's memory—of which all the kings of France were abbots, where princes went to school and queens took refuge and where Charlemagne, in his day-always in honor of this man Martin—started the biggest but not the first scriptorium in France, book-copying plant by pen and ink, before printing was invented. Here, in the dark ages, learning survived and French music had its cradle. Here Bernard

## "Baptist Doc" Clifford and His War Crosses

THE Rev. Dr. John H. Clifford has roughed it all over the world ever since he received his divinity degree at Oxford University, England. He has ministered to the good and the bad, and he'll wager—yes, he's a regular preacher—that he knows a 100 per cent man when he sees one. And, take it from "Baptist Doc," the men of the United States Marine Corps assay 100 per cent men. As he went through all the hell of Chateau Thierry and the Bois de Belleau with the 5th Marines, he's in a position to know. He has no fear that the following words will be used against him:

"Maybe you who have not been through hell over there will not believe it, but I say, without a doubt in my mind, that every one of my boys who went west, and every other lad who died over there, has gone straight to heaven. Rall if you will, ye skeptics, but I mean it from the bottom of my heart. I only wish I were as sure of an entrance through the pearly gates as those boys were."

\* \*

"Every man in that outfit was exactly 100 per cent man and not afraid to lay down his life. I've witnessed so many acts of heroism among my boys that there isn't paper enough on which to set them down."

After a statement like that one ceases to wonder why "Baptist Doc" thinks more of the insignia of the marines, which he wears upon his collar, and the service buttons upon his blouse than he does of the croix de guerre and the Lorraine cross.

For "Doc" Clifford is entitled to wear both decorations, unusual honor for a war worker. The records of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council show that a dozen or more workers were cited for bravery under fire, but so far as is known only two others share with "Clifford of the Leathernecks" the distinction of having the war cross. Ask him about the incident which brought the award of the decoration and he'll emphasize what he terms "an amusing experience" under Hun shell fire. But there are many men of the famous marines in base hospitals in and around New York who will gladly supply the facts.

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Soon they were out in the open, where machine-gun bullets were whistling through the air waist high and explosives were being dropped every few minutes by a squadron of eighteen German airplanes.

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DR. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, Y. M. C. A. worker who has been decorated with the croix de guerre.

warned, "or those machine-gun bullets will get you."

And here's where the "amusing" part of the story comes in.

"How could I keep low?" Mr. Clifford chuckled, "with a stomach like mine? I laughed out loud right there in that little corner of hell. I couldn't help it."

"Well, the 'Y' man and the corporal plowed on. Projectiles fall all round them, but by a miracle they were not hit, and finally they dropped down into the trench where Col. Catlin lay. Under the circumstances it was folly to attempt to return to safety and they remained to administer such first aid as they could. But the Hun fire continued with unabated ferocity, and at length the rescuers, who had been augmented by two others, decided to start back with the colonel under the leadership of Maj. Dr. Farwell."

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Then began a series of twenty-five-yard dashes. Col. Catlin had a rough ride, but they felt that it was the better part of valor to drop down at intervals voluntarily rather than to be dropped by machine-gun bullets. And that is the story of how this "Y" man got his croix de guerre. Later the French gave him the Lorraine cross because of his habit of

going over the top with the marines. It was his determination to be in at the doing of the zero hour that forced him off the job for a whole week. At Soissons, while he was going over the top, his right shoulder was hit by some German shrapnel and for seven days the hospital authorities kept a double watch on him to prevent him from rejoining his beloved marines, regardless.

"Old Doc's" experience in "breaking in" with the marines was bizarre. When he joined the 5th and it became known that he was a preacher a husky "non-com" approached him and said:

"Get out of here! We don't want any parsons in our outfit." But "Doc" didn't do anything of the kind. He just stuck around and in three weeks occurred the famous episode of the missing coat and cap. The boys of the 45th Company were at the bottom of it. When the coat and cap came back the "Y" buttons had disappeared from the coat to make way for the buttons of the "leathernecks," the eagle, globe and anchor, and beside the red triangle on the cap was the insignia of the marines.

The captain of the company and the major of the battalion at once made a great to-do about this violation of the regulations regarding the wearing of the insignia of the corps by a civilian. Col. Doyen, who died from pneumonia soon after being promoted to brigadier general, heard about it and started an investigation. Here-with is his ruling:

"If the boys want you to wear the insignia, Doc, it stays on. What they want goes with me." "And that," says "Doc" Clifford, "is the greatest honor that has been conferred upon me. It isn't so hard to get war crosses and distinguished service medals, but it isn't every one who can get under the skin of the marines."

And how those boys have justified the mutual confidence that has existed between them from that day to this. When they hadn't been paid for several weeks "Doc" Clifford put his "Y" canteen on a credit basis. Before the paymaster got around he was carrying accounts aggregating 8,000 francs, some of it in money lent.

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Every period is represented here by some remains of lordly building or some story of kings, princes, men of learning, artists and philanthropists. And all for what? Why, for those caves—for Martin of Tours!

Which brings us to the story of the great man of 1,500 years ago. Some time around the year A. D. 340 a young centurion came up to France from the Pannonian city beyond the Danube, which Hungarians today call Sava. His uncle was the military tribune of the district down there, and the young man left a sister down there, brought up richly. Her name was Concessa, and as, later, she is found married to a Roman patrician named Calpurnius, military magistrate of a district in north England, the justification of the old song about their son, that "St. Patrick was a gentleman, and came of decent people," is apparent.

Yea, this Martin of Tours was Patrick's uncle, and if you would have an idea of the luxury and culture of Gaul and Britain under the Roman peace you have that very district of Calpurnius, Concessa and their little son, christened Succat, but always called Patricius, the "patrician," charmingly reconstructed in Kipling's Parthenius stories of "Tuck of Tock's Hill" and "The Holding of the Wall." To return to Martin, when the young centurion arrived at the gates of Amiens with his legion (you have heard of Amiens?) he noticed a poor man insufficiently clad in the cold. Cutting his heavy blue military cloak in two equal halves, he gave one of them to the shiverer and wore the remainder—like a new style. The episode has been much celebrated by painters. It was Martin's way of doing things. All through his life he did gay little jokes like that—in big things as in little.

He was a young aristocrat, influential, lucky and at the top, in Gaul, enjoying the good roads, real cities, baths, theaters, forums, promenades, watering places, arts and commerce of the august Roman peace, Christianity was just beginning. Martin went into it.

He quit the army and went to study under Hilary of Poitiers. Somehow or other, he was great for caves—found them a quiet place to read and meditate. At Poitiers there were caves. Martin and some friends pre-empted them. To Tours, eight years later, he brought a crowd of students and educators. Remember, he had a drag with the ruling classes, and the Christians were as influential as the socialists are today. At Tours he found these caves of early Christians already reputed. Many of the parties were still living. He picked out empty caves for self and friends to sit and think. Then he got busy—that same cutting of the cloak stunt, what you might call early S. O. S.

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Elected Bishop of Tours, Martin's virtues, ingenuity and administration drew crowds around him who had confidence. He became the power behind the throne, stronger than governmental prefect or legate, with whom he worked in harmony and equal trust. Far-off tyrants like Valentinian I of Milan and the usurping Maximus of Treves (you have heard of Treves?) set free their worst enemies at his request and let up on oppressing. And after Martin's death his resting place became a notable pilgrimage for 1,500 years.

Inside Tours Martin built the abbey, whose towers, added by Charlemagne 500 years later, still remain. I mean that they stand alone, high masses, in the business center. The boys stand gazing. "Charlemagne's wife," they say, "is buried under that one there." Charlemagne made the now vanished abbey a university—the first in France. Five hundred years after Charlemagne the thing was at its zenith of arts, learning, charity, and then 500 years more, always in the name of Martin.

Outside Tours are these Marmoutier caves. Palaces were built around them, because Martin recommended them for meditation. Brice, his successor, once got angry at his tendency. "He goes mooning in his garden," said Brice, "staring at the sky at sunset." The boys do the same thing, staring at the sunset. "Pardon, Mr. Dewey, is this the cave of St. Patrick?"

Yes, for 1,500 years a certain Martier cave has been remembered as the study room of St. Patrick of Ireland, after his captivity, escape and determination to return to Ireland as successor to Palladius. He came to study with his uncle Martin.

Do not despise the caves. The palaces built around them, in their honor, are now crumbling ruins—time's work. The caves remain. So shines the memory of these great men.

Martin of Tours, Patrick of Ireland. The great men on the spot, 1,500 years ago.

Who can say what names will not shine down the ages as the great men in Tours of 1918? Martin and Patrick were foreigners. They were military, and then they did some reconstruction, bringing new ideas and showing example at a critical moment of change.

"Something like Harbord," said the meditative doughboy.

Why not? STERLING HEILIG.



## BAKER GIVES RULES FOR ARMY RELEASE

**Pershing to Send Home for Discharge Some Soldiers Whose Reasons Are Imperative.**

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In a letter to Senator F. M. Simmons, Adjutant General Harris outlined to-day the policy of the War Department with officers and enlisted men of the A. E. F. who desire discharges. He wrote:

"Instructions have been sent to Gen. Pershing to the effect that he is authorized to take action, as indicated below, in the cases of certain enlisted or drafted men now with the forces abroad:

"1. Any enlisted or drafted man (on his own application) who entered the service since April 1, 1917, and who submits proof that there is sickness or other distress in his family that would warrant discharge may be sent to the United States for immediate discharge.

"2. Any enlisted or drafted man (with his consent) who entered the service since April 1, 1917, and whose discharge is requested by a member of his family or other interested and responsible person, when such request is accompanied by convincing testimony that there is sickness or other distress in the soldier's family that would warrant discharge, may be sent to the United States for immediate discharge.

### May Get Discharge Abroad.

"3. Any officer or enlisted or drafted man who entered the service since April 1, 1917, and who submits good and sufficient reasons for requesting discharge in Europe, may be discharged in Europe; provided that the officer or soldier waive any claim for sea travel allowances from Europe to the United States. Officers and men of this class shall be paid travel allowances from station to the port of embarkation and from Hoboken to the place of entry into the service.

"4. Any enlisted man who entered the service on or before April 1, 1917, may be sent to the United States for furlough when sickness or other distress, necessitating the man's presence with his family is clearly indicated.

"5.—The public in the United States is being informed that the above instructions are being sent to Gen. Pershing and that request for discharge under these provisions should be sent direct to the commanding General, American expeditionary forces, either by letter or by cable.

### Reasons Must Be Imperative.

"The public is also given to understand that discharges or furloughs will be given only in exceptional cases. Requests for discharge must clearly show that the sickness is of such a critical nature as will require the soldier's immediate presence or that distress in a man's family is such as cannot be relieved by allotments of money made under the War Risk Insurance Act.

"The Secretary of War desires me to inform you further that he is most anxious to provide for the release of soldiers when sickness or other distress is clearly indicated or when it is manifestly to the interest of the soldier to be discharged in Europe rather than have him return to the United States before discharge, and with this end in view he has caused the aforesaid instructions to be prepared.

"The Secretary believes that these instructions will take care of all needy cases and he asks your cooperation and assistance in order that the aforesaid instructions, clearly intended for exceptional cases, may not result in thousands of applications for discharge when discharge is not warranted by actual conditions."

## Baker Appeals to Soldiers To Maintain High Standard

66 WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In a general order published to the army to-day, Secretary Baker called upon officers and men to maintain the high regard for the uniform which has been established throughout the country.

"Through hearty cooperation and discipline of the officers and men of the army, the country has acquired a new respect for the uniform," the order read. "You men have maintained your high standards, not only by soldierly conduct in the camps and bravery in the trenches, but in your regard for civilian ideals when on leave or furlough, and in this you have established a record new to all armies.

"I confidently expect you to maintain your standards throughout the trying days of demobilization, when the tendency to throw off army discipline and restraints will be strong. I am counting on your by your own acts and by your influence to keep up the record of which you and I and our whole country are so proud."

## Baker Wants 40 Million More

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Congress was asked to-day by the War Department to appropriate \$40,126,500 for expenditures during the year beginning next July on fortifications and \$27,120,100 for sundry expenses. Secretary Baker said that while these sums were additional to those to be provided by the regular army appropriation bill, they did not increase the department's total estimates of about \$2,000,000,000.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919

## 10 Major Generals, 13 Brigadiers Get Service Medals

*N.Y. Tribune 1/20/19*  
**Colonel Also Selected by  
Pershing in Group of  
Officers Who Performed  
Duty With Distinction**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Ten major generals, thirteen brigadier generals and one colonel have been selected by General Pershing for distinguished service medals for their work in connection with the creation of the American army in France and its successful assault on the German lines. The citations were made public to-day by the War Department.

One of the major generals, Charles T. Menoher, commander of the 42d (Rainbow) Division, now director of the air service, was decorated yesterday by Secretary Baker. General Pershing's citation of this officer showed that the division participated in practically all of the important engagements of the American army, and it said that "the reputation as a fighting unit of the 42d Division is in no small measure due to the soldierly qualities and militant leadership of this officer."

The other major generals to be decorated are William M. Wright, successively commander of the 37th Division, the 2d, 5th and 7th Army Corps and the 89th Division; George W. Read, 30th Division; John L. Hines, successively regimental, brigade division and corps commander; Charles H. Muir, 28th Division; Charles P. Summerall, 1st Division and 5th Army Corps; William G. Haan, 32d Division; Henry T. Allen, 90th Division; Adelbert P. Cronkhite, 80th Division, and Francis J. Kernan, organizer of the overseas service of supply and member of Supreme War Council.

The brigadier generals decorated are: Leroy Eitinge, assistant chief of staff, A. E. F.; Preston Brown, chief of staff of the 2d Division and later commander of the 3d Division; Avery D. Andrews, assistant chief of staff in charge of transportation; Dennis E. Nolan, chief of intelligence, A. E. F.; Fox Conner, assistant chief of staff in charge of equipment; Harold B. Fiske, chief of training section, general staff, A. E. F.; Harry A. Smith, commandant of army schools at Langres, France, and civil administrator in occupied German territory; Johnson Hagood, organizer of training system in France; Paul B. Malone, brigade commander during major operations; Frank R. McCoy, secretary, General Staff, A. E. F., and subsequently commander of the 63d Infantry Brigade; Hugh A. Drum, chief of staff, 1st Army, and William Conner, assistant chief of staff of the A. E. F., and later chief of staff of the service of supply.

The colonel named is John McA. Palmer, who was on the General Staff and later commanded the 58th Infantry Brigade north of Verdun.



Photo by INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE, INC.

NEWTON D. BAKER

SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER is the man the women of Chicago can thank for the assurance that hospitals for the wounded soldiers will be made fireproof. He listened for more than an hour to the pleas of the delegation sent to Washington by The Women's Press to protest against the use of the Ft. Sheridan hospital fire-trap. When the interview was concluded the Secretary thanked The Women's Press and the women who were sent by the paper to protest for calling conditions to his attention.

Sizes	36	to	56	Bust
<p>This is a final marking down of every garment that remains from the wholesale selling of our great January clearance sale.</p>				
Every	in	Winter	Stock	Included
<p>This means that you can buy fine apparel practically at cost, with sizes from 36 to 56 bust.</p>				
<p>Not every size in every style, nor a complete line of colors and material. But there is something for everyone in the entire collection.</p>				

**Women to Membership**

Women may now be admitted to membership to the Iroquois Club, whose constitution, adopted more than forty years ago, denied women membership in the organization. This was one of the questions discussed Tuesday night, following the annual election of officers.

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**Dorothy Phillips Seriously Ill.**

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 18.—Dorothy Phillips, screen star, is reported to be very ill of influenza, contracted while nursing her husband, Alton J. Holubar, during a trip from New York, where Holubar was stricken.

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Dried corn is much more excellent than canned corn.

Iroquois Club May Admit  
Women to Membership

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry on the eve of his departure for Governor's Island, where he will take command of the department of the East, issued a general order thanking the officers and enlisted men of the central department for their co-operation.

Maj. Gen. Barry Thanks  
 Women for War Work

"Finland Night" was observed by the Council of Foreign Language women of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, the nois division, and the citizenship class of the Woman's City Club at the Woman's City Club rooms Tuesday night. Miss Hanna Store was chairman of the affair and the program included an address by A. E. Forsberg on "The Story of Finland," Music, dancing and food demonstrations also were on the program.

Foreign Language Women  
Observe "Finland Night"

The bride is only 22 years old and a divorcee. Her husband is 48. This is also his second matrimonial venture. According to the marriage license, the bridegroom's home is Wenbank, Eng.

The National Woman Suffrage Association is in receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Percy J. Far-bridge, president of the Michigan Equal Franchise Association, to the effect that a resolution endorsing the federal amendment was passed by the legislature. "Thus Michigan," says the statement from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "lives up to the high record for democracy the state set for itself when it voted in full woman suffrage on Nov. 5 by the overwhelming majority of 35,000."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has received a telegram informing her that Colorado is the second state to set into line with a memorial from its 1919 legislature to the United States Senate urging the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. The memorial was passed on Friday and there was no dissenting vote. "Nearly every day of the legislative session will be marked, state by state, by these memorials until at least three-fourth of the states will be on record," said Mrs. Catt today. "The state legislatures are close to the people and know what the people want, and what the people want is applied democracy. They want America in the front ranks of the truly democratic nations of the earth. They want the minority in the United States Senate to stop obstructing progress, get out of the way and let the federal suffrage amendment be passed on to the states for action."



THIS IS THE MAN WHO  
ASSURES WOMEN SAFE  
HOSPITALS FOR WOUNDED

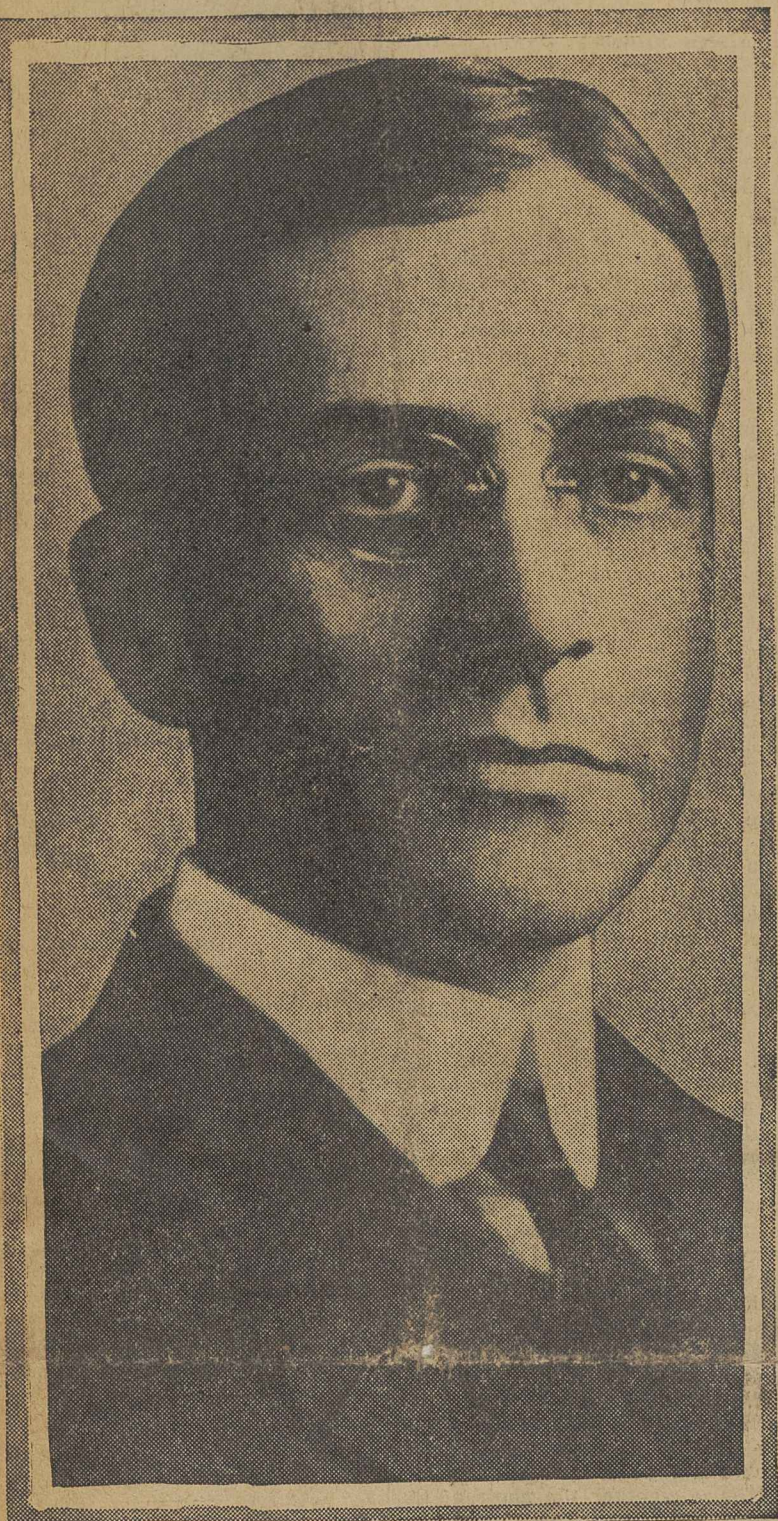


Photo by INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE, INC.

NEWTON D. BAKER

SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER is the man the women of Chicago can thank for the assurance that hospitals for the wounded soldiers will be made fireproof. He listened for more than an hour to the pleas of the delegation sent to Washington by The Women's Press to protest against the use of the Ft. Sheridan hospital fire-trap. When the interview was concluded the Secretary thanked The Women's Press and the women who were sent by the paper to protest for calling conditions to his attention.

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SUBSCRIBE TODAY

This edition of The Women's Press illustrates the aggressive methods of the women's newspaper in responding to the needs of the hour. You need the paper and the paper needs you. SUBSCRIBE.

PAGES

PRICE 10 CENTS

## CAMPAIGN OF LIES, SLANDER AND POLITICAL PRESSURE FAILS TO HALT HOSPITAL FIRE TRAP FIGHT

The Women's Press Delegation Returns from Washington With Assurances from High Officials That Campaign for Safety for Wounded Boys Has Been Won

BAKER, IRELAND, MARCH PLEDGE SAFE BUILDINGS

Women Are Thanked for Information That Clarifies Atmosphere and May Lead to U. S. Senate Exposure of a Hospital Scandal National in Its Scope

Despite an obviously well organized campaign of vilification, slander and attempted terrorism growing out of the local war hospital situation, The Women's Press emerges victorious today in its fight on the Ft. Sheridan Hospital fire trap.

Members of the delegation sent to Washington by this newspaper to protest against conditions at Ft. Sheridan have returned to Chicago with assurances from Secretary of War Baker, Surgeon General Ireland and General March that wounded soldiers will be lodged in fire safe buildings.

Although official confirmation is lacking at the hour of going to press it is believed the buildings now under construction at Ft. Sheridan and originally designed as a temporary army hospital will be used for storage purposes.

Reports from Washington are that the work of The Women's Press delegation was so well directed and so well timed that the attention of cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives was called to the new national manifestation of the woman power of the nation. The delegation reports uniform courtesy on the part of everyone and even government experts marveled at the technical knowledge of the building displayed by the women.

### Other Forces at Work at Home.

While the Women's Press group of women were at Washington fighting for the wounded boys other forces were at work here at home in an effort to slander the women's newspaper and terrorize the publishers into abandoning the fight. Efforts were concentrated on the individual members of the Chicago War Hospital Committee in an effort to frighten the women.

These lying attempts were in the form of veiled charges that The Women's Press had been bought by Edward Hines for one million dollars and would be turned into a daily newspaper to construct a crusade for the Maywood hospital.

On orders from some mysterious personage, Ferd E. Fisher, the owner of the newspaper, was called before the Military Intelligence authorities and asked to make a statement as to the origin of the campaign and to tell whether Mr. Hines had purchased the newspaper. Private detectives, and secret operatives of all sizes and with all kinds of disguises have trailed employees and members of the delegation sent to Washington. These operatives have in turn been trailed by secret service men and a wealth of information is being gathered.

In his statement to the army investigators Mr. Fisher said that the campaign against Ft. Sheridan fire traps begun with the charges of a number of women that the buildings at Ft. Sheridan were unsafe. He told how he had finally decided to take up a campaign for the women and carry it through. He also recalled the fight made for a dry Chicago when this newspaper stood alone for the cause of decency. He said that the newspaper is financing the fight for safety and that Mr. Hines has advanced no money, bought no interest in the paper, or taken any advertising space. He pointed out that every daily newspaper in Chicago carried full page advertisements from Edward Hines but The Women's Press did not accept the copy.

### Information is Readily Given.

Further information as to why this newspaper began this campaign and who is financing it has been given to every inquirer. Despite the frank explanation the campaign of persecution has been continued and inquiry in all probability will be made in the United States Senate as to why a newspaper that dares to stand for truth and justice is subjected to this crusade of terrorism and as to who is responsible.

Following the successful visit to Washington further organization work will be begun by The Chicago Women's War Hospital Committee. A meeting will be called in the near future and information of a startling nature will be given that promises to come before the public in detail in a prospective senate investigation.

Mrs. William Severin, who acted as Executive Secretary of The Women's Press delegation, on her return from Washington yesterday gave out an interesting document that throws a new light on the hospital controversy. This is in the form of a signed statement made by members of the delegation to Secretary of War Baker after the Washington authorities proposed to alleviate the danger by placing standpipes near the wooden buildings. This communication follows:

"Hon. Newton D. Baker,  
Secretary of War,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At a meeting of the Woman's War Hospital Committee of Chicago, the chairman of the Committee presented a statement volunteered by Fire Chief Henry of Washington, D. C., that he considered hospital buildings of the same model and construction as those at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, to be unsafe as regards fire hazard. For hospitals of similar construction in the District of Columbia, he said that he had ordered standpipes to be erected at the end of each building and a special fire guard to be detailed from his department, to be on duty at all times.

This statement was later confirmed by Major Goldsmith, U. S. A., expert on fire risk, and Mr. Hogue (or Hogge) of the Fire Underwriters.

This information, coming at a time when this committee was disposed to accept the assurances of the men in charge of the construction of these hospitals, viz., Lieut. Colonel Wright, General March, and aides, as well as Surgeon General Ireland, and Major Billings, that they considered the Ft. Sheridan hospital buildings now in course of construction to be fire safe if the specifications are carried out to the letter, forced the committee to the conclusions that the buildings as they investigated them in process of construction, are unsafe.

### Inflammable Material Used.

1. Because of the inflammable material used in construction.
2. The location on a hillside making it necessary to have the frame foundations vary from 4 to 15 ft. from the level of the ground, or erecting the buildings on stilts.

After a careful examination of the plans, as outlined on the blueprints presented by Col. Wright in General March's office, it is evident that they were planned for level ground; while at Ft. Sheridan the ground not being level, one end of the building is on flat ground and the other end is erected on stilts 15 ft. high.

This Committee, therefore, insists that the buildings at Ft. Sheridan are not fireproof or fire safe, nor can they be made fireproof or fire safe without the expenditure of more money than remodeling the buildings justifies. We, therefore, respectfully request the Secretary of War to issue an order, in compliance with his expressed wish to us, to safeguard the soldiers, viz.: to prevent the use of the Ft. Sheridan structures as hospitals; and further, this Committee requests that it (the Committee, accompanied by an official representation of the Construction Department selected by General March, and one other expert in construction selected by the Committee, such expert a man not connected with any Chicago enterprise, shall visit Ft. Sheridan and examine the hospital buildings now under process of construction in order to satisfy themselves that the specifications are being carried out to the letter. That Ft. Sheridan is too far



## A MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

"Greeting to those in the uniform of the United States Army: To you who have fulfilled the promise of the Nations overseas and you who stood ready to reserve at home I send greeting for the New Year. The year of nineteen eighteen has shown what America can do; nineteen nineteen will show what America is. Your part in the great accomplishment has been a vital one. The part you will bear in the days to come will be no less important for your Country. The process of demobilization is moving swiftly in order and according to plan. Clearly everything cannot be done at once, and patience will be needed. Each step must follow the step before, and some units will go quickly while others may be held a little longer for reasons that are very real though sometimes not apparent on the surface. As America made her power felt more quickly than the foe thought possible, so she will return that power to the pursuits of peace with all due speed. As you have shared in the pride of the first accomplishment, so must your patience aid in the present adjustment to new conditions. The privilege of having stood in the ranks of the army of victorious democracy will be your pride through the years to come. If fortune has decreed that only weeks or months remain for you to stand in those ranks instead of bloody years as our Allies have done, then bear yourself through the remaining days in a way to increase that pride. The best wishes of the Country for nineteen and all the coming years are yours. To these I add my heartiest good wishes and the confidence that in the future as ex-soldiers, as you have done in the past as soldiers, you will continue to reflect the highest honor on our Country.

"(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER."

## BAKER WANTS LETTERS TO SOLDIERS TO KEEP UP ARMY MORALE ABROAD

Secretary of War Baker and Raymond B. Fosdick, head of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, in an appeal just made public, beg the American people not to relax their efforts toward keeping up the morale of our troops abroad during the trying months of inactivity before they can come home. In a letter to Mr. Fosdick, Secretary Baker said: "The eyes of the world are upon our soldiers overseas to-day not more for what they have done than for what they are now called upon to do. Before them lie the tasks of helping to rehabilitate the devastated lands of France and Belgium, and of making sure that the victory in which they have so gloriously shared shall be a permanent one.

"This means that we may not expect soon to have them all with us here and to greet them face to face. The postponement of their homcoming will be often uppermost as well in their minds as in ours. They will yet meet and must overcome many difficulties without either the incentive or the excitement lent in the past by the activities of war. They need our help and encouragement now perhaps more than at any other time, since they left home in order that they may be inspired and strengthened to maintain that fineness of character, manner, and conduct which has earned for them such universal respect.

"I believe that among all the influences which may be focused upon this object, the strongest and most far-reaching is that which emanates from home letters, and I therefore urge the mothers, fathers, wives, and sisters of our soldiers overseas to express themselves earnestly in their letters as their share in seeing that the high standards which America represents both here and abroad shall be constantly upheld."

New  
York  
Times

Jan. 22  
1919.

THE WORLD: JANUARY 22, 1919.

## BAKER TO TELL OF LOSS IN THE 35TH DIVISION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Baker will be called before the House Rules Committee on Friday to testify regarding casualties in the 35th Division, comprising Kansas and Missouri troops, in the Battle of Argonne Forest. The investigation was asked in a resolution by Representative Campbell of Kansas, because of reports of heavy losses.

## BAKER LETS WARRIORS CARRY NEATNESS HOME

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Baker has directed that enlisted men upon being discharged from the service may retain the safety razor, comb, shaving brush, steel mirror and towels issued to each man.

## Denial That Root or Taft Will Be Wilson's Alternate

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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PARIS, Jan. 21.—Statements from New York printed in the Paris afternoon newspapers that Elihu Root or William Howard Taft will succeed President Wilson on the American delegation when the President returns to America are said by those close to the President to be unfounded, although no authoritative statement has been issued.

These reports are entirely contrary to the President's announced intentions when he left America. He had arranged then that Secretary Baker should come to France to take his place in the plenipotentiary panel, and there is every reason to believe that there has been no change in his plans. The system for the rotation of plenipotentiaries was adopted, it is understood, partly to fit Mr. Baker's case.



## BAKER RELEASES SOME OBJECTORS

**Directs That Two Groups, Totalling 113, Be Freed from Leavenworth.**

**THESE ARE CALLED SINCERE**

**All in Prison Known as Insincere Objectors to Army Service Must Serve Terms.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary Baker today announced that he had ordered the release of 113 conscientious objectors held at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the remission of the unexecuted portions of the sentences of the offenders, their "honorable restoration to duty" and their immediate discharge from the army.

In announcing this action Secretary Baker gave out the text of a memorandum which he sent to General March, Chief of Staff, under date of Jan. 16, as follows:

"Pursuant to the request made in my memorandum to you of Dec. 9, Judge Mack and Dean Stone have personally examined and reported to me regarding certain of the conscientious objectors now serving court-martial sentences. Group 1 of these men have heretofore been recommended by the Board of Inquiry for furlough, but because of the pressure of other work and the resulting delay in making the plan for farm furlough thoroughly effective throughout the country the men in this group missed the opportunity to apply for and to receive the furlough. Group 2 are men whom the Board of Inquiry now find to be sincere and who in their judgment would have been recommended for furloughs if they had had the opportunity of being examined by the Board of Inquiry before the court-martial proceedings.

"It will be recalled that this device of granting farm or other furloughs to such men as might be adjudged sincere was adopted in order that the country might have the benefit of such labor as they could conscientiously perform, instead of having to pay for their care and subsistence with no corresponding benefit; on the whole its adoption has been justified by experience, and if we were still actively engaged in warfare I should give my attention to the problem of ascertaining whether some plan could not be adopted for insuring the same treatment to these prisoners.

"The signing of the armistice, however, which took place while these cases were under consideration by my military associates, has changed the entire situation, and the War Department has since adopted and announced the policy of returning to civil life at the earliest practicable moment such conscientious objectors as are not serving court-martial sentences. (War Department Circular No. 97.)

"In view of this fact, and believing that essential justice will be rendered by so doing, for reasons stated in the above mentioned memorandum to you, I have decided to exercise the power of clemency intrusted to me by the President.

"I desire that the conscientious objectors, general prisoners, U. S. D. F., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., below enumerated be extended clemency in the form of remission of the unexecuted portions of the sentences of the offenders, honorable restoration to duty, and their immediate discharge from the United States Army.

"This is in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 8, Section 2, of the act approved March 4, 1915, as published in W. D. Bulletin No. 12, 1915.

"It is noted that in the case of a general prisoner who has been discharged his re-enlistment or, upon the written application from the prisoner for restoration to duty, an order to that end may be promulgated.

"It is desired that form No. 526 A. G. O. be used for their discharge, as provided in Paragraph 4, W. D. Circular No. 97, 1918, the following remark being placed thereon: 'This is a conscientious objector who has done no military duty whatsoever and who refused to wear the uniform.'

### GROUP 1.

Lillig, C. F.; Hofer, A. A.; Loewen, H.; Heckman, A. E.; Duncan, M. S.; Wingert, A. J.; Hauser, P. I.; Stine, B. W.; Hiebert, D. O.; Hofer, A. A.; Hieser, E. R.; Craber, C. P.; Pankratz, P. W.; Maler, C. J.; Peters, P. H.; Waldner, P. M.; Metzler, R.; Read, H. M.; Fox, R. E.; Schmidt, D. J.; Hershberger, C.; Barnes, R. L.; Morrow, R. J.; Baltzer, B.; Johnson, H.; Leatherman, N.; Plenert, J. J.; Baergan, G. M.; Hess, M. A.; Schmidt, C. A.

### GROUP 2.

Brenaman, J. I.; Cook, J.; Goppert, W.; Richer, M.; Fisher, E. N.; Blough, H. D.; Hochstetler, I.; Neuenachwander, A.; Nusebaum, W.; Myers, J. E.; Houley, E. N.; Miller, O. J.; Miller, P.; Leichty, J. P.; Hostetler, F.; Neuenachunder, O.; Walker, C. H.; Williams, M. T.; Woodworth, M. C.; Miller, H. H.; Hewett, A. L.; Dunbrouski, J.; Maurer, C. G.; Schmidt, A.; Dunham, W. A.; Voth, C.; Adams, T. J.; Muziz, E. H.; Little, G. H.; Oliver, W. W.; Tzschetter, J. E.; Coster, J.; Randolph, B. F.; Reimer, H. E.; Waltner, E. J.; Blom, B.; Troyes, D. R.; Hershberger, S. M.; Villiard, P. C.; Martens, J. N.; Goertz, A.; Klippenstein, G. M.; Hershberger, E.; Smith, W. O.; Sommers, H.; Stauffer, V. J.; Christophel, A. B.; Hochstetter, O.; Bontrager, A. T.; Leichty, E.; Lantz, R. A.; Mettler, R.; Garber, K. I.; Culp, C. C.; Whitely, P. L.; Solder, T. H.; McPherson, C. E.; Pound, P. E.; Wulff, M.; Brandberg, S. S.; McDold, J. B.; Walker, D. H.; Waters, C. H.; Barkman, J. H.; Fast, B. E.; Barnhart, D. E.; De Rosa, U.; Sampley, A. H.; Dirksen, P. P.; Dirks, I. T.; Neufeld, J. T.; Lemke, D.; Clay, C. T.; Proctor, W. D.; Schmidt, J. J.; Witherbee, G.; Reimer, H. F.; Gilman, R. H.; Huebener, T.; Elstun, G. E.; Hiebert, P.; Mitchner, L. E.

Mr. Baker also gave out the text of the report made to him by Judge Mack and Dean Stone as follows:

Jan. 7, 1919.

"The Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: "The undersigned members of the Board of Inquiry on conscientious objectors pursuant to the request of the Secretary of War, proceeded to the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on Jan. 4, 1919, and there personally examined prisoners claiming to be conscientious objectors detained in the Disciplinary Barracks. For that purpose sessions were held by undersigned as follows: On Jan. 4 two sessions, afternoon and evening; on Jan. 5 three sessions, morning and afternoon. In the course of said sessions the undersigned personally examined the men whose names herein-after appear in two groups:

"Group 1 includes those men whom the Board of Inquiry has heretofore examined and classified as one, that is to say, men who are found to be conscientious in their objections, both to combatant and non-combatant service in the army. Thereafter these men were placed on trial by court martial and sentenced for terms of imprisonment in disciplinary barracks. They have never had opportunity to apply for the farm furlough in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Inquiry.

The undersigned have examined the court martial records in the case of each of these men, and in the opinion of the undersigned, clemency should be promptly exercised in their cases.

"Group 2 includes those men who claim to be conscientious objectors who were not brought before the Board of Inquiry for examination prior to their court martial conviction and sentence to disciplinary barracks.

The undersigned having now examined them report that in their opinion these men are conscientious in their objections, both to combatant and non-combatant service in the army and that they would have been so classified by the Board of Inquiry had they been examined by the board. The undersigned have examined the court-martial records in the case of each of these men, and in the opinion of the undersigned, clemency should be promptly exercised in their cases.

HARLAN F. STONE.  
JULIAN MACK.

The Secretary's action does not affect the status of those conscientious objectors, who, having been examined by the Board of Inquiry, were found to be insincere in their objections. Men included in this class are left to serve the sentences which have been imposed upon them.

## PRESIDENT'S PLANS TENTATIVE

**Can't Tell About Fifth Delegate Yet —May Take Troops on His Ship.**

PARIS, Jan. 22.—While the Peace Congress is getting into action the question of President Wilson naming a fifth delegate to act on the American mission when he himself departs for home, has again arisen, and it is in this connection that the names of William H. Taft and Elihu Root have been mentioned. Mr. Wilson's decision as to the appointment of another delegate depends wholly upon whether he will consider it necessary to return to Europe after the adjournment of the American Congress in March. There is absolutely no question that the President feels he must return to America in time to sign bills that have been passed at Washington. He has no thought of signing them here on the theory that the embassy is American territory.

So far, the President has not been able to determine whether to return to the Peace Congress, because sufficient headway has not been made to indicate what may be hoped for in the approximately twenty days before his ship sails. He has expressed the hope that it would not be necessary for him to make another voyage across the Atlantic. At the same time, however, he has told his colleagues that as he considers the business of the Peace Congress most important as concerns his country and the world, he would not hesitate to return if his presence should be necessary to the success of his plan for a League of Nations.

Until he has decided whether or not he will return, there is no way of forecasting the appointment of another American delegate. If one should be named, Secretary of War Baker, or possibly Admiral W. S. Benson, might be appointed. The possibility of Admiral Benson being made a delegate depends upon whether or not it is decided that the American navy should be represented.

It is quite probable that President Wilson will take back with him as many American soldiers as his ship, the George Washington, can accommodate. On one of her voyages she carried 7,600 men. Fully realizing the desire of American troops to be speedily returned to their homes and also the shortage of tonnage to transport them, it is said the President wants every available bit of space used for returning troops and is considering a plan to take a large number with him.

Of course, the general scheme of returning the troops to America is bound up with the work of the Peace Congress and the progress it makes toward restoring Europe to a post-war basis; but, meanwhile, under the President's directions, E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, is constantly at work on plans to enlarge transport facilities. With the coming of warm weather it may be expected that plans will be carried out which will utilize all available ships to their fullest capacity.

**The World.**

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

Of the occasion for releasing more than 100 conscientious objectors held at Fort Leavenworth, Secretary Baker should unquestionably be the best judge, because he has the facts in each case before him. Many more, however, are still under restraint and may serve long sentences. The main thing for the public to keep in mind is that a considerable number of men called for military service had no valid excuse for pleading that they were conscientious objectors and were deliberately guilty of insubordination and other breaches of discipline.



# 27th Division Will Parade Here With Battle Trophies

## Secretary Baker Announces That New York City's Own Will March Through Streets With Full Equipment; Wounded Men to Ride in Trucks

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Assurance was given to-day by Secretary of War Baker that New York's National Guard Division, which was cited by Sir Douglas Haig for its work when the Hindenburg line was broken, will parade in New York City with all its battle equipment and war trophies taken from the enemy.

The War Department announced to-day that the 27th Division had been assigned to early convoy and would go immediately to Camp Upton for demobilization. Over 900 officers and nearly 25,000 men, comprising practically the complete division, were included in the list of units made public to-day by the department as designated for early return.

Subsequently Secretary Baker said the War Department had adopted a policy of arranging, wherever possible, for the parade of returning troops in the cities nearest the point where they entered the service.

Included in the demonstration of Major General O'Ryan's division will be all the wounded members of the organizations that have returned home and are under treatment in hospitals near New York City. They will be carried in army trucks and other conveyances.

### Those Mustered Out, Also

Efforts will also be made by the War Department to encourage members of the division who already have been mustered out of the service to participate with their comrades in the demonstration.

In this connection Secretary Baker said to-day that authority is given all discharged men to wear their military uniforms for a period of three months after they leave the service.

"This will give ample time," Mr. Baker said, "for the 27th will be back long before that period expires."

While it will not be possible for the 27th to bring back all the equipment it used in cooperation with the British, efforts are now being made by the operations division of the War Department to accumulate sufficient war materials at the camps near New York to be utilized by the artillery units, hospital ambulance corps and other mounted units.

"I want the people of the country to know," Secretary Baker said, "that we are working on the matter, and that just as far as is possible we want the parades to be held."

"In the case of the 27th, of course, it will be near New York and it may be possible to parade the whole division, and so far as is possible have men who have been in that division and are now in this country to go to New York to parade with it."

### Units Ordered Home

The War Department's announcement of the units of the 27th Division assigned for early convoy included:

Officers, Men	
Division Headquarters and Headquarters Troop.....	51 244
104th Machine Gun Battalion.....	16 387
53d Infantry Brigade, Headquarters.....	5 23
107th Infantry.....	192 3,130
106th Infantry.....	96 3,583
105th Machine Gun Battalion.....	24 794
54th Infantry Brigade, Headquarters.....	5 22
107th Infantry.....	104 3,191
108th Infantry.....	104 3,324
106th Machine Gun Battalion.....	26 744
52d Field Artillery, Brigade Headquarters.....	10 63
104th Field Artillery.....	65 1,441
105th Field Artillery.....	60 1,415
106th Field Artillery.....	67 1,432
102d Engineers.....	49 1,712
102d Field Battalion Signal Corps.....	15 524
102d Train Headquarters.....	5 27
27th Company, Military Police Corps.....	4 223
102d Ammunition Train.....	35 1,140

102d Supply Train.....	13 459
102d Engineer Train.....	2 105
102d Sanitary Train.....	51 912
105th Mobile Veterinary Section.....	1 21

### The Commanding Officers

Following are the commanding officers of the various units and the headquarters' staffs:

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding; Colonel Stanley H. Ford, chief of staff; Major Homer B. Battenberg, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Wainwright, inspector general; Major B. R. Williams, judge advocate general; Lieutenant Colonel Edward R. Maloney, surgeon general; Major Joseph J. Daly, ordnance officer; Major William L. Hallahan, signal officer; Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Sternberger, division quartermaster; Captain Charles P. Franchot, aid; Captain Hugo F. Jaekel, jr., aid.

53d Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Alfred W. Bjornstad, commanding; 105th Infantry, Colonel James M. Andrews, commanding; 106th Infantry, Colonel Franklin W. Ward, commanding; 105th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Kenneth Gardner, commanding.

54th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, commanding; 107th Infantry, Colonel Mortimer M. Bryant, commanding; 108th Infantry, Colonel Edgar S. Jennings, commanding; 106th Machine Gun Battalion, Captain Abner S. Platt, commanding.

52d Field Artillery Brigade, Brigadier General George A. Wingate, commanding; 104th Field Artillery, Colonel Merritt H. Smith, commanding; 105th Field Artillery, Colonel DeWitt C. Weld, jr., commanding; 106th Field Artillery, Major Louis H. Eller, commanding.

102d Trench Motor Battery, Captain Charles Pearson, jr., commanding.

102d Engineers, Lieutenant Colonel William S. Conrow, commanding.

102d Field Signal Battalion, Major Arthur L. Howe, commanding.

102d Supply Train, Major Charles M. Tobin, commanding.

102d Sanitary Train, Lieutenant Colonel Robert P. Wadhams, commanding.

102d Ammunition Train, Lieutenant Colonel James C. McLeer, commanding.

102d Engineers Train, Captain William F. S. Root, commanding.

Headquarters Troop, Captain Tristram Tupper, commanding.

104th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Chester S. King, commanding.

## "Fighting Fifteenth" Is to Have Special Welcome on Arrival

In addition to the welcome to be extended by other organizations, the men of the old "Fighting Fifteenth" Regiment, now the 369th Infantry, will, on their return home, find awaiting them an extra welcome from the New York people of their own race.

A committee of negro ministers, lawyers and business men and representatives of Hayward Unit No. 14, Motor Corps Division of the National League for Women's Service, visited the Mayor's office yesterday to obtain permission to execute the welcome plans of the negroes.

A Victory Arch will be erected at Seventh Avenue and 135th Street. There will be elaborate street decorations. Also there will be banquets and dances for the returned boys.

Those on the committee are the Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Cullen, the Rev. Dr. William R. Lawton, the Rev. Father Everett Daniels, Professor D. E. Tobias, Professor Moses Mimms, Isaac B. Allen, T. R. Richardson, Lieutenant M. W. Rudd, Henry D. Dolphin and Paul H. Bray.

### Release of the Objectors

Secretary Baker's very liberal views concerning conscientious objectors in the army are illustrated by his order for the release and "honorable discharge" of 113 of these unfortunate offenders against the country's laws. He might have waited until peace was formally declared before taking this step. Some men in his official position would have refused, furthermore, to discharge a single conscientious objector while hundreds of thousands of soldiers were still being held to military service in France, despite their eagerness to come home and return to civil life.

Yet Mr. Baker is wise to eliminate the conscientious objector problem as soon as possible, now that hostilities have ended, for there can be no real reconciliation of the two forces embodied in the individual conscience and the collective will of the state when they collide in matters of principle. There is no such thing as "re-forming" a sincere and convinced conscientious objector; and, inasmuch as he is not a criminal at heart, punishment in his case is futile. The crisis of war being past and the military necessity which the state is under to vindicate its authority having faded away, executive clemency becomes a sound social policy.

The plan adopted by the war department last year for dealing with these difficult cases was the most progressive and liberal in the world's history, but in the rush of events it was inadequately carried into execution. The administrative machinery was so slow in working that among the 113 imprisoned men now discharged some would have been sent to work on farms had delays not prevented, and others would have been recommended for "farm furloughs" if the Mack board of inquiry could have passed upon their cases before they fell into the hands of court-martials for wilful disobedience of military orders. No doubt, among the conscientious objectors still in confinement, there are some sincere men and, if they are under sentence for long terms of captivity, executive clemency will soon restore them to civil life and liberty.

The experience of the war and conscription has brought into collision with the authority of the state several varieties of conscientious objectors. The bulk of them have found it possible to reconcile conscience with the noncombatant service offered to them in the army itself—such as work in the medical or ambulance corps—while of the remainder the majority of sincere men have found the solution of their moral problem in accepting the "farm furloughs" designed to make them help in the production of the nation's food. The residue of men so uncompromisingly opposed to the remotest connection with

war that they would not even work for the government on the land, have been negligible in numbers, yet they have caused the authorities the most trouble.

In the last resort, all other measures failing, a conscientious objector in the army has had to be treated as a soldier who disobeys orders, if it be no more than an order to eat his dinner. This final clash has resulted in the court-martial of these irreconcilables under military law, and the military law of our army, unfortunately, is sadly in need of humanizing reforms. Soldiers who are not conscientious objectors at all are often barbarously treated by courts-martial. In his recent well justified attack on the administration of justice in the army, Senator Chamberlain, who is anything but a pacifist, cited case after case of soldiers in the ranks sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for comparatively trivial breaches of military discipline. The procedure of courts-martial is antiquated and the whole system of penalties is behind that of many European countries. The harshness of American military justice is denounced by the president of the American bar association and the subject will probably figure on the program at the association's next annual meeting.

The comparatively few conscientious objectors who have fallen into the clutch of this old-fashioned system of military and disciplinary justice have stories to tell of their harsh treatment, and their stories are reaching the public ear through certain pacifist organizations which seek to exploit their grievances when similar stories told by ordinary military prisoners would attract no attention whatever. A positive public good can be accomplished by this airing of the experiences of conscientious objectors, for the reform of the whole system of military justice will thereby be brought about.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919



**M**R. BAKER is again adding to his laurels in the matter of prompt demobilization. In round numbers 800,000 officers and men had been discharged by the 15th. This means about 60 per cent. of those under arms on this side of the Atlantic. If the present rate of discharge—30,000 per day—continues there will be nothing but empty camps in America within a few weeks. Meanwhile peace time militarists are as usual "viewing with alarm" and war time militarists are damning with faint praise. Even the *New Republic*, outraged by this last of many offenses, calls down the wrath of learned persons upon "planless demobilization." Mr. Baker's chief sin appears to be that he is not proceeding according to a diagram. The British, we are told, are doing such things ever so much better. They planned their demobilization in advance, as they did many other things. No one mentions that when the time came the greater part of their carefully made plans had to be disregarded, and none of Mr. Baker's critics mentions that up to date we have discharged more than twice as many men as the British. The truth is that Mr. Baker is proceeding in accordance with an excellent plan. It is not complex—a fact that will displease the graft-loving and the more erudite section of the populace—but it has met the requirements.

**T**HE demobilization plans are based upon the theory that soldiers want work and the sooner they get it the better. Hence jobs are being found for soldiers. When a regiment is to be discharged a Federal Employment agent goes to the camp armed with the information as to where jobs are to be found. The plan is not perfect and it could be improved. The best answer to criticisms is that it has worked up to date, and there is as yet no serious unemployment. We are rapidly approaching the danger point, however, and further discharges on a large scale without adequate safeguards will result in disaster. Demobilization by trade and occupations in small groups would be desirable, instead of discharge by military units. Doubtless this change will be made when the time comes, as Mr. Baker has it under consideration with a view to arranging the necessary administration details. But it probably will not satisfy the critics, who insist that no facts are worth noticing but the small ones, and that an idea to be sound must be complex.

SPOKANE WASH REVIEW  
JANUARY 25, 1919

A

## BAKER HOPES FOR UNION OF NATIONS

Fathers and Mothers Who Gave  
Sons Have Right to Assur-  
ances of Peace.

### GIVES TALK AT BUFFALO

Tells Business Men America Has  
New Vision of Her Strength  
and Power.

BUFFALO N. Y., Jan. 4.—Speaking here tonight before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America who have worked and paid," the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One can not close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that the sacrifices be not in vain; that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the president, whose statements had been explicit, and in whose hands the case of America now was placed.

"He stands with head erect," said the secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world, where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle."

#### Democracies Back Wilson.

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compensations of this war will be a new magna charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposal for a league of nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

#### Not Timid About America.

"For my own part I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the roads seem wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take; I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accepted by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

The peace conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it. Sir Edward Grey, in London, exhausted the arts of traditional diplomacy to gain a moment for reflection; everybody saw the horrible magnitude of the impending disaster, but there was no organized opinion of the world, there was no agency through which the sane restraints of humanity and justice could operate."

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment and be assured of just consideration, dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life, wealth and property without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord."

"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive or defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become impossible?"

The war had given America a new vision of her own strength and power, Mr. Baker said.

#### Democracy Delivers the Goods.

"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves," he continued. "Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. Politically, democracy has vanquished other systems and with this political liberty there has come to us in increasing measures a vision of the possibilities of commercial and economic justice."

"It was the spirit of freedom and right that animated the American army in France," the war secretary declared. "The Hindenburg lines crumbled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit," he said and after the taking of the St. Mihiel salient in September "an American general with 2,000,000 American soldiers at his back drove through the Argonne forest, took Sedan and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of November 11 was signed."

#### Refers to Criticism.

Mr. Baker made only one reference touching subjects of criticisms of the war department recently voiced in the senate. "As there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery," he said, "nevertheless American industry did in fact supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American-made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped and the stream of the supplies of all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our own sources within a very few months."



## BAKER GIVES HIS VIEWS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INSISTS THAT WAR'S SACRIFICES BE NOT IN VAIN.

### NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 6.—Speaking here Saturday night before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurance of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One can not close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hovers over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the President, whose statements had been explicit and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

#### Advocate of Principle.

"He stands with head erect," said the secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form, but of a principle."

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to a proposal for a league of nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance, as suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

"For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto."

I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases.

### Geographical and Racial Questions.

The peace conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the head currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it. Sir Edward Gray in London exhausted the arts of traditional diplomacy to gain a moment for reflection; everybody saw the horrible magnitude of the impending disaster, but there was no organized opinion of the world, there was no agency through which the restraints of humanity and justice could operate."

#### Accommodation and Concord.

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment and be assurances of just consideration, dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life, wealth and property without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord."

"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive, or defensive. It is too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become impossible."

The war had given America a new vision of her own strength and power, Mr. Baker declared.

"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacity in ourselves," he continued. "Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. Politically, democracy has vanquished other systems and with this political liberty there has come to us in increasing measure a vision of the possibilities of commercial and economic justice."

#### Freedom and Right.

It is the spirit of freedom and right that animated the American army in France, the war secretary declared. "Hindenburg lines crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit," he said, and after the taking of the St. Mihiel salient in September "an American general with 2,000,000 American soldiers at his back, drove through the Argonne forest, took Sedan, and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of November 11 was signed."

Mr. Baker made only one reference touching subjects of criticisms of the war department recently voiced in the senate.

"Although there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery," he said, "nevertheless, American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American-made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped and the stream of supply of all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our own sources within very few months."

## SAYS LEAGUE MUST COME

Peace Inconceivable Without It, Baker Tells Business Men.

### ONLY GUARANTEE FOR FUTURE

Proposed In Response To Demand Of Man In Street, He Declares—Trusts In American Ideals.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Speaking here tonight before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the Peace Conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We, here in America, who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurance of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One cannot close his eyes and think of the Peace Conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

#### Does Not Speak For Wilson.

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the President, whose statement had been explicit and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

"He stands with head erect," said the Secretary, "in the ancient places of the Old World, where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle."

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation and here and there, timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of the war will be a new Magna Charta, a new Bill of Rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposal for a league of nations Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the Holy Alliance, as suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said. "But is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

"For my part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

### Intricate Problems Before Tribunal

The Peace Conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

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#### America Given New Vision.

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"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves," he continued. "Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. Politically, democracy has vanquished other systems, and with this political liberty there has come to us in increasing measure a vision of the possibilities of commercial and economic justice."

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#### Answers Senate Criticism.

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**A DAY REplete WITH MEANING.**

It may be asserted with confidence that the day of the opening of the War Exposition was signalized by attributes and qualities of so distinctive a kind that one might search in vain for a parallel among preceding days in local history.

The prevailing characteristics of the day were its representative nature and its comprehensiveness. It brought with it an Exposition of the appliances of war, the like of which had never been seen in Buffalo nor in this country. It gave us the inspiring presence and words of Secretary Baker. Its scope was amplified and its significance accentuated by a carefully arranged and brilliant program including manifold forms of observance, instruction and recreation through which the feeling of the people found fitting expression, both in what they did and in that to which they responded.

The developments of the 4th of January will be perpetuated by every day of the Exposition, and will have a lasting abiding place in the memory of Buffalo and all Western New York.

**BAKER HAS FAITH  
IN WORLD LEAGUE**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Declaring the spirits of millions of dead men hover over the Versailles peace session, demanding their sacrifices be not fruitless, Secretary of War Baker here last night expressed the view that a league of nations can be reached to prevent further wars of conquest.

He spoke before the Buffalo chamber of commerce.

While admitting the proposed league would perhaps not entirely guarantee against wars, Baker declared:

**Admonition to World.**

"It is at least possible that if we write the record of the judgment of this generation, it will have some weight with those who are to come after us, that it will be an admonition to the new world that is in the making of the experience the old world has had, that it will become a cornerstone in the national policies of the civilized peoples, that their children will read it in their school books about government, and that gradually it will become a commonplace in the hearts of men that the suffering and sacrifice and loss of war are things to be endured only when liberty itself is at stake, and that no man or group of men dares invoke such a weapon as was in any other than a high and consecrated cause."

**In Captain's Hands.**

Alluding to President Wilson, Baker continued:

"So far as we in America are concerned, our case is in the hands of our captain. He stands with head erect in the ancient places of the old world, where other kinds of treaties used to be made and represents a great and free people. It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and of the women who sacrifice; he is by the force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past.

"Undoubtedly the peace conference will have intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions to decide. Undoubtedly there will be the hopes and aspirations of peoples to be free, and it would conceivably be possible to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords, and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest, but we had a world organized in the old way in 1914. \* \* \*

**Not Insincere.**

"But this league of civilized peoples now under discussion is not that sort of thing (insincere). It is not proposed out of the cabinets of absolutist ministers, but is rather the passionate demand of the man on the street, the simple and unsophisticated who know very little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails. For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do the new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wide and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know

what forms these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. \* \* \* So far as America is concerned, our case is in the hands of the captain."

Referring to America's preparedness for the discharge of her war tasks, Baker said:

"Before our entrance into the war, the industrial resources of the United States were largely occupied in the production of war materials, so that when our own needs came to be supplied, it was necessary to take on an added burden, to create new facilities, and to make a fresh draft upon the raw material and the labor of the country without disturbing the arrangements upon which Great Britain and France had to depend.

**Dependent on United States.**

"And it was one of the interesting commentaries upon the entire situation to be able to observe that although there is much talk of the United States having had to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery, nevertheless, American industry did in fact supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. But in spite of the difficulties presented by the whole problem, American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed, our army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped, and the stream of supply in all types of artillery, ammunition, and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our own resources within a very few months."



GALVESTON TEXAS  
JANUARY 5, 1919

77TH YEAR—NO. 2

## FAILURE TO END WARS IS INCONCEIVABLE

SECRETARY BAKER SAYS PEACE  
CONFERENCE CAN NOT MAKE  
TRAGEDY INSUPPORTABLE.

## NOT FORM, BUT PRINCIPLE

Not Speaking for President, Declares  
Cabinet Member, Who Needs  
No Defense.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Speaking here tonight before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangements to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America, who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One can not close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men, demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the president, whose statements had been explicit, and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

### Not Form but Principle.

"He stands with head erect," said the secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle."

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation here and there in their timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and of the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new magna charta of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposal for a league of nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated, who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

"For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

### Faces Different Questions.

The peace conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it. Sir Edward Grey in London exhausted the arts of traditional diplomacy to gain a moment for reflection; everybody saw the horrible magnitude of the impending disaster, but there was no organized opinion of the world; there was no agency through which the sane restraints of humanity and justice could operate."

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment and be assurances of just consideration, dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life, wealth and property without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord."

"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making of war, offensive or defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become impossible?"

Brooklyn N. Y. Times Jan. 5/19.  
Secy. Baker, Condemns War.



## WORLD

## BANK DEPOSIT GAIN

## MINNEAPOLIS BANK STATEMENT

# SECRETARY URGES LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Address at Buffalo Asserts National Isolation Is No Longer Possible.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—In an address tonight before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War N. D. Baker asserted that, by forming a League of Nations the people of the world would in effect be enacting a "law against war," and that the operation and final acceptance of such a law would be analogous to the processes whereby laws against other crime against society have grown up.

"If we are to plan a future for America," said Mr. Baker, "if we are to have a just view of our relation to other peoples, we must have some standards by which to measure our strength. If, indeed, this be a new world, if the golden fruit of peace and justice is ripe upon the tree of life, we must measure whether our arms be in truth long enough to reach it. Just how strong are we as a people? How clearly do we see the implications of the things for which we have been fighting and sacrificing? How willing are we to be pioneers as our fathers were, and to lay out the foundations of new structures which will shelter our children as we are sheltered by the great temple of freedom which our fathers built?"

"For many years America had devoted herself to industrial, commercial and agricultural development. Competition was the rule of life among us. We were tolerant of descriptions of America which emphasized the pursuit of dollars. It was impossible for those who knew not to be aware of the fallacy of such descriptions, for our progress in the last 50 years in remedial legislation has been enormous. But who could have told that at the call of war we would have been able so wonderfully to mobilize the finance of America as to bear easily the vast expenditures of our own preparations and lend a prince's ransom each day to those nations associated with us who had borne to exhaustion the burden of the great struggle?"

## An Army in a Night.

"In May of 1917 we responded to the request of the French and British and sent the first division of American troops to the western front. Slowly at first we added other divisions, but in the early part of this year, when the tide of German invasion seemed to threaten the entire Allied cause, we were ready with trained and equipped divisions. The stream of them across the sea was incessant. Our veteran divisions at Cantigny and Chateau Thierry successfully resisted the German machine and in September an independent American army took the San Mihiel salient, and from then on an American general with 2,000,000 American soldiers at his back drove through the Argonne forest, took Sedan, and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany.

Can we not draw from General Pershing's army a measure of our national strength? Have we not like Jason sown dragon's teeth and in a night produced an army? Surely a nation which could do that is fitted for high undertakings and destined to great achievements. Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome.

## Not Speaking for Wilson.

"With these standards may we not, therefore, inquire briefly as to our future tasks? And first among them I want to refer to the nature of the peace which ought to crown the war. That it may be quite clearly understood, let me say that I have no intention of undertaking to speak for the president, for the very simple reason that he seems to me to have spoken for himself with completeness on this whole subject. But for myself I will be permitted to express the belief that this war would be an insupportable tragedy if it does not end in arrangements designed to avert similar disasters in the future. One cannot close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain.

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment. We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive and defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become possible? Does not all history teach us that the successful combat of great evils lies in organized activity among those exposed to them? In all the units into which the human family is aggregated have we not found that the strength of concerted action is needed to the protection and welfare of the country?"

## 1800 and 1900.

"We have, however, that there are very special reasons why the United States cannot safely pledge itself to concerted action with the other nations of the world in international concerns; and the reasons most often assigned are those which grow out of past history and certain words of advice impressed upon our young republic by the greatest of the fathers. As to these two reasons, it seems fair to observe that in the first place the United States was immeasurably farther away from its nearest international neighbor in 1800 than it is from the most remote and inaccessible sister in the family of nations in 1900.

"It was possible in the year 1800 for wars to be fought in Europe to a finish before their declaration was known in America, but tonight a war declared in Europe affects the New York stock exchange before the declaration is actually delivered. Industry, commerce and agriculture in the United States are prostrated or stimulated, as the case may be, by a mere threat of international difficulty in another part of the world. Men whose houses are miles apart in an open prairie may be indifferent, if they can find it in their hearts, to a fire which breaks out in another man's house, but men whose houses join one another cannot be indifferent, no matter how cold their emotions toward their fellow men.

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"Lawyers know that the written word of the law is merely the record of a state which the popular mind has already reached. When men in a new community finally come to a common mind on the evil of stealing they write a law against larceny; when they come to a common mind about the perils of epidemic they write a law about sanitation. Have we not now reached a state of mind about war? Can it be

be found anywhere in the civilized world a single person who desires another war? Is not the conscience of mankind aflame against these desolating tragedies? If so, may we not safely write a law about it?"

"There are those who say, 'but this will not prevent war; that when national passions are aroused, treaties are forgotten and selfimposed restraints broken over.' This may be true, but it is at least possible that, if we write the record of the judgment of this generation, it will have some weight with those who are to come after us, that it will be an admonition to the new world of the experience the old world has had, that children will read it in their schoolbooks about government, and that gradually it will become a commonplace in the hearts of men that the suffering and sacrifice and loss of war are things to be endured only when liberty itself is at stake.

"For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do the new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto.

## Wilson Speaks for Democracy.

"So far as we in America are concerned our case is in the hands of our captain. He stands with head erect in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle. It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and of the women who sacrifice; he is by the force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world.

"The bold experiment of 1776 whereby we undertook to dedicate America to a system of government by popular rule has now been vindicated. Politically democracy has vanquished other systems, and with this political liberty which we have enjoyed there has come to us in increasing measure a vision of the possibilities of commercial and economic justice.

"The ethical gains which we have made in America by agitation and legislation are very great, but they are not final. There still remain larger possibilities of advancement.

"The spirit for which I plead, therefore, is that we may all join in the labor of making America as great in peace as she has shown herself to be in war.

## "Trenches" in America.

"In the training camps of America and France and on the highways leading to the trenches, in the trenches and over the top into No Man's land, swinging regiments of American soldiers moved almost jauntily, forgetful of peril, devoted, invincible, each man knew that he was part of America in action, it was a resistless thrill. Hindenburg lines crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit. Surely the tasks of peace also present their Hindenburg lines. We will find other entrenchments to be taken, and No Man's land will lie before us, seemingly filled with unfamiliar perils as we try to march in our peaceful progress to complete justice in our relations with one another.

"The objects for which we were striving were not the sacking of cities, but the building of new liberties and new opportunities, and America's participation in this will be brilliant in his-

NOSID



# WORLD LAW AGAINST WAR, PEACE TABLE OUTCOME, BAKER'S HOPE

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"The objects for which we were striving were not the sacking of cities, but the building of new liberties and new opportunities, and America's participation in this war will be brilliant in history not alone because of the exploits of our men at San Mihiel and in the Argonne. When these martial virtues have been transmuted into the virtues of peace and our institutions here show they are the fruits of conquests which we have won over ourselves in the making of a finer and higher possibility of living there, after all, will be the justification of our strength as a people."



# LAW OF NATIONS TO STOP WARS, PLEA OF BAKER

Secretary of War Says Peace Conference Has Difficult Geographical and Racial Problems to Solve—Fordney Demands Return of Railroads.

Urging that a law of nations be written which will prevent all future warfare, Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, spoke Saturday night at a banquet in the Hotel Statler. About 500 attended, most of them being members of the Chamber of Commerce. It was the annual meeting of the chamber and Mr. Baker was chief speaker. The other speaker of the night was Joseph W. Fordney, representative in congress from Michigan for the past 20 years.

Mr. Baker spoke of the unity which has prevailed in the United States since war was declared. He referred to the boys who have given their lives for our cause and said they were silently asking that the law of nations be written to end all war. He had praise for the allies. Of the peace conference, he said that there would be difficult tasks to settle in geographical and racial questions. Results at Saint Mihiel and Argonne, he said, proved the justification of our strength as a people.

## Baker Praises Doughboys.

In conclusion, Mr. Baker said:

"In the training camps of America and France and on the highways leading to the trenches, in the trenches and over the top into No Man's Land, swinging regiments of American soldiers moved almost jauntily, forgetful of peril, devoted, invincible, each man knew that he was part of America in action, that the traditions of a century of freedom ran through the wires of history in a direct current from the founders of this republic into him, that he was the embodiment of all that America stood for and believed—it was resistless thrill. Hindenburg lines crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit. Surely the tasks of peace also present their Hindenburg lines. We will find other entrenchments to be taken, and No Man's Land will lie before us, seemingly filled with unfamiliar perils as we try to march in our peaceful progress to complete justice in our relations with one another. But the standards of measurement to which I have referred bid us press forward, and fear not. The virtues which our people have displayed were not blind forces, but intelligent forces. The objects for which we were striving were not the sacking of cities, but the building of new liberties and new opportunities, and America's participation in this war will be brilliant in history, not alone because of the exploits of our men at San Mihiel and in the Argonne. When these martial virtues have been transmuted into the virtues of peace and our institutions here show that they are the fruits of conquests which we have won over ourselves in the making of a finer and higher possibility of living, there after all will be the justification of our strength as a people."

## Return of Railroads Demanded.

Representative Fordney demanded the return of the railroads of the country to the corporations which originally owned them. He was warmly applauded on that point. He sketched some of the taxation problems America must face and urged creation of a merchant marine. He also announced himself strongly for a protective tariff.

President Henry D. Miles of the chamber of commerce reviewed the work of the chamber during the year past and pledged the membership of the organization to assist returned soldiers.

John McF. Howie, who introduced Mr. Baker, eulogized the secretary of war as a hero and champion of the people, especially in the manner in which the former mayor of Cleveland handled the street car situation there.

Mr. McF. Howie said in part:

"It is over 20 years since first I began to watch the gentleman who has honored us with his presence here tonight, from the beginning of that other great war, the greatest civic war in all history, where for nine long bitter years he stood as a rock for all those things that America loves. As I carefully noted his ever growing hold upon the imagination of the citizens of Cleveland I found that he represented a vital spiritual force in public affairs that grew with every opportunity for growth and they were many! I felt then that the time was surely coming when he would be called upon to serve his country, not more usefully, for that would have been impossible, but called upon to serve her in a greater sphere of usefulness where he would bring into play those imponderable virtues which have distinguished him from most every man in American public life with whom I have come in contact, and when he was found at the desk of the secretary of war on that eventful day when our great president told the country through congress that this world must be made safe for democracy, I thanked God (and I say this reverently, not pietistically) I thanked God that our boys were going to be raised and trained to fight with the eternal verities as their watchword, that they would go forth to battle with the most unscrupulous force that was ever let loose, under a man looking after them who believed that what was correct in the individual was also right in a nation, that the foundation of each is character, and the highest principle of conduct is duty.

"And, now, gentlemen, it is to this greatest of all American secretaries of war that we are indebted for the truly wonderful, almost magical, manner in which this war was brought to an abrupt end; to him all honor is due, the credit is his! he will neither ask your praise or shirk your blame, for he as captain of the common good has earned the right to be misunderstood. Gentlemen, it gives me the greatest pleasure possible to introduce to you our secretary of war, Newton D. Baker."

# VERSAILLES WILL END WAR MADNESS, SAYS MR. BAKER

Secretary of War Says World Will Not Be Satisfied with Any Lesser Action.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday.—Speaking here to-night before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America who have worked and paid," he said; "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One cannot close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain; that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the President, whose statements had been explicit and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

"He stands with head erect," said the Secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle.

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there, timorous uncertainty. But back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice. He is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

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**Judge Herrick Undecided.**  
McCabe.  
taken his stand with his old friend, Mr. McCabe.  
ous figure in the State organization, has  
Glynn, formerly Governor and a complete  
make the situation worse. Martin Ho  
sible. Nothing could have been done top  
leader's humiliation as complete as pos-  
evident intention of making the Albany  
more than a decade, was picked with the  
Judge Herrick, foe of Mr. McCabe for  
right will be carried to the limit.  
that seems now almost impossible, the  
Unless Mr. McCabe can be silenced, and  
cratic party already faces a big explosion.  
Less than a week in office, the demo-  
which will not look well in print.  
retaliate by telling democratic secrets  
Mr. McCabe gives warning that he will  
Challenging his opponents to come on,  
Gloves.  
er threatens he will fight back without  
against Mr. McCabe, and the Albany lead-  
dently has taken up Mr. Murphy's fight  
the Albany leader, Governor Smith with



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Mr. Baker spoke of the unity which has prevailed in the United States since war was declared. He referred to the boys who have given their lives for our cause and said they were silently asking that the law of nations be written to end all war. He had praise for the allies. Of the peace conference, he said that there would be difficult tasks to settle in geographical and racial questions. Results at Saint Mihiel and Argonne, he said, proved the justification of our strength as a people.

## Baker Praises Doughboys.

In conclusion, Mr. Baker said: "In the training camps of America and France and on the highways leading to the trenches, in the trenches and over the top into No Man's Land, swinging regiments of American soldiers moved almost jauntily, forgetful of peril, devoted, invincible, each man knew that he was part of America in action, that the traditions of a century of freedom ran through the wires of history in a direct current from the founders of this republic into him, that he was the embodiment of all that America stood for and believed—it was resistless thrill. Hindenburg lines crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit. Surely the tasks of peace also present their Hindenburg lines. We will find other entrenchments to be taken, and No Man's Land will lie before us, seemingly filled with unfamiliar perils as we try to march in our peaceful progress to complete justice in our relations with one another. But the standards of measurement to which I have referred bid us press forward, and fear not. The virtues which our people have displayed were not blind forces, but intelligent forces. The objects for which we were striving were not the sacking of cities, but the building of new liberties and new opportunities, and America's participation in this war will be brilliant in history, not alone because of the exploits of our men at San Mihiel and in the Argonne. When these martial virtues have been transmuted into the virtues of peace and our institutions here show that they are the fruits of conquests which we have won over ourselves in the making of a finer and higher possibility of living, there after all will be the justification of our strength as a people."

## Return of Railroads Demanded.

Representative Fordney demanded the return of the railroads of the country to the corporations which originally owned them. He was warmly applauded on that point. He sketched some of the taxation problems America must face and urged creation of a merchant marine. He also announced himself strongly for a protective tariff.

President Henry D. Miles of the chamber of commerce reviewed the work of the chamber during the year past and pledged the membership of the organization to assist returned soldiers.

John McF. Howie, who introduced Mr. Baker, eulogized the secretary of war as a hero and champion of the people, especially in the manner in which the former mayor of Cleveland handled the street car situation there.

Mr. McF. Howie said in part:

"It is over 20 years since first I began to watch the gentleman who has honored us with his presence here tonight, from the beginning of that other great war, the greatest civic war in all history, where for nine long bitter years he stood as a rock for all those things that America loves. As I carefully noted his ever growing hold upon the imagination of the citizens of Cleveland I found that he represented a vital spiritual force in public affairs that grew with every opportunity for growth and they were many! I felt then that the time was surely coming when he would be called upon to serve his country, not more usefully, for that would have been impossible, but called upon to serve her in a greater sphere of usefulness where he would bring into play those imponderable virtues which have distinguished him from most every man in American public life with whom I have come in contact, and when he was found at the desk of the secretary of war on that eventful day when our great president told the country through congress that this world must be made safe for democracy, I thanked God (and I say this reverently, not pietistically) I thanked God that our boys were going to be raised and trained to fight with the eternal verities as their watchword, that they would go forth to battle with the most unscrupulous force that was ever let loose, under a man looking after them who believed that what was correct in the individual was also right in a nation, that the foundation of each is character, and the highest principle of conduct is duty.

"And, now, gentlemen, it is to this greatest of all American secretaries of war that we are indebted for the truly wonderful, almost magical, manner in which this war was brought to an abrupt end; to him all honor is due, the credit is his! he will neither ask your praise or shirk your blame for he as captain of the common good has earned the right to be misunderstood. Gentlemen, it gives me the greatest pleasure possible to introduce to you our secretary of war, Newton D. Baker."

# VERSAILLES WILL END WAR MADNESS, SAYS MR. BAKER

Secretary of War Says World Will Not Be Satisfied with Any Lesser Action.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday.—Speaking here to-night before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America who have worked and paid," he said; "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One cannot close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain; that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the President, whose statements had been explicit and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

"He stands with head erect," said the Secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle."

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there, timorous uncertainty. But back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice. He is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposal for a league of nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the Holy Alliance, as suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrificing which war entails."

The peace conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added, to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest.

"We have had centuries of league among nations for the purpose of making war offensive or defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become impossible?"

It was the spirit of freedom and right that animated the American army in France, the War Secretary declared.

"Hindenburg's lines crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit," he said, "and after taking the St. Mihiel salient in September an American general with two million soldiers at his back drove through the Argonne forest, took Sedan and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of November 11 was signed."

"Although there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery," he said, "nevertheless, American industry did in fact supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it and on the day the armistice was signed our army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped and the stream of supply of all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at a such a rate as would have supplied our own vast force entirely from our own sources within very few months."



# AMERICA SMASHED THE GERMAN ARMY, BAKER DECLARES

League of Nations Must Prevent  
Any More Conflicts, Says War  
Secretary.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 4.—Speaking here tonight before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the Peace Conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a League of Nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

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## Doesn't Speak for President.

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## Great Nations Helpless.

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it. Sir Edward Grey in London exhausted the arts of traditional diplomacy to gain a moment for reflection, everybody saw the horrible magnitude of the impending disaster, but there was no organized opinion of the world, there was no agency through which the sane restraints of humanity and justice could operate."

"It is inconceivable that the people of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment and be assurances of just consideration dispelling forever the illusion that neither national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life, wealth and property without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord."

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## America Shattered Germany.

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# INCONCEIVABLE TO DROP LEAGUE FROM I CAN, BAKER SAYS

War Secretary Contends World  
Should Have Assurance Con-  
flict Day is Done.

PRAISES STAND OF WILSON

America Would Have Supported  
Army in a Few Months—An-  
swer to Critics.

By Associated Press.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Speaking here tonight before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the Peace Conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a League of Nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices."

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The war had given America new vision of her own strength and power, Mr. Baker declared.

"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves," he continued. "Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. Politically, democracy has vanquished other systems, and with this political liberty there has come to us in increasing measure a vision of the possibilities of commercial and economic justice."

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WILKESBARRE INDEPENDENT  
JANUARY 5, 1919

# BAKER TELLS PUBLIC WILSON WILL SPEAK AS WORLD DEMOCRAT

War Must Be Outlawed and  
New World Will Be Built For  
Future

## LIBERTY FOR ALL

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Declaring the spirit of millions of dead men hovered over the Versailles peace session, demanding their sacrifices be not fruitless Secretary of War Baker here tonight expressed the view that a league of nations can be reared to prevent future wars of conquest.

He spoke before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

While admitting the proposed league would, perhaps, not entirely guarantee against wars, Baker declared: "It is at least possible that if we write the record of the judgement of this generation, it will have some weight with those who are to come after us, that it will be an admonition to the new world that is in the making, of the experience the old world has had; that it will become a corner stone among the civilized peoples that their children will read it in their school books about government, and that gradually it will become a commonplace in the hearts of men that the suffering and sacrifice and loss of war are things to be endured only when liberty is at stake, and that no man or group of men dares invoke such a weapon as war in any other than a high and consecrated cause."

Alluding to President Wilson, Baker continued: "So far as we in America are concerned, our case is in the hands of our captain. He stands with head erect, in the ancient places of the old world, where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there, timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of democracies of the world, of the men who labor, and of women who sacrifice. He is by the force of events, the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new magna charta, a new bill of rights, to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS  
JANUARY 5, 1919



# MUST BE AGENCY TO PREVENT WAR, BAKER DECLARES

Those Who Made Sacrifice  
Have Right to Assurance  
of Future Peace.

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## A League of Nations.

As to the proposal for a league of nations Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance, suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigue and wiles of statecraft, but who know a great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

"For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

## The Peace Conference.

"The peace conference," Mr. Baker said, "undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the movement and be assurances of just consideration, dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life, wealth and property without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord."

"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war offensive or defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become impossible?"

The war had given America a new vision of her own strength and power, Mr. Baker declared.

# SPIRIT OF DEAD WILL HOVER OVER PEACE CONGRESS, DECLARES BAKER

Failure To Provide Nations'  
League Would Make War  
Insupportable Tragedy

FATHERS AND MOTHERS  
DEMAND ASSURANCES

He Tells Buffalo Audience  
Millions Died For Blessing  
Of Universal Peace

CHILDREN OF FUTURE  
MUST BE LIBERATED

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"We here in America who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurance of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One can not close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there are hovering over it the spirit of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the president, whose statement had been explicit and in whose hands the cause of America now was placed.

## Advocates Principle

"He stands with head erect," said the secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form, but of a principle."

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation and here and there, timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

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## Man's Passionate Demand

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

The peace conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we have a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstanding swirled together and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it. . . . there was no agency through which the same restraints of humanity and justice could operate."

## New American Vision.

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world would will such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment."

"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive and defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war had become impossible?"

"The war had given America a new vision of her own strength and power, Mr. Baker declared."

"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves," he continued, "democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome."

"It was the spirit of freedom and right that animated the American army in France. Hindenburg liner crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit."



# League of Nations Demanded By War Victims, Says Baker; "Disasters Must Be Averted"

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**"I Refuse To Be Timid."**

"For my own part I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

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## BAKER SAYS LEAGUE CAN PREVENT WAR

**Declares Spirits of Millions of  
Dead Men Hover Over Ver-  
sailles Conference Demand-  
ing Sacrifices Be Not Futile.**

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Declaring the spirits of millions of dead men hover over the Versailles peace conference, demanding their sacrifices be not fruitless, Secretary of War Baker here to-night expressed the view that a league of nations can be reared to prevent future wars of conquest.

He spoke before the Buffalo chamber of commerce.

While admitting the proposed league would perhaps not entirely guarantee against wars, Baker declared:

"It is at least possible that if we wrote the records of the judgment of this generation, it will have some weight with those who are to come after us; that it will be an admonition to the new world that is in the making of the experience the old world has had; that it will become a cornerstone in the national policies of the civilized peoples; that their children will read it in their school books about government, and that gradually it will become a common place in the hearts of men that the suffering and sacrifice and loss of war are things to be endured only when liberty itself is at stake, and that no man or group of men dares invoke such a weapon as war in any other than a high and consecrated cause."

### STANDS WITH HEAD ERECT.

Alluding to President Wilson, Baker continued:

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## PERMANENT PEACE DECLARED OUR RIGHT

Secretary Baker Says Any  
Other Is Inconceivable.

## SPIRITS OF DEAD DEMAND

League of Nations Characterized as  
Passionate Demand of the  
Men in the Streets.

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### Tribute Paid President.

"He stands with head erect," said the Secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world, where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle."

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice. He is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposal for a league of nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft; but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

### Intricate Questions Faced.

"For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purpose or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

The peace conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it."

### Disaster Could Not Be Averted.

"Sir Edward Grey in London exhausted the arts of traditional diplomacy to gain a moment for reflection; everybody saw the horrible magnitude of the impending disaster, but there was no organized opinion of the world, there was no agency through which the sane restraints of humanity and justice could operate."

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without protecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment and be assured of just consideration dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life, wealth and property without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord."

"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive and defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become impossible?"

The war had given America a new vision of her own strength and power, Mr. Baker said.

### Democracy Has Been Tested.

"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves," he continued. "Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. Politically, democracy has vanquished other systems, and with this political liberty there has come to us in increasing measures a vision of the possibilities of commercial and economic justice."

"It was the spirit of freedom and right that animated the American Army in France," the War Secretary declared. "The Hindenburg crumpled like houses of cards face of that spirit," he said, and the taking of the St. Mihiel salient, September, "an American General 2,000,000 American soldiers at his drove through the Argonne forest, Sedan and so shattered the whole man system of military operations surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at point of the sword when the armistice of November 11 was signed."

### Criticisms Touched Upon.

Mr. Baker made only one reference touching subjects of criticisms of the War Department recently voiced in the Senate. "Although there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery," he said, "nevertheless, American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our Army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American-made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped and the stream of supplies of all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our

# INCONCEIVABLE NO PROVISION BE MADE FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS STATES WAR SECRETARY IN TALK

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Speaking here tonight before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America have worked and paid," he said. "The fathers and the mothers have given their sons, surely we have a right to some high assurance of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One cannot close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of the millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the president whose statements had been explicit and in whose hands the case of America now was placed.

"He stated them with head erect," said the secretary, "in the old world, where other kinds of treaties used to be made and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of form but of principle."

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, the men who labor and the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracies of the world and the compositions of this war will mean a new magna charta, a new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposal for a league of nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance suggested by some of its critics. "It is not proposed out of the cabinets

of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the men in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft; but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

"For my own part I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to stop from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular methods of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accepted merely by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

"The peace conference," Mr. Baker said, "faced intricate and difficult geographical questions. It would be conceivably possible," he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provisions had been made to stem it. Sir Edward Grey in London exhausted the arts of traditional diplomacy to gain a moment for reflection; everybody saw the horrible magnitude of the impending disaster but there was no organized opinion of the world, there was no agency through which the sane restraints of humanity and justice could operate."

It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing not to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment and be assured of justice dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of people to destroy life, wealth and property without stopping first to test out the possibility of accommodation and concord."

"We have had centuries of league's among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive or defensive. It is too much to believe that in this age a league to prevent war has become impossible."

"The war had given America a new vision of her own strength and power," Mr. Baker said.



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS DUE THE PEOPLE, BAKER ASSERTS

*Praises President and His Purpose in Peace Conference; Weakly  
Defends War Department for Delinquencies*

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"We here in America who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One cannot close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain; that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

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road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

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"We have had centuries of leagues among nations for the purpose of making war, offensive or defensive. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become impossible?"

Mr. Baker made only one reference touching subjects of criticisms of the war department recently voiced in the senate.

"Altho there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery," he said, "nevertheless, American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American-made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped and the stream of supply of all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our own sources within a few months."

## BAKER PLEADS WORLD LEAGUE

*Is Right of Parents Who Have  
Sacrificed Sons in War,  
Secretary Says.*

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—Speaking here tonight before the Chamber of Commerce, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, declared it inconceivable that the Peace Conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a League of Nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the near future.

"We here in America who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One cannot close his eyes and think of the Peace Conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

### "WORLD BACKS WILSON."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the President, whose statements had been explicit and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

"He stands with head erect in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made," said the secretary, "and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form, but of a principle."

"It might be said that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation and here and there, timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new Bill of Rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

### "DEMAND OF COMMON MEN."

As to the proposal for a League of Nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the Holy Alliance suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who knows little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft; but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

"For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in the world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."

### "BIG PROBLEMS FACED."

The Peace Conference, Mr. Baker said, undoubtedly faced intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions. It would be conceivably possible, he added, "to make treaties ending this war in the old way,

though it were individual and of no community interest."

"But we had a world organized in the old way in 1914," he continued. "In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstandings swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than that of the helplessness of the great and enlightened governments of the world as their statesmen watched the stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it."

"Sir Edward Grey in London exhausted the arts of traditional diplomacy to gain a moment for reflection; everybody saw the horrible magnitude of the impending disaster, but there was no organized opinion of the world, there was no agency through which the sane restraints of humanity and justice could operate."

### "PEOPLE NOT TO BLAME."

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### "GIVES U. S. NEW VISION."

The war had given America a new vision of her own strength and power, Mr. Baker declared.

"We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves," he continued. "Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. Politically, democracy has vanquished other systems, and with this political liberty there has come to us in increasing measure a vision of the possibilities of commercial and economic justice."

It was the spirit of freedom and right that animated the American Army in France, the secretary declared. "Hindenburg lines crumpled like houses of cards in the face of that spirit," he said, and after the taking of the St. Mihiel salient in September, "an American general with two million American soldiers at his back, drove through the Argonne forest, took Sedan, and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of Nov. 11 was signed."

### ANSWERS CRITICISM.

Mr. Baker made only one reference touching subjects of criticisms of the War Department recently voiced in the Senate.

"Although there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery," he said, "nevertheless American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our Army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American-made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped and the stream of supply of all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our own sources within a very few months."



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Special Despatch to THE SUN.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—Strong advocacy of a league of nations, such as appears to be in the President's mind, was made here to-night when Secretary Baker spoke before the Chamber of Commerce. Secretary Baker said he had no intention of speaking for President Wilson, because the President had spoken for himself. He did back the President's ideas absolutely. And then he proceeded to advance arguments, one of the main contentions being that Washington's Farewell Address contains no admonitions against a world pact such as is desired.

The early part of the Secretary's rather long speech was devoted to a review of America's preparation for war and participation in war. He spoke of the national unity that had been developed, of how the true spirit of the country had been aroused and fused in tremendous purpose. He mentioned the magnitude of the industrial problems that had to be solved, and in this connection said:

"There is much talk of the United States having had to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery; nevertheless, American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped, and the stream of supplies in all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely within a very few months.

"Some idea of the vastness of these undertakings can be got from the fact that from the beginning of the war the Congress appropriated for the War Department the great sum of twenty-four billion dollars. Of this approximately half was either spent or committed. You business men will realize how strong the country is which can appropriate such a sum and in the space of twenty months perfect the industrial organization necessary to start a steady stream of production which, with rising volume, was at the point of becoming adequate to completely equip and maintain an army of 5,000,000 men."

The Secretary reviewed the military operations briefly, saying, "In May, 1917, we responded to the requests of the French and British and sent the first division of American troops to associate our flag with the flags of the free peoples on the Western front. Slowly at first, we added other divisions, but in the early part of the year, when it seemed that the tide of German invasion threatened the entire allied cause, we were ready with trained and equipped divisions. The stream of them across the sea was incessant.

"Our veteran divisions at Cantigny and Chateau Thierry successfully resisted the German machine, and in September an independent American army took the St. Mihiel salient, and from then on an American General, with 3,000,000 men at his back, drove through the Argonne Forest, took Sedan and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of November 11 was signed.

"I am not assessing the strength of Great Britain or France or Italy. No one is more aware than I of the stout-hearted valor of their soldiers and no one admires more than I the sacrifices their armies and peoples endured; no one more cheerfully concedes that they bore through three long years the almost insupportable burden, and when I speak of America's achievements it is in praise alike of the things we have done and the things they have done. But can we not draw from Gen. Pershing's army a measure of our national strength? We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves. Democracy has been tested and proved to be as effective as it is wholesome."

Turning to the proposed league of nations, Secretary Baker said that it was inconceivable that the peoples of the world are willing to face another such situation as that which just preceded the war. Something must be done to delay at least such dreadful explosions. He believed that the enlightenment of this age would make a peace league successful.

"We hear it said," he went on, "that there are very special reasons why the United States cannot safely pledge itself to concerted action with the other nations of the world in international concerns and the reasons most often assigned are those which grow out of past history and certain words of advice impressed upon our young republic by the greatest of the fathers. As to those two reasons, it seems fair to observe that in the first place the United States was immeasurably farther away from its nearest international neighbor in 1800 than it is from its most remote and inaccessible sister in 1919. Our isolation no longer exists. Whether we like it or not, we have the liberties and responsibilities of a great people among the other peoples of the earth and we cannot escape the consequences of this fact by closing our eyes to the change which has taken place in a hundred years.

"Washington's admonition to us was not that we should be a hermit nation, erecting insuperable barriers to intercourse between us and others, living in timid distrust of our own powers and fearful of our own impulses. He did caution our infant republic against entangling alliances, and the language of his farewell address makes it entirely clear that he had in mind alliances with states which had 'primary interests which to us have no very remote relation,' such as would engage them 'in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.'"

Secretary Baker spoke of the effective sympathy between France and the United States on the one hand, and Great Britain and the United States on the other hand which has meant incalculable blessing for the world, preserving them from hostility against each other and making them leaders in the courses of that advance of civilization which is the mark of the modern world.

He thought it was time for the world to write a new law against war and not to pay so much attention to the old, outworn laws that had not proved successful in great crises. It wasn't a just analogy to say that the Holy Alliance had failed because the peoples of Europe had no part in the Holy Alliance, the system being the design of selfish princes. He believed that a league of peoples against war would work.

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## BAKER SAYS PEOPLE WANT PEACE LEAGUE

Terms Wilson Spokesman of  
World's Democracies Seeking  
a New Magna Charta.

### ADMONITION OF WASHINGTON

Did Advise Against Entangling Al-  
liances, but Even Then Had Made  
a Treaty with France.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce here to-night, advocated a League of Nations to prevent future wars and summoned America to grapple with problems by the solution of which she would be "as great in peace as she has shown herself to be in war."

"America's story of the last twenty months," he said, "has been one of spectacular achievement. We ourselves have been surprised at the readiness and availability of our aggregated strength, and our European associates in this war confess themselves amazed at the speed with which we have been able to mobilize our financial, industrial, and manpower resources, as they are at the fine idealism which has inspired our efforts, and the alert receptivity of our young men in acquiring the discipline and skill required by the highly specialized developments of modern warfare."

"Before our entrance into the war the industrial resources of the United States were largely occupied in the production of war materials, so that when our own needs came to be supplied it was necessary to take on an added burden, to create new facilities, and to make fresh drafts upon the raw material and labor of the country without disturbing the arrangements upon which Great Britain and France had come to depend, and it was one of the interesting commentaries upon the entire situation to be able to observe that although there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery, nevertheless, American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them."

"But in spite of the difficulties presented by the whole problem, American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American-made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped, and the stream of supply in all types of artillery, ammunition, and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our own sources within a very few months."

After speaking of the way in which the American Army was established abroad, Mr. Baker went on:

"Our veteran divisions at Cantigny and Chateau-Thierry successfully resisted the German machine, and in September an independent American Army took the St. Mihiel salient, and from then on an American General, with 2,000,000 American soldiers at his back, drove through the Argonne Forest, took Sedan, and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of Nov. 11 was signed."

"I am not now assessing the strength of Great Britain or France or Italy. No one is more aware than I of the stout-hearted valor of their soldiers, no one admires more than I the sacrifices their armies and peoples endured, no one more cheerfully concedes that they bore through three long years the almost insupportable burden, and when I speak of America's achievement it is in praise alike of the things we have done and the things they have done."

"Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. With these standards may we not, therefore, inquire briefly as to our future tasks? And first among them I want to refer to the nature of the peace which ought to crown the war. That it may be quite clearly understood, let me say that I have no intention of undertaking to speak for the President, for the very simple reason that he seems to me to have spoken for himself with completeness on this whole subject. His ad-

dress to the Congress and to the country have throughout the war stated the ideals and purposes of America, and I am not vain enough to imagine that I can add anything to statements so explicit, but for myself I will be permitted to express the belief that this war would be an insupportable tragedy if it does not end in arrangements designed to avert similar disasters in the future."

"Undoubtedly, the Peace Conference will have intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions to decide. Undoubtedly, there will be the hopes and aspirations of peoples to be free, and it would conceivably be possible to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual, and of no community interest; but we had a world organized in the old way in 1914. In the last months of that year the heavy currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than the helplessness of the great and enlightened Governments of the world as their statesmen watched that stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it."

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment, and be assurance of just consideration dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life and wealth without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become possible?"

"We hear it said that there are very special reasons why the United States cannot safely pledge itself to concerted action with the other nations of the world in international concerns, and the reasons most often assigned are those which grow out of past history and certain words of advice impressed upon our young Republic by the greatest of the fathers. As to those two reasons, it seems fair to observe that in the first place the United States was immeasurably farther away from its nearest international neighbor in 1800 than it is from its most remote and inaccessible sister in the family of nations in 1900. The isolation in which we once lived has been destroyed by application of science to industry. Whether we like it or not, therefore, we have the liberties and responsibilities of a great people among the other peoples of the earth, and we cannot escape the consequences of this fact by closing our eyes to the change which has taken place in a hundred years."

"Washington's admonition to us was not that we should be a hermit nation, erecting insuperable barriers to intercourse between us and others, living in timid distrust of our own powers and fearful of our own impulses. He did caution our infant Republic against entangling foreign alliances, and the language of his farewell address makes it entirely clear that he had in mind alliances with states which had 'primary interests which to us have no very remote relation,' such as would engage them 'in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.'"

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Jan. 5/19. THE SUN SUNDAY,

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The early part of the Secretary's rather long speech was devoted to a review of America's preparation for war and participation in war. He spoke of the national unity that had been developed, of how the true spirit of the country had been aroused and fused in tremendous purpose. He mentioned the magnitude of the industrial problems that had to be solved, and in this connection said:

"There is much talk of the United States having had to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery; nevertheless, American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them. American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our army abroad was thoroughly equipped with American made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped, and the stream of supplies in all types of artillery, ammunition and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely within a very few months.

"Some idea of the vastness of these undertakings can be got from the fact that from the beginning of the war the Congress appropriated for the War Department the great sum of twenty-four billion dollars. Of this approximately half was either spent or committed. You business men will realize how strong the country is which can appropriate such a sum and in the space of twenty months perfect the industrial organization necessary to start a steady stream of production which, with rising volume, was at the point of becoming adequate to completely equip and maintain an army of 5,000,000 men."

The Secretary reviewed the military operations briefly, saying, "In May, 1917, we responded to the requests of the French and British and sent the first division of American troops to associate our flag with the flags of the free peoples on the Western front. Shortly at first, we added other divisions, but in the early part of the year, when it seemed that the tide of German invasion threatened the entire allied cause, we were ready with trained and equipped divisions. The stream of them across the sea was incessant.

"Our veteran divisions at Cantigny and Chateau Thierry successfully resisted the German machine, and in September an independent American army took the St. Mihiel salient, and from then on an American General, with 3,000,000 men at his back, drove through the Argonne Forest, took Sedan and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of November 11 was signed.

"I am not assessing the strength of Great Britain or France or Italy. No one is more aware than I of the stout-hearted valor of their soldiers and no one admires more than I the sacrifices their armies and peoples endured; no one more cheerfully concedes that they bore through three long years the almost insupportable burden, and when I speak of America's achievements it is in praise alike of the things we have done and the things they have done. But can we not draw from Gen. Pershing's army a measure of our national strength? We have made a voyage of discovery and found unsuspected capacities in ourselves. Democracy has been tested and proved to be as effective as it is wholesome."

Turning to the proposed league of nations, Secretary Baker said that it was inconceivable that the peoples of the world are willing to face another such situation as that which just preceded the war. Something must be done to delay at least such dreadful explosions. He believed that the enlightenment of this age would make a peace league successful.

"We hear it said," he went on, "that there are very special reasons why the United States cannot safely pledge itself to concerted action with the other nations of the world in international concerns and the reasons most often assigned are those which grow out of past history and certain words of advice impressed upon our young republic by the greatest of the fathers. As to those two reasons, it seems fair to observe that in the first place the United States was immeasurably farther away from its nearest international neighbor in 1800 than it is from its most remote and inaccessible sister in 1919. Our isolation no longer exists. Whether we like it or not, we have the liberties and responsibilities of a great people among the other peoples of the earth and we cannot escape the consequences of this fact by closing our eyes to the change which has taken place in a hundred years.

"Washington's admonition to us was not that we should be a hermit nation, erecting insuperable barriers to intercourse between us and others, living in timid distrust of our own powers and fearful of our own impulses. He did caution our infant republic against entangling alliances, and the language of his farewell address makes it entirely clear that he had in mind alliances with states which had 'primary interests' which to us have no very remote relation," such as would engage them "in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns."

Secretary Baker spoke of the effective sympathy between France and the United States on the one hand, and Great Britain and the United States on the other hand which has meant incalculable blessing for the world, preserving them from hostility against each other and making them leaders in the courses of that advance of civilization which is the mark of the modern world.

He thought it was time for the world to write a new law against war and not to pay so much attention to the old, outworn laws that had not proved successful in great crises. It wasn't a just analogy to say that the Holy Alliance had failed because the peoples of Europe had no part in the Holy Alliance, the system being the design of selfish princes. He believed that a league of peoples against war would work.

"I plead that we all join in making America as great in peace as she was in war," the Secretary concluded. "No doubt it will be difficult to put into the tasks of peace the visible enthusiasm which the concentrated energies of war brought about, and yet great forces change their form but do not lose their strength. The objects for which we were striving were not the sacking of cities but the building of new liberties and when these martial virtues have been transmuted into the virtues of peace and our institutions here show that they are the fruits of conquests which we have won over ourselves in the making of finer and higher possibility of living, there, after all, will be the justification of our strength as a people."

## BAKER SAYS PEOPLE WANT PEACE LEAGUE

Terms Wilson Spokesman of  
World's Democracies Seeking  
a New Magna Charta.

### ADMONITION OF WASHINGTON

Did Advise Against Entangling Al-  
liances, but Even Then Had Made  
a Treaty with France.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce here to-night, advocated a League of Nations to prevent future wars and summoned America to grapple with problems by the solution of which she would be "as great in peace as she has shown herself to be in war."

"America's story of the last twenty months," he said, "has been one of spectacular achievement. We ourselves have been surprised at the readiness and availability of our aggregated strength, and our European associates in this war confess themselves amazed at the speed with which we have been able to mobilize our financial, industrial, and manpower resources, as they are at the fine idealism which has inspired our efforts, and the alert receptivity of our young men in acquiring the discipline and skill required by the highly specialized developments of modern warfare."

"Before our entrance into the war the industrial resources of the United States were largely occupied in the production of war materials, so that when our own needs came to be supplied it was necessary to take on an added burden, to create new facilities, and to make fresh drafts upon the raw material and labor of the country without disturbing the arrangements upon which Great Britain and France had come to depend, and it was one of the interesting commentaries upon the entire situation to be able to observe that although there is much talk of the United States having to rely upon Great Britain and France to supply its armies with heavy artillery, nevertheless, American industry did, in fact, supply to Great Britain and France practically an equivalent to that made available to us from them."

"But in spite of the difficulties presented by the whole problem, American industry was able to meet the demands made upon it, and on the day the armistice was signed our army abroad was

thoroughly equipped with American-made rifles and machine guns, some heavy artillery had been shipped, and the stream of supply in all types of artillery, ammunition, and equipment was beginning at such a rate as would have supplied our own vast forces entirely from our own sources within a very few months."

After speaking of the way in which the American Army was established abroad, Mr. Baker went on:

"Our veteran divisions at Cantigny and Chateau-Thierry successfully resisted the German machine, and in September an independent American Army took the St. Mihiel salient, and from then on an American General, with 2,000,000 American soldiers at his back, drove through the Argonne Forest, took Sedan, and so shattered the whole German system of military operations that surrender more complete than unconditional was accepted by Germany at the point of the sword when the armistice of Nov. 11 was signed."

"I am not now assessing the strength of Great Britain or France or Italy. No one is more aware than I of the stout-hearted valor of their soldiers, no one admires more than I the sacrifices their armies and peoples endured, no one more cheerfully concedes that they bore through three long years the almost insupportable burden, and when I speak of America's achievement it is in praise alike of the things we have done and the things they have done."

"Democracy has been tested and proved as effective as it is wholesome. With these standards may we not, therefore, inquire briefly as to our future tasks? And first among them I want to refer to the nature of the peace which ought to crown the war. That it may be quite clearly understood, let me say that I have no intention of undertaking to speak for the President, for the very simple reason that he seems to me to have spoken for himself with completeness on this whole subject. His ad-

dress to the Congress and to the country have throughout the war stated the ideals and purposes of America, and I am not vain enough to imagine that I can add anything to statements so explicit, but for myself I will be permitted to express the belief that this war would be an insupportable tragedy if it does not end in arrangements designed to avert similar disasters in the future.

"Undoubtedly, the Peace Conference will have intricate and difficult geographical and racial questions to decide. Undoubtedly, there will be the hopes and aspirations of peoples to be free, and it would conceivably be possible to make treaties ending this war in the old way, quieting its present discords and dealing with each national claim as though it were individual, and of no community interest; but we had a world organized in the old way in 1914. In the last months of that year the heady currents of international misunderstanding swirled together, and I know of no more pathetic picture than the helplessness of the great and enlightened Governments of the world as their statesmen watched that stream and realized that no provision had been made to stem it.

"It is inconceivable that the peoples of the world willed such a war. It is equally inconceivable that the peoples of the world would be willing now to face the possibility of another such trial without perfecting in advance modes of concerted action which will restrain the madness of the moment, and be assurance of just consideration dispelling forever the illusion that either national greatness or national safety essentially depends upon the ability of a people to destroy life and wealth without stopping first to test out the possibilities of accommodation and concord. Is it too much to believe that in this enlightened age a league to prevent war has become possible?"

"We hear it said that there are very special reasons why the United States cannot safely pledge itself to concerted action with the other nations of the world in international concerns, and the reasons most often assigned are those which grow out of past history and certain words of advice impressed upon our young Republic by the greatest of the fathers. As to those two reasons, it seems fair to observe that in the first place the United States was immeasurably farther away from its nearest international neighbor in 1800 than it is from its most remote and inaccessible sister in the family of nations in 1900. The isolation in which we once lived has been destroyed by application of science to industry. Whether we like it or not, therefore, we have the liberties and responsibilities of a great people among the other peoples of the earth, and we cannot escape the consequences of this fact by closing our eyes to the change which has taken place in a hundred years.

"Washington's admonition to us was not that we should be a hermit nation, erecting insuperable barriers to intercourse between us and others, living in timid distrust of our own powers and fearful of our own impulses. He did caution our infant Republic against entangling foreign alliances, and the language of his farewell address makes it entirely clear that he had in mind alliances with states which had 'primary interests' which to us have no very remote relation," such as would engage them "in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns." These things he thought 'our detached and distant situation invited and enabled us to avoid,' and it was for this reason that he warned us to abstain from entangling our peace and prosperity in the toils of 'European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice,' and yet at the very time when Washington was speaking the United States had been established by the making of alliances with a European power. Our Ministers and representatives abroad had made, as the first treaty signed by the United States, a treaty of alliance with France."

Referring to the League of Nations, the Secretary continued:

"There are those who say 'but this will not prevent war; when national passions are aroused treaties are forgotten and self-imposed restraints broken over.' This may be true, but it is at least possible that if we write the record of the judgment of this generation it will have some weight with those who are to come after us; that it will be an admonition to the new world that is in the making of the experience the old world has had; that it will become a cornerstone in the national policies of the civilized peoples; that their children will read it in their school books about government, and that gradually it will become a commonplace in the hearts of men that the suffering and sacrifice and loss of war are things to be endured only when liberty itself is at stake, and that no man or group of men dares invoke such a weapon as war in any other than a high and consecrated cause."

"This league of civilized peoples is not proposed out of the Cabinets of absolute Ministers, but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know very little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails. For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do the new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto."

"I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases, but I do most deeply believe that out of the molten heart of this stricken world there can now be cast some structure, some form which will be a permanent memorial to mankind of the raging furnace through which the children of men have in these four years been forced to move, and that the enlightened conscience of this age can devise a new set of relations which will have in themselves processes by which there can be summoned for the instruction of future generations a memory of the agonies of the western front, a memory which will be potent to restrain those ambitious rivalships, interests, and caprices to which Washington referred, and which are now too insupportably costly to be borne when they loose upon the world the disaster of modern war."

"So far as we in America are concerned, our case is in the hands of our Captain. He stands with head erect in the ancient places of the Old World where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle. It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and of the women who sacrifice; he is by the force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Carta, a new Bill of Rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."



## BROTHER OF SECRETARY OF WAR AN ARMY MAN



MAJ. F. H. BAKER,

Brother of Secretary of War Baker, returned from France on the transport Cretic. Maj. Baker has been stationed with the Quartermaster Corps in Tours.

## WELL DONE, SECRETARY BAKER.

The following quotation, Gentle Readers, is **not** from any of the secret archives of tribunals in the Dark Ages. It is **not** a page from the journal of the Venetian "**Council of Ten**." It is **not** a chapter from the proceedings of the German "**Vehmgericht**."

No, **on the contrary**, it is from the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Post, in its issue of December 7th, in the Year of Our Lord, 1918, and in the white light of the twentieth century! We print the article word for word, as an evidence that the world **does** move—**sometimes**! Here is the **casually printed** "item" of news:

Fastening of prisoners to the bars of military prison cells was ordered abandoned yesterday by Secretary Baker.

The order applies particularly to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and apparently is the direct result of protests against treatment of conscientious objectors now in prison there.

Treatment of prisoners, especially at Fort Leavenworth—particularly of the political variety—has been investigated by the inspector general's department. A protest meeting was held in New York City Thursday night.

The War Department announcement as to modification of punishment said:

"Fastening of prisoners to the bars of cells will no more be used as a mode of punishment. Willful or stubborn prisoners of the usual military type, who would not submit to the work requirements of disciplinary barracks, instead of being allowed to lie in bunks while others work, have been compelled to choose between working or standing in discomfort during working hours.

"Under usual conditions, this has been more a threat than an actuality, and as such has been effective. But during recent months, with the influx of political prisoners, extremity of attitude on the part of this new type of prisoner has at times led to extremity of discipline, as provided by military regulations.

"These clearly were not formulated with the political type of prisoner in mind, and their effectiveness has been questionable. Men have returned for repeated experiences of the severest form of discipline. The most extreme of these is now discarded, and the order is comprehensive. It applies not merely to political prisoners but to those of every kind."

The significance of this order is that with one stroke of his pen, so to speak, Secretary Baker has abolished **three-hundred-years-ago-barbarsim**, which our complacent "**civilization**" has tolerated almost to this very hour!

All honor to Secretary Baker who smote and destroyed the wrong.



THE WORLD:

JANUARY 28, 1919.

## BAKER TELLS WHY PROMOTION CEASED

Secretary Explains That Com-  
missions Are Withheld Be-  
cause They Would Cause  
Surplus of Officers.

LATTER BEING DISCHARGED  
AT RATE OF 1,000 EACH DAY.

Department Disapproves Pro-  
posal to Retire Men to Private  
Life With Rank Higher Than  
They Held in Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In a letter to-day, responding to the resolution of Senator King of Utah, asking an explanation of the order stopping army promotions after the armistice was signed, Secretary Baker informed the Senate that promotions were withheld because they would cause a surplus of officers, but that it was planned to give officers of the temporary forces promotions for which they had been recommended by commissioning them in the higher grade in the reserve corps.

To make it possible to offer every officer who has served in the war a reserve commission in the grade for which he has been found qualified, Mr. Baker said he would ask Congress for legislation amending the law limiting rank in the reserve corps. The letter says:

"As it is necessary to continue the discharge of officers at the rate of more than 1,000 a day, it is not contemplated to resume appointments.

"In connection with the suggestion that commissions should be conferred upon those persons who had been recommended for them prior to the signing of the armistice in order that they may carry with them into civil life the title of a higher rank, the department has consistently adhered to the view that a military office, like any other, should be considered only with a view to the performance of duties pertaining thereto and that when there is no expectation that a person will perform the duties appointment to such office can with difficulty be justified. No change in this policy is contemplated."

As to Senator King's inquiry why medical officers were not discharged more rapidly, Surgeon General Ireland replied to-day that in discharging up to Jan. 18, 7,851 of the 16,000 medical officers who were on duty in the United States when the armistice was signed the army had dispensed with the services of many it could ill afford to lose in order to meet needs of the civil population.

In army hospitals in the United States at this time, the Surgeon General said, there are 66,529 occupied beds, and between 65,000 and 75,000 of the sick and wounded soldiers in France are expected to be sent to this country for further hospital treatment.

## BAKER REPUDIATES LIST OF PACIFISTS

War Department Had Nothing  
to Do With It and Stevenson  
Is Not With Intelligence  
Division, He Says.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The War Department had nothing to do with the compilation of the list of pacifists recently made public by the House Committee on Military Affairs, declared Secretary of War Baker to-day. He said:

"I am receiving telegrams and letters with regard to a list of persons handed to the Senate committee by Mr. Archibald Stevenson, who is represented in newspaper accounts as a member of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. Mr. Stevenson has never been an officer or an employee of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department.

"I am told that he and a number of associates have sought throughout the war, to analyze books and newspaper contributions with a view to determining the opinions of their writers toward the war. I personally have no sympathy with the publication of lists of persons classified with reference to their supposed opinions and groups under general designations such as 'Pacifists,' which may mean any one of a dozen things, some of them quite consistent with the finest loyalty to the country and some of them inconsistent with such loyalty. As a matter of fact, the War Department does not undertake to censor the opinions of the people of the United States. It has no authority to classify such opinions.

"In the particular list accredited to Mr. Stevenson there are names of people of distinction, exalted purity of purpose, and life-long devotion to the highest interests of America and of mankind. Miss Jane Addams for instance, lends dignity and greatness to any list in which her name appears."

### Evans Clark Sends Protest Against Use of His Name

Evans Clark of Brooklyn, director of the Bureau of Research, maintained by the New York Socialist Aldermen; Vice President of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and formerly instructor in politics at Princeton University, sent a telegram yesterday to the Senate committee investigating German propaganda, saying:

"I wish to protest emphatically against the use of my name in any list connected directly or by implication with German propaganda. My active connection with the Socialist Party is the best proof I can offer of my unqualified condemnation of the Kaiser's regime and my sympathetic support of the forces in Germany that have so completely overthrown it."

Prof. George W. Kirchwey sent a letter to Secretary of War Baker

Springfield  
16  
Republican  
CHALLENGE BAKER  
Jan. 29/19.

OVERMAN DENIES FACT

READS LETTER IN SENATE

Secretary of War Did Not Fa-  
miliarize Himself With  
Truth, He Says

Chairman Overman of the Senate committee investigating German propaganda denied in the Senate yesterday the statement of Secretary Baker that Archibald E. Stevenson, who recently submitted to the committee a list of prominent persons who he said held radical or pacifist views, had never been an official or employee of the military intelligence service. The senator read a letter from the New York military intelligence office, forwarded through the war department, asking that Stevenson "of the propaganda section" be called as a witness by the committee.

"I assume," said Senator Overman, "the secretary of war in his statement published in the press this morning did not intend to criticize the Senate committee on the judiciary charged with the investigation of German propaganda. Whether he approves of the method adopted by the committee or not is a matter of no concern to the committee. But when he undertakes to repudiate and escape responsibility for a witness called by that committee at the instance of one of the branches of the war department his statement cannot be permitted to go unchallenged.

"The facts are these: Secretary Baker declares that 'Mr Stevenson has never been an officer or an employee of the military intelligence division of the war department.'

"This committee never heard of Mr Stevenson until his name was called to the attention of the committee in a communication from the office of military intelligence, war department, New York city, dated December 17, 1918, addressed to the director of military intelligence, Washington, D. C., which communication with a notation to rush was delivered by the office of the director of military intelligence, Washington, D. C., to this committee and the portion thereof relating to Mr Stevenson reads as follows: 'It is respectfully suggested that the following witnesses be called to testify before the Senate inquiry: . . . Archibald Ewing Stevenson of the propaganda section, who has studied German propaganda in the United States for over a year and concentrated on the subject and is probably more familiar with the various interlocking groups of German and radical propagandists in the United States at this time than any one else.

(Signed) JOHN B. TREVOR, Captain, U. S. A.

"It is evident that the secretary of war did not familiarize himself with the employees of his department or the work which was being done by the bureau of military intelligence."

DL Y I



JANUARY 28, 1919.

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Prof. George W. Kirchwey sent a telegram to Secretary of War Baker last night asking him to repudiate the action of "the calumniator who submitted a list of persons alleged by him to have been concerned in disloyal activities," and saying:

"The War Department cannot afford to have its record sullied by assuming responsibility for the vilification and aspersion of citizens as loyal as yourself and who have, with no less devotion than you have shown, done all that in them lies to support the aims and activities of the Nation in the prosecution of the war."

Harry W. Laidler, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, has sent a telegram of protest to the Senate committee investigating for propaganda. He said:

"In the list of alleged pacifists and radicals submitted by the Military Intelligence Bureau the names of several college professors were included and, after their names, the words, 'Intercollegiate Socialist Society.' In most instances the only connection that these men have had with the society has been as indorsers of the society's stated object: 'To promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women.'"

Springfield  
16  
Republican  
CHALLENGE BAKER  
Jan. 29/19.

OVERMAN DENIES FACT

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JANUARY 29, 1919.

# BAKER INTRODUCED TO ONE OF HIS MEN BY MR. OVERMAN

Secretary Denied Propaganda  
Witness Was Connected With  
His Department, but Senator  
Produces the Papers.

NAME WAS SUGGESTED  
BY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

Cabinet Officer Later Issues  
Statement Admitting He "Had  
No Knowledge" of What New  
York Office Had Written.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—"It is evident that the Secretary of War did not familiarize himself with the employees of his department or the work which was being done by the Bureau of Military Intelligence," said Senator Overman this afternoon. He was arraigning Mr. Baker for assailing the German propaganda sub-committee without sufficient cause. In a formal statement Secretary Baker insisted that Archibald Ewing Stevenson, who furnished the names of a hundred pacifists, was not connected in any manner with the War Department.

Senator Overman laid a letter before the Senate requesting that Mr. Stevenson be called. He also produced a red and pink slip and said one of these had been attached to each of two letters received, presumably to indicate "rush" matter.

## Statement Challenged.

A statement presented to the Senate by Mr. Overman follows:

"I assume the Secretary of War in his statement published in the press this morning did not intend to criticize the Senate Committee on the Judiciary charged with the investigation of German propaganda. Whether he approves of the method adopted by the committee or not is a matter of no consequence to the committee. When he undertakes to repudiate and escape responsibility for a witness called by the committee at the instance of one of the branches of the War Department his statement cannot be permitted to go unchallenged.

"The facts are these: Secretary Baker declares that 'Mr. Stevenson has never been an officer or an employee of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department.'

## Identifies Stevenson.

"This committee never heard of Mr. Stevenson until his name was called to the attention of the committee in a communication from the office of Military Intelligence, War Department, New York City, dated Dec. 17, 1918, addressed to the Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C., which communication with a notation to rush was delivered by the office of the Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C., to this committee and the portion thereof relating to Mr. Stevenson reads as follows:

War Department, Office of Military Intelligence,  
Room No. 806, 302 Broadway,  
New York City.

Dec. 17, 1918.

From: Office M. I. D., No. 302 Broadway, New York.

To: Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Senate inquiry.

1. It is respectfully suggested that the following witnesses be called to testify before the Senate inquiry:

Archibald Ewing Stevenson of the propaganda section, who has studied German propaganda in the United States for over a year, and concentrated on the subject, and is probably more familiar with the various interlocking groups of German and radical propagandists in the United States at this time than any one else.

JOHN B. TREVOR, Captain, U. S. A.

"It is evident that the Secretary of War did not familiarize himself with the employees of his department as the work which was being done by the Bureau of Military Intelligence."

## Admits He Didn't Know.

When Senator Overman's rebuff was shown to Secretary Baker he issued this statement:

"Of course I had no intention of criticizing the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and I assumed the Senate knew no more about Mr. Stevenson's list than I did before he produced it.

"I had no knowledge that Mr. Stevenson had been suggested as a witness by the Military Intelligence Division, but it seems that he was suggested as a person who had studied German propaganda. There certainly could be no impropriety in his being called to testify as to facts on that subject which were within his knowledge. My criticism was upon a list of suspects which Mr. Stevenson undertook to produce and which certainly had no authorization by the War Department, and apparently

had no other foundation than the well known literary opinions of the persons included in the list."

# SHOWS STEVENSON WAS ARMY EMPLOYEE

Overman Answers Baker With  
Letter From Intelligence  
Officer Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — Senator Overman of North Carolina, Chairman of the subcommittee which has been investigating activities of German propagandists in the United States, replied in the Senate today to Secretary Baker, who said yesterday that Archibald E. Stevenson, a recent witness before the committee, had never been connected with or employed by the Military Intelligence Department.

Senator Overman's statement was as follows:

"I assume the Secretary of War, in his statement, published in the press this morning, did not intend to criticize the Senate Committee on the Judiciary charged with the investigation of German propaganda. Whether he approves of the method adopted by the committee or not is a matter of no concern to the committee. But when he undertakes to repudiate and escape responsibility for a witness called by that committee at the instance of one of the branches of the War Department, his statement cannot be permitted to go unchallenged.

"The facts are these: Secretary Baker declares that 'Mr. Stevenson has never been an officer or an employee of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department.'

"This committee never heard of Mr. Stevenson until his names was called to the attention of the committee in a communication from the office of Military Intelligence, War Department, New York City, dated Dec. 17, 1918, addressed to the Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C., which communication, with a notation to rush, was delivered by the office of the Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C., to this committee, and the portion thereof relating to Mr. Stevenson, reads as follows:

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JOHN B. TREVOR,  
Captain U. S. A.

"It is evident that the Secretary of War did not familiarize himself with the employees of his department or the work which was being done by the Bureau of Military Intelligence."

# BAN ON PURCHASE OF CAMPS URGED

Anthony Introduces Bill  
After Secretary Baker  
Tells of His Plans.

Purchase by the War Department of sites of existing army training camps would be prohibited without specific authority from Congress, under a resolution offered in the House yesterday by Representative Anthony, of Kansas, at the request of the members of the military committee.

The resolution was introduced after Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary Crowell had appeared before the committee to urge acquisition of the sites of all national army cantonments and two national guard camps at Sevier, S. C., and Kearney, Cal. Mr. Baker told the committee he believed the department had authority to acquire the sites, but that Congress unquestionably could stop it from carrying out such a plan.

Many members of the committee apparently were opposed to the proposal as outlined by the Secretary, and when he had completed his statement Representative Anthony offered his resolution.

Members urged that the measure be introduced in the House so that more formal consideration of it might be given by the committee as acting for Congress. The committee decided to take up the resolution next Tuesday.

Secretary Baker explained that he considered the acquisition of land as solely a business proposition, and that regardless of the size of the future army, it would be the policy of the War Department to train men in large units instead of small ones as in the past. The Secretary said the department felt it was unwise to speculate on universal training.

Mr. Crowell said Camp Kearney was valuable because of proximity to the Mexican border, and it might be acquired from California for \$1. Camp Sevier, he said, would cost \$587,900, but if it was not bought, damages of \$400,000 would have to be paid.

Work Post  
Jan. 31/19.



# New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials  
—Advertisements  
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

## Literary Immunity

Having been politely informed by Senator Overman of what was going on in his own Department of War, Secretary Baker decided to make another explanation. So he said:

"My criticism was upon a list of suspects which Mr. Stevenson undertook to produce and which certainly had no authorization by the War Department, and apparently had no other foundation than the well known literary opinions of the persons included in the list."

What pages of choice adjectives and graceful sentences pass before the mind: arrant pro-Germanism, arrant Bolshevism, but—literary and therefore immune! If un-Americanism is to be rated unobjectionable when talked by intellectuals in words of enough syllables, just how does Mr. Baker draw a line? By counting the syllables? Or does the idea count, say, 50 per cent? Or—has Mr. Baker a third explanation?

## The World.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.

## SECRETARY BAKER'S UNKNOWN.

By official records Senator Overman shows that Archibald Stevenson, who recently pilloried scores of distinguished Americans as pacifists and pro-Germans, is, as he professed to be, an employee of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department. Secretary of War Baker had repudiated Stevenson's testimony and denied that the witness had any connection with the army.

It is hardly to be supposed that the Secretary of War can have first-hand knowledge of the personnel of his great department, but probably even he will admit by this time that before a member of the Cabinet indulges in sweeping statements to a committee of Congress he ought to make sure of his information. If the situation was misrepresented to him, some of his other subordinates should follow Stevenson into retirement.

Whatever valuable services the Military Intelligence Division may have rendered in war-time, it never has been empowered either in war or in peace to pass public judgment upon the loyalty of American citizens. Stevenson's work has been inquisitorial, censorious and defamatory, and it is now proved that it was done under the authority of the War Department.

Secretary Baker's ignorance of the man and his methods implies also a lack of acquaintance with the operations of the Military Intelligence Division, and that is perhaps the most disconcerting feature of Senator Overman's disclosures.

## "ADVICE" TO BAKER IS, NO REAL ESTATE DEALS OVER CAMPS

But House Committee, of Whom  
He Sought Guidance, Will Go  
Further and Stop Buying of  
Lands Without Authorization.

RESOLUTION IS READY  
TO END CASH OUTLAY.

Secretary Seeks to Get Rid of  
Most National Guard Camps  
and to Establish Artillery  
Training Fields.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Members of the House Military Affairs Committee charged to-day that Secretary of War Baker is trying to put the Government in the real estate business through his plan to purchase army cantonments and artillery training fields.

Following the appearance of the Secretary and his assistant, Mr. Crowell, in behalf of the plan, the committee in executive session virtually agreed to "tie his hands" as to future purchases, without preventing the use of lands necessary for demobilization.

Such a resolution was discussed informally by the committee, being presented by Representative Anthony, Republican of Kansas. It was decided the resolution ought first to be introduced in the House and acted upon formally by the committee. It would require rapid demolition of the buildings at the cantonments and stop buying land at Fayetteville, N. C., Columbus, Ga., or other places.

### Baker Asks for "Advice."

The purpose of the committee is not what Secretary Baker anticipated or requested. He announced he was appearing for "advice." Members of the committee, learning the War Department is continuing to buy land while waiting for the advice, thought it best to prohibit further action by a law. Mr. Anthony's resolution reads:

"Resolved, That in respect to the request of the Secretary of War for advice in regard to what shall be done with cantonments and training fields, acquired by the War Department during the war or now in process of construction or acquisition, that in the opinion of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives no further expenditures of public moneys should be made on such cantonments or military training grounds for new construction and for purchases of additional real estate without the specific authority of Congress and the necessary appropriation therefor, except in such instances where the purchase of the land upon which such existing cantonments are located would be more economical during the work of salvaging or demolition than payment of rent to which the Government would otherwise be obligated."

"Under this resolution," said Mr. Anthony, "the War Department would be permitted to hold the land but would have to salvage the buildings. This does not compel them to sell the lands they have bought. These buildings are wholly unsuitable for permanent use."

### Secretary Before Committee.

Secretary Baker and Mr. Crowell said they proposed to do away with the National Guard camps with two exceptions—Camp Kearney, at San Diego, Cal., and Camp Sevier, at Greenville, S. C. A few weeks ago they proposed to retain the National Army camps and establish artillery training fields at Fayetteville, N. C.; Columbus, Ga., and West Point, Ky.

Mr. Crowell told the committee there was no military value attached to Camp Sevier, although there is a military value to Camp Kearney. Camp Sevier, he said, should be retained as a business proposition.

Representative Nichols of South Carolina explained that the land there can be bought cheaper than at other places and sold for more with the Government improvements that have been made on it.

"As a camp," said Representative Wilson of Connecticut, "Camp Wadsworth impressed me as of more value."

"When did we as a Government," inquired Representative Green of Vermont, "go into speculation in real estate?"

"At San Diego," said Representative Kahn of California, "they are giving the land to the Government."

"Are you going ahead on the purchase of land at Fayetteville?" inquired Mr. Anthony.

"We are going ahead at Fayetteville and have stopped at Columbus," Mr. Crowell said.

"If you are purchasing additional land at Fayetteville," Mr. Kahn said, "any suggestion we would make would be like locking the stable door after the horse is gone, if we disapproved the purchase of this property."

"Why is a distinction to be made in the matter of buying National Guard camps and National Army cantonments?" inquired Chairman Dent. "Why not acquire all the property where you have made improvements if you are doing so for time to dispose of the property without a loss?"

"We are able to abandon the National Guard camps with very little loss," was the reply.

"It looks to me," said Mr. Dent, "that in being asked to buy this land we are asked to go into the real estate business."

Wash. Post Jan. 31, 19.



## LIFTS PROMOTION BAR

Secretary Baker Issues Order  
Modifying the Prohibition.

### PERSHING TO PICK OFFICERS

Principle of Withholding Advancement for Past Services Adhered To by Department—Surplus to Be Sent Home From France—Vacancies Will Be Filled Abroad.

Secretary Baker has issued instructions modifying to a limited extent the blanket prohibition against promotion of officers promulgated by the War Department immediately after the armistice was signed and which has been sharply criticized in Congress.

Under the new policy, contained in a memorandum dated January 25, addressed to Gen. March, chief of staff, and made public yesterday, Gen. Pershing is authorized to make such promotions as vacancies in the authorized strength of his command may permit and the same practice will be followed with respect to the army in the United States.

#### Adheres to Principle.

"The relaxation of the rule with regard to promotions," the memorandum said, "does not invite a departure from the principle hitherto established that promotions cannot be made merely as a reward for past services, however meritorious. The rule is relaxed only to permit the army which remains undemobilized to be treated as a living organization with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to fill vacancies existing or as they may arise."

The new policy applies up to and including the grade of colonel and under it officers, both line and corps, who are holding commands or details should carry with them higher rank than the holders now have, will be advanced.

This is to be accomplished in the army overseas even though there may be officers of the proper rank for such position, Gen. Pershing being given specific authority to fill vacancies by promotion rather than transfer where, in his judgment, that course is wise. He also is directed to send home any surplus officers.

#### Number Not Disclosed.

The number of promotions to which this modification opens the way is not known, but it has been indicated in the statements made in Congress that a considerable number of officers, both at home and overseas, will be advanced, reduction of the officer personnel in a ratio equal to the demobilization of enlisted strength being accomplished by discharging those rated as surplus.

The new orders safeguard the previous practice of giving officers recommended for higher rank because of meritorious service the additional grades recommended as they pass into the inactive list of the reserve corps on discharge.

## BAKER SAILS AFTER WILSON'S RETURN

Report Persists That Secretary Will Take Part in Peace Conference.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary of War Baker will not sail for France until after the arrival of President Wilson in this country. The President, so far as advices received here indicate, will not arrive before Feb. 22. This would not give Mr. Baker time to reach France during February.

Despite his statement that he will go to Europe primarily in connection with War Department business, such as the adjustment of contracts, the report persists that the Secretary of War is to participate actively in the discussions and deliberations of the Peace Conference.

In any event, Mr. Baker will remain here to confer at length with the President before sailing. This fact tends to strengthen the belief that he is to have a part in the work of the Peace Conference.

To Secretary Baker's plea for "a continued supply of young men having the fundamentals of a military education" may be added the suggestion that colleges might do well also to give more room for the study of war on its intellectual side; it need not promote militarism, but rather the reverse. *Sprague Rep.*

## SILENCE ORDER ISSUED BY BAKER

Military Intelligence Service Forbidden to Give Information Without Permission.

### NO EXCEPTIONS ARE MADE

Senators, Congressmen, and Congressional Committees Specifically Mentioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—All officers and other persons connected with the Military Intelligence Service have received orders that henceforth they must not impart information to Senators, Congressmen, Congressional committees, and persons in official or private life in Washington or anywhere else without first obtaining the permission of Secretary of War Baker.

The order is generally considered a direct result of the testimony offered before the Senate Propaganda Committee, of which Senator Overman is the Chairman, by Archibald E. Stevenson, formerly of the New York Bureau of the Propaganda Section of the Military Intelligence Service. The day after Mr. Stevenson concluded his testimony, which was a week ago today, Secretary Baker ordered the New York Bureau abolished and followed it up with a statement to the effect that Mr. Stevenson was not connected with the Military Intelligence Service, a statement that was challenged on the floor of the Senate by Senator Overman, who produced documentary evidence that Mr. Stevenson had prior to giving his testimony been connected with the service.

The order imposing silence on the personnel of the Military Intelligence Service was issued by General March, the Chief of Staff, who acted, it is understood, by order of Secretary Baker. It reads:

1. The Chief of Staff directs that all officers, employees, or persons in the Military Intelligence Division be informed that the information in their custody is confidential, and cannot be released to Senators, Congressmen, Congressional committees, or to others in official or private life in Washington or elsewhere without the approval of the Secretary of War.

2. All requests received for such information in Washington, where it seems compatible with the public interest that the request be complied with, will immediately be brought to the attention of the office of the Director Military Intelligence Division, properly prepared in the usual staff memorandum for transmission to the office of the Chief of Staff.

3. With requests for information made at places other than in Washington, the proper action to be taken will consist of forwarding the request to the office of the Director Military Intelligence Division, Washington, in the usual letter form.

Members of the Senate Committee said tonight that the order would not affect the propaganda investigation now under way.

It was also stated tonight that Bradford Merrill, manager of the Hearst publications, would appear as a witness next week. Mr. Merrill will make, it is said, a lengthy statement in behalf of Mr. Hearst and will submit to cross-examination by the members of the committee and by Major Humes, the Judge Advocate representing the War Department.

Professor Frederick A. Bushee of the University of Colorado, in a letter read to the Senate today by Senator Thomas of Colorado, protested against the presentation of his name to the Senate Committee by Archibald E. Stevenson in connection with a list of prominent men and women, who, Stevenson said, held radical or pacifist views. Professor Bushee said he had been strongly pro-ally from the beginning of the war, and that he held views about as radical as those of President Wilson. He added: "The Senate has no business to permit names to be printed as suspicious when they know no more about them than they do about me."

## GIVES PROMOTIONS

*Sprague Rep.*  
131/9  
BAKER ISSUES ORDER

### CHANGE IN ARMY'S PLAN

Policy Criticized in Congress Is Altered to Allow Officers' Advancement Here and Overseas

Secretary Baker has issued instructions modifying to a limited extent the blanket prohibition against promotion of officers promulgated by the war department immediately after the armistice was signed and which has been sharply criticized in Congress. In the new policy contained in a memorandum dated the 25th, addressed to Gen. March, chief of staff, and made public yesterday, Gen. Pershing is authorized to make such promotions as vacancies in the authorized strength of his command may permit and the same practice will be followed with respect to the army in the United States.

"This relaxation of the rule with regard to promotions," the memorandum said, "does not invite a departure from the principle hitherto established that promotions cannot be made merely as a reward for past services, however meritorious. The rule is relaxed only to permit the army which remains undemobilized to be treated as a living organization with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to fill vacancies existing or as they may arise."

The new policy applies up to and including the grade of colonel, and under it officers, both line and corps, who are holding commands or details which should carry with them higher rank than the holders now have will be advanced. This is to be accomplished in the army overseas even though there may be officers of proper rank for such positions, Gen. Pershing being given specific authority to fill vacancies by promotion rather than transfer where in his judgment that course is wise. He also is directed to send home any surplus officers.

The number of promotions to which this modification opens the way is not known, but it has been indicated in the statements made in Congress that a considerable number of officers, both at home and overseas, will be advanced, reduction of the officer personnel in a ratio equal to the demobilization of enlisted strength being accomplished by discharging those rated as surplus.

The new orders safeguard the previous practice of giving officers recommended for higher rank because of meritorious service the additional grades recommended as they pass into the inactive list of the reserve corps on discharge.



## ARMY PROMOTION RULE RELAXED

Secretary Baker, in Memorandum to Chief of Staff, Authorizes Rank for Officers Equal to Command They Exercise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a memorandum submitted to Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, on Thursday by Newton D. Baker, the United States Secretary of War, the policy of the War Department in regard to the promotion of officers here and abroad is fully outlined. There has been some criticism to the effect that many officers held ranks inferior to the command exercised by them and that the system of promotion was somewhat rigid. General Pershing is authorized to give officers "who in his judgment deserve it, rank equal to the command they exercise." The same policy is to be followed at home.

The memorandum submitted to the chief of staff is in part as follows:

"Please cable General Pershing that he is authorized to make such promotions among officers of the line, up to and including the grade of colonel, as will give the officers who in his judgment deserve it, rank equal to the command exercised by them. Under this authority, General Pershing will make those promotions which are appropriate in an organized army, to fill vacancies existing or arising. Surplus officers in the various grades will be returned to the United States. It is not intended hereby to authorize promotions merely as a reward for past service, the policy of the department being that recommendations for such promotions should be carefully noted, in order that reserve commissions at the recommended grade may be issued on discharge, in accordance with the policy previously announced.

"The authority here granted will authorize General Pershing to fill vacancies in organizations by promotion rather than by transfer, where in his judgment that course is wise.

"With regard to the army in the United States, the same policy will be observed; promotions will be made where necessary to give men rank appropriate to the command exercised by them, and in the staff corps of the army where appropriate to the work remaining to be done by such corps.

"I especially desire it to be understood by General Pershing as to the American expeditionary force, and by the personnel officers with regard to the army in the United States, that this relaxation of the rule with regard to promotion does not invite a departure from the principle hitherto established that promotion cannot be made merely as a reward for past service, however meritorious. The rule is relaxed only to permit the army which remains undemobilized to be treated as a living organization, with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to fill vacancies existing or as they may arise."

Not until General Pershing returns to this country, which will probably be toward the end of February, will the whole question of army reorganization be considered. Neither the House nor Senate Military committees have acted on the 500,000 peace time estimate submitted by Secretary Baker.

WASHINGTON POST:

FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

### DENIES ARMY PAY DEFICIT.

Secretary Baker Asserts Soldiers Have Been Given Money.

Secretary Baker said yesterday that investigation at Camps Mills, Upton, Merritt and Dix had failed to reveal any cases of overseas units arriving in this country with pay months in arrears.

"The results of the investigation," Mr. Baker said, "show that all such organizations were paid in full up to the time of their leaving Europe. In some instances troops arriving in January had been paid only to October 31, because they left France before the pay day in December; but all such organizations were properly equipped with their records and were all paid in full on arrival here. The units investigated reported prompt payments while on duty with the American expeditionary forces."

### "MISTAKE," ARMY'S EXCUSE

Case of Harvard University Surgical Unit Discussed by Baker.

Apparent refusal of officers in charge of a Harvard University surgical unit, which arrived Thursday night at Boston, to obey orders from the War Department to proceed to Camp Devens and New York for demobilization was explained here yesterday as having been due to a case of "mistaken identity."

Two such units were formed at Harvard, the first volunteering for service with the British army and the second being attached to British forces, but remaining under the jurisdiction of the American surgeon-general.

It was the former organization which arrived at Boston after having been regularly mustered out by the British authorities.

### Permanent Cantonments.

In response to a request from the Secretary of War for advice as to the policy of buying land for permanent camp sites in this country, the House committee on military affairs went on record as opposed to making such purchases unless the circumstances were exceptional and more obviously to the financial interest of the government. The committee made it plain that it did not wish to have the government go into the real estate business.

The question of purchasing the camp sites which have been used for mobilization and training purposes remains unsettled, however, and perhaps will have to continue so until the question of universal military training is determined. The War Department proposes to buy these sites outright instead of continuing leases on the properties. The argument in favor of this policy is that by holding them permanently they can be disposed of eventually, if not desired, at a greater advantage than otherwise, and thus let the government out with a smaller loss.

A number of the cantonments, in fact, the majority of them, are favorably located and suited for permanent camps. If Congress should enact a law putting into effect a policy of universal military training, these camps could be used to advantage for periodical training purposes. National guard contingents would find them well adapted to their annual encampments. There are millions of dollars invested in buildings and equipment at these cantonments, which would be very useful if military training is to be the rule in this country, but which would bring comparatively little salvage if the

camps should be demolished now. Consequently it would seem to be the part of wisdom to let the question rest until a fixed national policy is decided upon.





Gen. March, Secretary of War Baker, Assistant Secretary Crowell and U. S. Army officers decorated with the distinguished service medal.

(By International Film Service.)



Sunday Star 2/2/19.

PICTURE SECTION.



Only civilians in the United States to receive the distinguished service medal, photographed with Secretary of War Baker. They are S. M. Felton, on left, director general of military railroads, and R. J. Thorne, assistant acting quartermaster general.

(Copyright by Western Newspaper Union.)





Officers of the allies decorated with the distinguished service medal by Secretary of War Baker. At extreme left: Maj. Osterreith of Belgium. Front row, left to right: Gen. Collardet of France, Maj. Gen. Headlam of England, Maj. Gen. McLachlan of England and Gen. Guglielmotti of Italy.

(By International Film Service.)



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1919

## Slackers Set Up

On orders from the Secretary of War 109 slackers were last week released from the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth. They had refused to wear the uniform of their country. They had refused to serve in non-combatant sections of the army. And yet they were members of no recognized creed that sponsors conscientious objectors. Thousands of loyal soldiers are still waiting for pay that is months overdue. Not a penny of the allotments due their dependents has, in many instances, been paid since the breadwinner went to war. The government bureaus are behind in their work. But these "objectors" were paid for their time. Each one, as he passed forth to freedom, received from \$400 to \$600. Seeing this, a soldier in the 49th Infantry, recently returned from France, said: "There isn't an enlisted man in the army who has saved \$400 from his pay. And here are these fellows, released prisoners, walking away with what seems to the rest of us a small fortune."

The injustice has roused resentment, particularly in the Middle West, where objectors from other sections have been sent. The Kansas Legislature in a resolution says: "The action of the Secretary of War has brought the blush of shame to the cheeks of all patriotic Americans, is an insult to the United States army, and has placed a premium upon slackerism, cowardice and mawkish sentimentality."

Star Feb. 4/19

## SENATORS RESENT MR. BAKER'S STAND

### Committee Is Investigating Propaganda Aroused by Re- fusal of Information.

### HELD AS BAD PRECEDENT

When the Senate judiciary subcommittee which has been investigating German and brewers' propaganda met today for what was expected to be its final open session, a heated discussion was started by an announcement by Chairman Overman that Secretary Baker had refused to give the committee information concerning an investigation by the war department of alleged pro-German sentiments of F. J. M. von Engelken, former president of the federal farm loan bank at Columbia, S. C.

Senator Overman said Secretary Baker, in declining to furnish the information, had written him that the department conducted an inquiry and believed the charges had not been sustained.

It was disclosed that the chairman made the request after Gov. Manning of South Carolina and former Senator Bennet had asked that the charges be investigated by the committee.

### Would Make It Test Case.

Senator Wolcott of Delaware criticized Secretary Baker's action, saying while the committee had obtained all of the information from the military intelligence that would be vital to the present inquiry, he would protest against setting a precedent for future committee action and insisted that it make a test case of the von Engelken matter and see whether Secretary Baker's position could be sustained.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota declared he wanted the public to know that the Secretary of War was "putting a veto on us and hindering this investigation."

"Does the Secretary of War take the position that we cannot call any one from any department and have him tell us from his own memory what he knows, even if he does not bring papers?" asked Senator Wolcott.

"No, he realizes that we can do that," said Senator Overman.

"We could call the Secretary himself before any committee of Congress," Mr. Wolcott said.

### Hearst Not to Make Defense.

Chairman Overman announced yesterday that counsel for William Randolph Hearst had stated he did not believe it would be necessary for any representative of Mr. Hearst or his publications to testify in regard to evidence submitted to the committee. The attorney, William A. De Ford, asked that certain editorials from the Hearst papers be made a part of the record.



FEBRUARY 4, 1919.

# ACE RICKENBACKER LAYS HONORS PAID AT MOTHER'S FEET

Secretary Baker Stands at Salute Beside Him When Hero Turns Dinner Cheers to Little Woman in Balcony.

PERSHING ADDS TRIBUTE  
ACCLAIMED AT WALDORF.

"Real Crusader" and "One of Truest Knights Our Country Has Ever Known," Says War Secretary to 600 at Banquet.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, whose name leads the list of American aces of the great war, was the principal guest last night at the Waldorf-Astoria at a dinner given by the contest board of the American Automobile Association, the Aero Club of America and other organizations professionally concerned in the double barrelled distinction Rickenbacker has won as an automobile racer and an airman.

Capt. Rickenbacker that is started out as the principal guest at the dinner. Then his mother stepped in and took the honors away from him. Six hundred persons were gathered when the ace took his place between Secretary of War Baker and Representative Clifford Ireland, of Illinois, the toastmaster. Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service, was there, too, and Major Walker-Lee, of the Royal British Air Forces, and Major James A. Meissner, Capt. Douglas Campbell and Lieut. Paul Baer, all aces of the American service. Eddie Bald, Louis Chevrolet, Ralph De Palma, Ray Harroun, Barney Oldfield and Dario Resta, companions of Rickenbacker's racing days, were conspicuous as well.

## Turned His Tribute to Mother.

Some one called for three cheers for Rickenbacker and the roar was just starting when Eddie came to his feet and stretched out his arms toward a box in the balcony. A beaming little woman in black silk, whose brownish red hair was parted in the middle and whose eyes shone through gold-rimmed spectacles, arose in response to the gesture, while two handsome girls took their places beside her. The group was made up Mrs. Elizabeth Rickenbacker, Miss Emma Rickenbacker and Mrs. W. A. Pfeiffer, all of Columbus, and the

crowd forgot Eddie in turning to pay tribute to his mother and his sister.

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Once again the attempt to cheer Eddie was made, and this time it was lost in the song which runs:

I'm from Ohio, I'm from Ohio,  
There is nothing half so fine as that  
Buckeye State of mine.

I'm from Ohio, dear old Ohio,  
Round my home my heart strings  
twine.

It's the land of Grant and Sherman,  
McKinley, Garfield too,  
And you'll hear from several others  
now this great big war is through.  
Pershing picked a cracker jacker when  
he sent for Rickenbacker,  
For he's from Ohio too.

## Pershing Honors Ace in Message.

The song was merely the first occasion of the mention of Pershing's name. Toastmaster Ireland stirred great applause when he read this message of felicitation from the Commander in Chief:

"The history of the American Air Service on the western front is as remarkable for its sound and successful development of aviation tactics as for its spirit of unselfish devotion and daredevil gallantry, which is unsurpassed by anything the great war has produced. Capt. Rickenbacker has written some of its brightest pages, and on behalf of the A. E. F. I am proud to bear witness to our admiration for the Air Service and for him."

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Secretary Baker, in an address which was enthusiastically applauded, said:

"Capt. Rickenbacker is one of the real crusaders of America—one of the truest knights our country has ever known. He will find his greatest delight when the evening of his life comes in looking back on his experiences. He will never forget the thrill of combat in the clouds where it was his life or his adversary's. He will always know this thrill even when he awakes from his deepest sleep."

"But his life will always be gladdened as he looks about him and sees men and women and children walking free and unafraid, and when he thinks that he has given his best and ventured his own life to bring that condition about."

The Secretary of War gave some interesting figures on the development of airplanes by this country. He said that when he first took office, just previous to our difficulty with Mexico, there were only eight airplanes owned by the United States Army and most of these would not fly.

How Air Service Grew.  
The first backed up land sections. The 27th Division of New York at the Hindenburg. Not more than six of the regiment were killed, though a score were wounded. Chief Yeoman Edith R. Barron, in charge of nurses at the Naval Hospital in Best more than a year, arrived on the transport.

NEW YORK TIMES.

FEBRUARY 4, 1919.

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Secretary Baker cited figures showing the number of airplanes America had when we entered the war, and gave figures showing the number at the time the armistice was signed. He praised Colonel Deeds highly and all those associated with him in the designing and manufacture of the Liberty motor.

"There is present here a man who, with a drawing board and a couple of pencils, locked himself in a room and came out with the Liberty motor," continued the Secretary. "There is at a table in this room Colonel Deeds, who walked around Washington with airplanes flying off the tips of his fingers. His imagination peopled the sky with airplanes."

"There are those who think that Colonel Deeds wanted to attain the unattainable, but I want to say that he went into the aircraft problems in such a way that he allowed nothing to stand in the way of the program that he set up. As a result, in the first year of the war the Liberty motor was designed, tested, improved, and placed in quantity manufacture and 1,100 motors were produced. In the next six months 18,000 were produced. I make bold as to say that I believe that nowhere in the history of industrial achievement is there a record equal to that."

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"I know of what I speak, for I went to France and England and I talked to many ministers and I want to say that those officials would have traded their guns or the Houses of Parliament for the Liberty motor. Our conversations, no matter on which subject, always ended when they asked me how many Liberty motors we could give them and how soon we could send them over."

"There was also a spruce shortage. These men built railroads to inaccessible parts of the Northwest in order to get spruce and when the armistice was signed we had taken over allied orders for 20,000,000 feet of spruce and were actually turning out 25,000,000 feet monthly."

"We had never had machine guns synchronized to the propeller blades before. By the end of the war we had made 30,000 Lewis guns and 25,000 Marlin guns synchronized to shoot through the propeller blades. And any one who knows the mechanism of a machine gun knows what that means."

"In the breakdown of machines we found that only 4 per cent. were attributable to accident, 8 per cent. because of the weakness of the machines, and from 86 to 88 per cent. because of the breakdown in men. The medical side of the air service studied the problem, and concluded that the difficulty with the men concerned itself with the high altitude they flew at; therefore they designed an oxygen device that was beneficial, and at the end of the war we were producing them at the rate of 25,000 a month."

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"If some of my associates in the War Department dreamed impossible dreams, if they saw possibilities for production that only time can satisfy, I attribute as much success as they did have to their optimism and enthusiasm, for if they had been pessimists they could not have made their fine accomplishments."

"During our participation in the war our men actually but unofficially brought down 491 German planes. According to the severe rules of the service, however, only 350 of these were counted. The Germans got 271 of our planes. So you see we pretty nearly got two for one. We brought down fifty-seven of their balloons and they got forty-five of ours."

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## Praises American Army.

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# POLES AND CZECHS HALTS WAR BETWEEN

made one or two voyages with wounded carrying locomotives to France, and the war the Nansens was used for yellow masts and black funnels. During white superstructure and deck houses, cloths, which consist of a black hull, transport colors adopted by naval troops. She has been painted the new leave for Breslavia back 5,000 over by the Navy Department, and will



FEBRUARY 4, 1919.

# ACE RICKENBACKER LAYS HONORS PAID AT MOTHER'S FEET

Secretary Baker Stands at Salute Beside Him When Hero Turns Dinner Cheers to Little Woman in Balcony.

PERSHING ADDS TRIBUTE  
ACCLAIMED AT WALDORF.

"Real Crusader" and "One of Truest Knights Our Country Has Ever Known," Says War Secretary to 600 at Banquet.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, whose name leads the list of American aces of the great war, was the principal guest last night at the Waldorf-Astoria at a dinner given by the contest board of the American Automobile Association, the Aero Club of America and other organizations professionally concerned in the double barrelled distinction Rickenbacker has won as an automobile racer and an airman.

Capt. Rickenbacker that is started out as the principal guest at the dinner. Then his mother stepped in and took the honors away from him. Six hundred persons were gathered when the ace took his place between Secretary of War Baker and Representative Clifford Ireland, of Illinois, the toastmaster. Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service, was there, too, and Major Walker-Lee, of the Royal British Air Forces, and Major James A. Meissner, Capt. Douglas Campbell and Lieut. Paul Baer, all aces of the American service. Eddie Bald, Louis Chevrolet, Ralph De Palma, Ray Harroun, Barney Oldfield and Dario Resta, companions of Rickenbacker's racing days, were conspicuous as well.

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How Air Service Grew.

He said that when we entered the European war we had only twelve fighting planes, two training planes and the entire personnel of our air service numbered 160. When the armistice was signed we had in France 6,472 planes and in America 4,865, a total of 11,337. At the same time our officers numbered 18,688 and enlisted men 137,760 apart from many others in training schools.

Secretary Baker added that the unofficial total of German airplanes brought down by our fighting men of the sky was 491, although the severe rule of counting victories reduced this to an official total of 350. The Germans sent down 271 of our machines. We destroyed 25 of their balloons and they downed 45 of ours.

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Praises American Army.

General Menoher, who formerly commanded the Rainbow Division during the period of active warfare, was applauded warmly when he declared that it was only the surrender of Germany that saved its armies from capture, for he asserted that in the last drive there was absolutely no doubt but that the American troops would push on to the Rhine "and nothing on earth could stop us."

"At one time we felt that American airplanes were not coming along fast enough," he continued. "We may as well admit that. But we knew that the American people were with us. It was heart-breaking to have calls to send planes to the front lines where our own men were being shot up by the boche. But matters improved until on Nov. 5 I saw 100 bombing planes in the air at one time on a mission to the German lines. The effect of this sight on the men was marvellous. They knew that the planes were coming and that was what they wanted.

"There is no question that the American Army became the determining factor of the war. They assisted in stopping the Hun drive to Paris and the Hun was stopped dead in his tracks. The French, with whom I served, were glad and willing to admit that. Three days after we stopped them at the Marne we took the initiative away from the Hun and he never regained it. We drove him back till he had to sue for peace to save his army from capture."



FEBRUARY 5, 1919.

**GEN. CROWDER'S RECORD  
SHOWS NO REPRIMAND****Words in March Letter That He  
Objected to Eliminated  
by Baker.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Discussion at the Capitol of published reports that Provost Marshal Crowder had been reprimanded by General March, Chief of Staff, led the War Department to authorize a statement today that General Crowder's entire military record was unmarred and to disclose the origin of the reprimand story.

It was stated that when the second draft was being planned General March and General Crowder differed over the provision for medical examinations and exchanged letters on the subject. The language of a brief abstract of General March's letter, which went to division heads in the course of departmental routine, was construed by General Crowder as implying a reprimand, and he took the matter up with Secretary Baker. The Secretary wrote in reply that he found no reprimand was intended, but that to make this clear he had had the language to which the General objected altered.

A resolution introduced yesterday by Representative Siegel of New York proposed that the Speaker of the House appoint a special committee to investigate various charges affecting the War Department, including one that General Crowder had been reprimanded for expressing his views before a Congressional committee. It was said at the department that the files showed letters exchanged between Secretary Baker, General March, and General Crowder dealing with differences of opinion regarding the draft program, but that there had been no reprimand.

*Soldiers Paper,**The Right About**New York, Feb. 5, 1919**Soldiers' Sacrifice not made in vain;**Grateful Nation will repay its debt. — Baker.*

722. 9/19.

BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE

**WILL SEND 26TH TO  
BOSTON IF POSSIBLE****Baker Says Sailing Date  
Has Not Been Fixed****Hopes to Bring Division as Unit and  
That It Can Parade**

Sec of War Newton D. Baker, at the State caucus of the League of Nations in Tremont Temple yesterday morning, publicly assured parents and friends of men in the 26th Division that he is doing everything possible to expedite the home-coming of the division and that, if possible, he will order the debarkation to take place at Boston.

Mr Baker expressed his regret that he could not say definitely when the division will return. The date of sailing, he said, has not even been fixed.

"Efforts will be made," he said, "to bring the division home as a unit, so far as possible, and if conditions are subject to our control the division will land in Boston."

"I am anxious that the division should have an opportunity to parade in Boston. I don't know how far that will be possible. I want the 26th Division to parade in Boston in order that it may receive its due from you for the quality and the character of the men. They are worthy of the traditions of their ancestors, for they carried the flag of our country from one victory to another, knowing no defeat and contributing in a spectacular and obvious way to the ultimate military victory which our Army has achieved over the Germans."

The Secretary of War spent a rather strenuous day in Boston. Met by Maj Gen Clarence R. Edwards upon his arrival at the South Station in the early morning, Sec Baker was driven to the Hotel Bellevue, where he breakfasted in his room. Shortly after he was met by J. Randolph Coolidge Jr, president of the League of Free Nations' Association of Massachusetts, and by Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Circuit Court.

An hour later the three were driven to Tremont Temple to attend the caucus of the league.

Following the Tremont Temple meeting the War Secretary attended the Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the Hotel Brunswick and in the evening was the principal speaker at the League of Nations meeting in Tremont Temple. He left for Washington at midnight.

Since the War Secretary came to Boston, not in his official capacity, but as one of the speakers at the League of Nations meeting, there were no military ceremonies or inspections during his brief stay.



New York's Big  
Bright Newsy  
Soldier Paper

# The Right-About.

The Doughboy's  
Homecoming  
"Stars and Stripes"

PUBLISHED BY SOLDIERS FOR SOLDIER-PATIENTS AT DEBARKATION HOSPITALS No. 1, No. 3 AND No. 5, NEW YORK CITY

VOL. I—No. 8

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 5, ISSUE FEB. 5—FEB. 11, 1919

FIVE CENTS

## SOLDIERS' SACRIFICE NOT MADE IN VAIN; GRATEFUL NATION WILL REPAY ITS DEBT—BAKER

### United States Will Find Jobs For Men Who Fought Her Battles in France

Secretary of War Urges Soldier-Patients  
Now in Hospitals to Take Advantage of  
Government Reconstruction Program

"It is utterly inconceivable that the United States should neglect to supply jobs for the men who have defended her on the battlefields of France."

In these reassuring words Secretary of War Newton D. Baker routed the impression gaining ground in some quarters that the country is unappreciative of the victory and bravery of her soldiers, that they are being pushed from pillar to post in their search for work, that the stay-at-homes have all the good berths in control leaving the fighting men out in the cold, and that misery, want and starvation are staring them in the face, as recompense for their courageous pilgrimage.

It was during the course of a recent short visit to New York that the Secretary of War gave expression to his views for THE RIGHT-ABOUT on the reconstruction period, as it peculiarly applies to home-coming soldiers.

For those who incline to a pessimistic view of a soldier's future, the Secretary had little sympathy. The nation, according to him, recognizes its obligation to the men who fought to defend its honor in France, and will redeem it. This redemption consists in giving to every soldier a square deal and the opportunity to make good. While present industrial disorganization, due to the stoppage of war work, may seemingly stand in the way of this, the condition is only transient and will soon give way to one of enormous commercial expansion and growth, affording every veteran the chance he now aches to get his hands on.

#### Only "Be Patient"

Mr. Baker then declared: "I can only say to the returned soldier,—be patient. When the country has passed through its present state of industrial disorganization and settles down to its prosperous industrial normal state once more, the returned soldier will again be welcomed back into the commercial and industrial life of the nation."

The next "smash" of the Secretary's concerned the man disabled either by wounds or disease while in the service of his country. Mr. Baker has decided and emphatic convictions on this subject, which are of singular importance, first to men now in Army hospitals, second to their families, and third, to the country as a whole.

The necessity for war disabled Americans to embrace the various re-educational and vocational courses now being provided at reconstruction hospitals under the direction of the Army Medical Department, the advantages to be derived from taking the training mapped out and arranged by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, the duty of a soldier's family not to molest him and cry for him to come home while the Government is repaying its debt to him, all this was dwelt upon by Mr. Baker in his characteristic lucid manner. It is clear that not only the battlefields of France but the battlefields at home have received his careful attention and close, quiet scrutiny.

#### What Government Is Doing

Follows what the Secretary of War has to say to the men in New York Debarkation Hospitals:

"The greatest thing of all for you boys in the hospitals is to realize the advantages of the vocational training the Government is offering you. You have no idea of the wonderful accomplishments which will be yours if you take the courses now being provided. I recall the case of an Englishman, who attended St. Dunstan's Hotel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers, which is conducted by Sir Arthur Pearson, himself blind. Before the war he wrote specifications for contracts. To-day as a result of the training he received at St. Dunstan's he is writing specifications for contracts at five times the salary he was paid prior to enlistment.

"Similar results are bound to happen in the United States, provided you men will only interest yourselves in the vocational training advantages (Continued on page 2)

### BROUGHT FIVE WOUNDED MEN BACK TO LINES

Red-headed Private From  
Seattle Regular Sure-  
Enough Hero

WINS COVETED D. S. CROSS

Is One Of 1193 Yanks From  
France to Arrive at Old  
Grand Central Palace

NOT content with leading four wounded men through a heavy barrage to a first aid dressing station, Pvt. Christian Nelson, of the 30th Engineers, picked up another of his fellows badly gassed although the latter's clothes were saturated with mustard which will penetrate through hell and damnation. This occurred near Brois de Briouilles. He saved the five of them, but in so doing "went under" himself from effects of the mustard gas. Nelson is a red-headed chap from Seattle, Washington. Many are the things that have been said against the fiery-haired ones, but his bravery in France will have considerable to do in removing that alleged stigma.

Nelson is a hero. There are no two ways about it. Not only do his pals regard him as such, but so did those in command. If anyone doubts this, let them prevail upon him to show his Distinguished Service Cross. He has one.

The citation which records his feat of courage reads as follows: "For extraordinary heroism under fire. Displaying remarkable perseverance and daring he made his way through a heavy barrage with a message for the commander of a Stokes mortar platoon. Later he volunteered to lead four wounded men through the barrage to a first aid station. On the way he met three other wounded soldiers, one of them had been severely gassed and unable to walk. Private Nelson carried this man to the dressing station knowing that his clothes were saturated with mustard gas."

Still a trifle under the weather from pneumonia which resulted from the gassing, Nelson returned aboard the *Celtic*. With 1,193 other veterans who have arrived at Debarkation Hospital No. 5, Grand Central Palace, during the week, he is now comfortably recuperating and awaiting the day that spells home. Prior to Friday many of the wards were absolutely empty, but with the arrival of the *Mongolia* with 981 officers and enlisted men, and the *Celtic* with 192 patients, the vacant beds were again filled. And a happy throng it is. Very few of the soldier patients have wounds of any seriousness and out of the entire group there were only one hundred who had to be carried on litters. Most of the recent arrivals are convalescing from pneumonia, influenza, or measles.

#### Hospital Breaks Record

Two records were broken at the hospital in handling the men. In the short space of three hours every patient who arrived on the *Mongolia* had passed through the receiving office and was hugely enjoying the delights of "No. 5." As the results of the many arrivals Saturday and Sunday proved the largest visiting day the hospital has seen. Many indeed, were the happy reunions. These were the records broken.

Among the *Mongolia*'s passengers now thoroughly comfortable at Debarkation Hospital No. 5, is Private William J. Moran, Company F, 4th Infantry. Private Moran is a New York boy, his home being at 606 West 46th Street. He said that the most welcome sight ever seen was "Miss Liberty," when the transport came into port. Moran put in ten months' service on the other side. He was put out of action at Chateau-Thierry, where he caught a shower of shrapnel and high explosives in the legs and shoulder.

Private Moran was enthusiastic in his praise of the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army, and glad to see these organizations doing just as (Continued on page 2)

### MISTER SECRETARY



Photo Copyright, Underwood & Underwood  
NEWTON D. BAKER  
Secretary of War

### City Officials Consider Problem of Sheltering Discharged Soldiers

SEVERAL times within the past few weeks the attention of THE RIGHT-ABOUT has been called to the fact that there are a large number of discharged soldiers and sailors walking the streets of the city without funds and consequently without any fit place in which to sleep. There are, of course, a number of organizations that offer sleeping quarters for men in the service or just discharged at a very reasonable rate. But even this has become prohibitive for a number of men who have no homes here, and who have spent all their money in searching for jobs. There remains for them nothing but the Municipal Lodging House, or the chance that some warm-hearted New Yorker may take them in for the night. The after-care committees of the Red Cross are always ready to render temporary assistance to men in the service, but there are great numbers of these men who have never heard of this work.

A reporter from THE RIGHT-ABOUT called the attention of Mayor Hylan to this situation yesterday. While he was waiting to see the Mayor he talked with a discharge infantryman just returned from camp whose case is typical. The doughboy once had a prosperous little retail business on Thompson Street. He sold this when war was declared and enlisted. He has been unable to find a job since his return and his funds are getting low. He is already behind in his rent and has no family or friends who can help him. He was at the Mayor's office to ask about getting a peddler's license.

The Mayor expressed his interest in THE RIGHT-ABOUT's proposal that the city provide free beds for discharged men who have no funds. He said that the city was full of a lot of "loud-mouthed patriots who were willing to take out their patriotism in talk but who would do little else. They have made me a great deal of trouble," said his Honor, advising the reporter to see Commissioner of Charities Coler over in the Municipal Building.

Commissioner Coler listened to the idea and said that the Municipal Lodging House is already sheltering a number of discharged men. The Commissioner was asked if it would not be possible to put cuts into one of the city buildings as a means of temporary relief. He said that he would take the matter under consideration and there for the time being the matter rests.

#### Fox Hills Is Now General Hospital

Pursuant to recent orders, U. S. Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Staten Island, has become a General Hospital, and will now receive patients from other Debarkation Hospitals. A number of patients have already been transferred from Debarkation Hospital No. 3, Greenhut Building, to the new General hospital on Staten Island, where they will undergo further observation and treatment.

Every Debarkation hospital in New York City is now covered by THE RIGHT-ABOUT, which has it representatives in every institution.

### Democracy For All Peoples To Be Established Safe For All Times Through Victory of U.S. Doughboy

Commander-in-Chief of the Army Is Now  
Gathering Fruits of Victory and Writing  
Treaties That Will Safeguard Free Nations

(Copyright by THE RIGHT-ABOUT)

AMERICA'S thousands of wounded and sick fighting men have not sacrificed, bled and suffered for the cause of world democracy and human freedom in vain. Such is the opinion of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. There being about four thousand disabled fighting men in the three Debarkation Hospitals of this port today, with thousands of others having passed through them en route for further treatment before discharge, and with approximately 100,000 men still in Army hospitals in France waiting transports home, Mr. Baker was asked, weighing these facts in the balance as against the recent trend of events at the Peace Congress, if in his opinion the price paid by the doughboys during eighteen months of service is worth the results now accruing to the world at Versailles.

His answer was an emphatic, "Yes."

### BUREAU PLAN ON INSURANCE MADE PUBLIC

The way in which the government plans to extend the privilege of carrying life insurance in its War Risk Insurance Bureau to soldiers and sailors, now that the war is over, has just been announced by Colonel Henry B. Lindsey, of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Within five years men have the opportunity of converting the present policies into standard forms of insurance, according to the announcement. As one of the most valuable things being a soldier has given, it is anticipated that this chance to be insured will be eagerly grasped by the soldiers and sailors.

New rates on the various types of policies will be announced soon.

There will be six different kinds of insurance—ordinary life, twenty-payment life, thirty-payment life, twenty-year endowment, thirty-year endowment, and endowment payable at the age of 62. All policies will contain clauses providing that in case of permanent total disability of the insured man the Government will make monthly payments to him and premium payments will cease. This amounts virtually to old-age pensioning and disability insurance, and insures that no man who has served in the Army or Navy need ever be destitute if he carries the Government insurance.

All policy holders will participate in dividends and earnings of over 3½ per cent from the insurance fund will go into dividends. Since the reserves will be invested in Government securities, most of which will pay in the neighborhood of 4½ per cent, it is certain that there will be large dividends to be returned periodically to policy holders.

Collections of premiums will be made through postmasters in each community.

Up to to-day 34,969 awards had been made on deaths of insured soldiers and sailors for amounts aggregating \$294,720,000.

Mr. Baker was seen at the Hotel Belmont Monday evening. THE RIGHT-ABOUT requested an exclusive message from the Secretary of War to the men now temporarily residing at the Debarkation Hospitals of this city. He expressed himself as glad and happy to give it.

The Commander-in-Chief, President Wilson, is now gathering at the Peace Congress at Versailles the full fruits of the work accomplished and the suffering endured by American soldiers, according to Mr. Baker.

"Tell the soldiers," said the Secretary of War, "who have fought the battle for democracy and won the victory, that their Commander-in-Chief is gathering the fruits of that victory they have won, and is writing the treaties that will make those fruits everlasting and free to all the peoples of the earth."

#### Democracy in Arms

"The American Army abroad represented democracy in arms. It was associated with armies representing the democracy of the old world. Together they have made possible a new world in which it is recognized that democracy will be as fundamental in the relations of peoples and nations, as it was previously in America alone.

"The treaties now being written at Versailles will express the aspirations of America, which have become the aspirations of free peoples throughout the world. In this war freedom has triumphed not only with arms, but with ideas."

Throughout the interview Mr. Baker showed that he completely understood and was in sympathy with that American soldier who had gone to France, made possible the overthrow of armed imperialism, paid for the victory with hurts suffered by himself, and now is home or soon to be home, eager to overcome his handicaps and win fresh laurels.

In his opinion it is all-important that the home-coming veterans do not lose sight of those ideals which sent them grimly to battle in France. They glorified them during long stretches of courageous endurance in the trenches and with the furious elan that broke all barriers in open fighting.

#### Ideals That Lost

These same ideals, hopes and aspirations could easily be lost or dimmed in the halls of a peace conference. But they will not be. President Wilson, so the Secretary of War set forth, is fully cognizant of the price the Yanks paid, is well aware of the fine zeal that animated them, and is helping to write a treaty of peace which will satisfy them, satisfy the world, and insure untold treasures of freedom and democracy to the America of to-morrow and to all peoples.

## Full List of Latest Overseas Arrivals



## SECRETARY SEES WELCOME OF SOLDIER TO JOB

Urges Patients to Study In Hospitals According to Army Plan

### FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Greatest Gift in Power of the Government Is Complete Rehabilitation

(Continued from page 1)  
which are yours for the taking. can remember, as can most any man of my age and generation, how the civil war veterans were received in their return to civil life. Society received them, made much of them because of their injuries sustained in battle—for a time—and then proceeded to go about its own business. The returned wounded soldiers of that day basked in this warm reception for a while and then became greatly dissatisfied and unhappy. What was the cause of this? They had not been taught how to care for themselves; they had been taught no craft, or trade, or profession.

**Greatest Gift of All**  
"The greatest gift in the power of the Government to bestow is to make a returned disabled soldier self-supporting, self-respecting and independent, by teaching him a trade or occupation that he can practice despite the handicap of his injuries.

"The treatment given you to-day in Army hospitals is all designed to help bring about this end. Not only are your wounds being healed, but your mental attitude is being shaped, so that when the time comes you will be ready and fit in every particular to get back on the job. Some of things you are asked to do, now or later, may seem mighty foolish. For the life of you, you may not be able to see any benefit in kicking a pedal, or in picking a medal. But years after when a muscle once torn, or a bone once broken in France shows surprising strength, you will know the reason.

"Whatever will add to your future well-being, mental and physically, has been prepared for you. This how-ever, merely marks the first step in the training period back to self-support and self-respect in civil life. Next comes the Federal Board of Vocational Education. Equipped with your service records, qualification cards and the hospital report, the board will make every effort to place you in that branch of work which will be most congenial and profitable, considering your own preferences, abilities and injuries."

### Legless "Math" Student

Here Secretary Baker cited the case of a legless soldier, a patient in Walter Reed General Hospital, on the outskirts of Washington. He had been an ardent student of mathematics at college previous to the war. The Federal Board of Vocational Education after thoroughly going into his case advised him to continue his studies along this line. He decided he would. He had dabbled with calculus and other forms of higher "math," now he would master them. His ambition to-day was to become a professor of mathematics which can not but be regarded as an honorable and respected calling.

Of course, while studying the Vocational Board will take care of his college expenses and at the same time pay him a recompense equal to that he would have received were he on active Army service. The decision to continue his studies was up to this soldier and to him alone, the Secretary pointed out. Had he passed them up, little of anything could have been done for him. But he decided to stick to the ship and with the resources of the Government are at his disposal. Mr. Baker next had a suggestion to offer to parents. He said: "Fathers and mothers want their boys home. They declare, 'Our boy has lost his leg. He is practically over the operation now, and we want him home so that we can give him the affectionate care that he and we crave. But that affectionate care will not accomplish the same result that the Government's care would."

"The affection will last, but the constant effort necessary to make the disabled man give him the affectionate and self-supporting in spite of it, cannot endure.

"Each family should realize that the Government is undertaking a great work for the benefit of every disabled man, but that unless cooperation is given by the family, permitting their son to stay in the hospital until he has received full treatment and then under the care of the Government for further training, the whole effort and system is valueless.

### Make Further Sacrifice

"Each family should make the further sacrifice now of letting their boy under Government care and supervision until completely rehabilitated as an independent, self-supporting man."

Another danger pointed out by Mr. Baker was that of some taking their boys away from the care of the Government and providing for their retraining themselves. Often folks of means may desire to do this for men not related to them. While it is well meaning enough, it serves to place a disagreeable stigma upon those men who elect to pursue their rehabilitation under federal guidance, at least in their own eyes. They are made to feel that they are analogous to patients in a charity ward. This, of course, is far from being the case, still the reaction seems inevitable.

"Well-to-do parents," declared the Secretary, "and others who take a fancy to some boy, take him out of the hospital and say, 'I'll put him through college myself.' To the boy remaining in the hospital that leaves a certain stigma on the efforts of the Government along educational lines. Sons of poorer families are made to feel that their lads are not having as complete and as good an education under the Government plan.

Of course, it is realized by them that the Government has secured the time and efforts of the ablest men in the country for this particularly essential job.

## She's Some Newsie!



### Prominent Woman Official of Red Cross Plays "Newsie" For Soldiers' Newspaper

"Wanna buy a paper, mister?" No answer. "Ah, goon! It's a good paper." No answer. "Hey, there! It is a soldier paper. All about the boys, what they are doing."

Bang! Hand into change pocket. Coin produced. Paper changes hands. Sale made. Customer goes off reading. "Newsboy" is ready to tackle the next one.

The above, while it may not be a flawless account of Miss Mabel Boardman's method of selling a soldier newspaper on the streets of Washington, yet accurately sets forth the spirit with which she assails the job each week.

Miss Mabel Boardman, by the way, is a high official of the American Red Cross. And the hospital paper she is "newsboying" for is *The Come-Back*, published at Walter Reed Hospital just outside of Washington, and a fellow member of the family which includes *The Right-About*.

Washington women, especially those associated with the Red Cross, have adopted *The Come-Back* as their own. In fact, the entire distribution of the paper is in their hands. And the results they have achieved, would put to shame the expert circulation staff of many a

Metropolitan daily. Still this is not unusual, having previously demonstrated their ability to "put across" almost any job on God's green earth. Mrs. A. Whitcomb are booming things in great shape. It is hardly fair to mention some and not others in this connection, and yet some women do fight shy of cold type, so their names must be omitted.

The sentiment of most of these "newsies" is that if a woman of Miss Mabel Boardman's type does not consider it beneath her dignity to sell a soldier paper on the streets of the capital city, it surely should not injure the pride of New Yorkers to do the same.

The circulation manager of *The Right-About* expressed the opinion recently that he expects it will be necessary to enlarge his present quarters when the women of this city fully realize the enviable opportunity for service this newspaper opens up to them.

Mabel Boardman down in Washington thinks he is right.

### Button, Button, Who's Here's a Guy That Likes Army Life?

Just a button with a number, but official, and all that, will be the warrant of persons not in the military service for entering floors of Debarcation Hospital No. 3, Greenhut Building, above the mezzanine floor. The order became effective February 1st, and those who have authority to visit places above the mezzanine floor, will hence forth wear a large white button with "U. S. A. Debarcation Hospital No. 3, New York City" in the center on their left sleeve.

Guards will recognize and honor such badges. Officers, nurses, and soldiers are instructed to conduct unattended persons found above the mezzanine floor to the information desk, if such persons cannot show the button or written authority for their presence.

Civilian employees of the Quartermaster or others employed in the hospital or laboratories will be allowed to go where their duties require.

"It is nothing more or less than the honorable thing to help the Government to make useful citizens out of disabled soldiers. Parents by allowing their boys to remain in the hospital, are helping to place them in self-selected colleges, and institutions, will help this work along in a large way."

### A Soldier's Duty

Reverting again to the doughboy himself, who never seems to be very far from the Secretary's thoughts, he declared:

"I want all the men in the hospitals to feel that it is part of your duties as soldiers to take advantage of the opportunities the Government offers them to become self-supporting citizens once more."

"The fighting was not all done with arms overseas. There is still the fight for reconstruction on this side." Mr. Baker then recalled the example of an old Army man of his acquaintance who had lost his left arm in France. Having the idea of duty well in mind and knowing that he was an untrained cripple he would be of little use to his country, he signed with the Federal Board of Vocational Education for a course at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, where he is going to take up civil engineering, having shown considerable aptitude at that line of work in the Army. The course will last several years, at least, but during that time he will be amply provided for financially, as his tuition is paid by the Government, and he also will receive a liberal allowance for living expenses.

The outstanding point in connection with this man according to the Secretary of War, is that he is entering upon a new phase of his life, that of reequipping himself, not only for his own future benefit, but to prove to disabled soldiers in general that if an old-timer, a supposed hackneyed Army man can "come back," they surely can.

### Pill-Rollers, Here's Chance For A Job

If you can make pills or fill prescriptions, if the mortar and spatula are a part of your working tools, then Lieutenant A. F. Anderson, Adjutant, Debarcation Hospital No. 3, Greenhut Building would like to know about it. There is a chance for good jobs for patients who are registered pharmacists. It has been requested that such men submit their names to him.

### HERO BROUGHT FIVE BUDDIES BACK TO LINES

(Continued from page 1)  
good work in this country as they did in France and England.

Before he entered the army, Moran was a factory worker, and he intends to go back to his trade as soon as he is sufficiently recovered. Meanwhile he is going to enjoy the comforts of Debarcation Hospital No. 5.

### New York Boy Back

Corporal Max Rosenberg, Headquarters Company, 114th Infantry, is another of the new arrivals at No. 5. Rosenberg served 12 months in the effects of gas which he received at St. Mihiel. He hails from Passaic, N. J., and is glad that he is so near his home town.

The corporal enlisted in 1913, and went down to the border when the Mexicans started their little fuss. From there he went to France, and was in on most of the heavy fighting. Rosenberg says he is thoroughly disgusted with the German as a fighter. It was just like taking candy away from a baby at St. Mihiel according to him, and in the Argonne, the Yanks knocked the Hun into a "row of shanties in jig time."

"Say," declared the corporal, "those birds wouldn't get within twenty miles of an American if they could help it. As hand-to-hand fighters they were the worst example that I ever want to see."

Rosenberg was a radio operator in civil life, and now says that he is going back to the same work. Radio operating is the only business in the world in the opinion of the corporal.

## THE PORT OF MISSING MEN

Before the inauguration of "The Port of Missing Men" column the editors of THE RIGHT-ABOUT did not fully realize the widespread circulation of the paper. But now they know, and know full well.

Seldom has a newspaper feature met with such instant and widespread response from its readers, as did "The Port of Missing Men." Inquiries for missing loved ones come daily to the office of THE RIGHT-ABOUT, at Debarcation Hospital No. 3, Greenhut Building—inquiries from almost every state along the Atlantic seaboard.

The deluge has been so heavy that an already busy staff of soldier-newspaper men will have a mammoth task on its hands to obtain information on each case immediately. Every effort will be made to secure accurate first-hand information, but there will be necessary delays. THE RIGHT-ABOUT does not set itself up as a compendium of knowledge military, but simply aims to act as a go-between for the soldier back from France with possible information, and the news-hungry civilian population.

Just as soon as a response to a query is received it will be mailed to the person making the inquiry. It was decided best to mail all answers to queries, rather than print the information.

To inquiring civilians—patience, please.  
To Buddy, late of the A. E. F.—please look over each week's list with care and write, or convey personally, any late news you may have on some missing man. You'd want someone to do that for your own mother, or wife, or sister, wouldn't you?

Information is desired of the following missing soldiers:

Baker, Thomas, Pvt., Co. K, 166th Infantry. Last heard from Oct. 26.  
Inquiry from Mrs. J. B. Boyer, Altoona, Pa.

Brady, Harvey L., Pvt., Co. G, 309th Inf., 78th Div. Last heard from Oct. 13.  
Inquiry from Mrs. Margaret Brady, 7 Cherry St., Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Bruce, James H., Pvt., Co. 6th Engrs., 3rd Div., Army Serial No. 158,405. Last heard from Oct. 13. Reported missing since Oct. 17.  
Inquiry from Mrs. Thomas Bruce, 557 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

Chester, Benjamin, Sgt., Co. K, 106th Inf. Last heard from Aug. 24.

Craig, Walter, Lieut. Last heard from Sept. 22.  
Inquiry from Mrs. Walter Craig, 501 West 121st St., New York City.

Dunn, Harry. Organization unknown. Last seen Aug. 11, at Overseas Casual Stockade No. 2, Camp Merritt, N. J. Last heard from Aug. 12.  
Inquiry from Frank Burroughs, 3750 Park Ave., New York City.

Evans, Percy H., Pvt., Co. F, 807th Pioneer Inf. Last heard from Sept. 15.  
Inquiry from Mrs. Harriet Waller, 9 West 99th St., New York City.

Fletcher, Kenneth Roy, Pvt., Co. C, 18th Inf. Army Serial No. 293,894. Last heard from Sept. 23.  
Inquiry from Mrs. P. N. Bowman, 129 Beekman Ave., North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Fey, William, Pvt., Co. K, 310th Inf. Reported severely wounded Oct. 18. Last heard from Nov. 15.  
Inquiry from Philip A. Fey, 398 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Glenn, Edmund C., Jr., Capt., Co. M, 30th Inf., 3rd Div. Last heard from Sept. 23. Reported missing since Oct. 13.  
Inquiry from Miss Elizabeth Wilson, 1229 Lenox Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Gould, Charles Harold, Pvt., Ambulance Co. 13, Med. Dept. Reported wounded in Base No. 54.  
Inquiry from A. G. Williams, R. N. 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Gowan, Henry P., Corp., Co. L, 358th Inf. Reported missing Sept. 26.  
Inquiry from Miss Claudia Gowan, 105 Morningside Drive, New York City.

Greenberg, Michael, Pvt., Co. K, 305th Inf., 77th Div. Reported severely wounded Nov. 10, and at Base Hospital No. 2, France.  
Inquiry from Mrs. J. Phillips, 236 Linden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grogan, Frank A., Pvt., Co. B, 316th Inf., 79th Div. Reported wounded Sept. 29. Last heard from Sept. 14.  
Inquiry from Mrs. F. Grogan, 553 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hawkins, John, Capt. Believed to be in X-Ray Dept. of a New York Hospital.  
Inquiry from R. J. Hawn, New Dorp, Staten Island.

Hastings, Walcott B., 1st Lieut., Co. L, 127th Inf., 32nd Div. Reported killed in action Oct. 16.  
Inquiry from Arthur C. Hastings, 100 West 59th St., New York City.

Herold, Otto, Pvt., Co. K, 18th Inf. Reported missing in action Sept. 18. Reported killed in action Sept. 24. Reported wounded Sept. 27.  
Inquiry from C. W. Brinckmann, 699 Palisade Ave., West New York, N. Y.

Isius, William, Pvt., 29th Co., M. G. T. C. Camp Hancock, Ga. Last heard from Sept. 21.  
Inquiry from Mrs. William Isius, 465 East 146th St., New York City.

Landon, Joseph H., Corp., Co. G, 308th Inf., 77th Div. Reported severely wounded Aug. 13.  
Inquiry from Mrs. H. Landon, 305 78th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mazzio, Anthony, Pvt., Bat. C, 13th F. A., 4th Div. Last heard from Oct. 19th.  
Inquiry from Miss Anna Iannetti, 2409-11 Beaumont Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Minnaugh, Joseph, Pvt., Bat. F, 7th F. A., 1st Div. Last heard from June 25, 1918, reported severely wounded.  
Inquiry from Mrs. M. Green, 507 10th Ave., N. Y. C.

Moll, Frank J., Pvt., M. G. Co., 108th Inf., 27th Div. Last letter dated Sept. 15, 1918. Reported missing since Sept. 27, 1918.  
Inquiry from May Moll, 992 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Poe, George H., Sgt., Co. L, 127th Inf. Last heard from in July, 1918.  
Inquiry from Cecile K. Fox, 265 Danforth St., Jersey City, N. J.

Reynolds, Horace, Corp., Co. D, 141st Inf., 36th Div. Address A.P.O. 798.

Reynolds, Leon, Lieut., Co. F, 144th Inf., 36th Div.  
Inquiry from Hazel Reynolds, 815 Traphagen St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Smyton, William, Pvt., Co. A, 306th Eng. Last heard from by letter dated Oct. 13, 1918.  
Inquiry from Anna J. Hassey, 312 West 22nd St., N. Y. C.

Stenicka, Frank, Pvt., Co. F, 59th Inf., 4th Div. Last heard from Oct. 28, 1918. Reported in hospital in France.  
Inquiry from Mrs. M. Stenicka.

Svihura, Stephen G., Pvt., Co. F, 308th Inf., 77th Div. Reported missing since Oct. 25, 1918. Last letter dated Sept. 30, 1918.

Inquiry from Mrs. S. Svihura, 255 East 70th St. and Anthony Svihura, 344 East 61st St., N. Y. C.

Wagner, Fred, Pvt., Co. M, 309th Inf. Last heard from Sept. 3, 1918.  
Inquiry from George S. Milliken, 114 Hamilton Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Wachtel, Maurice, Pvt., Co. B, 307th Inf., 77th Div. Reported wounded in action Sept. 6, 1918. Taken to Field Hospital No. 307 and shortly after evacuated elsewhere.  
Inquiry from Irving Beck Wachtel, 417 Miller Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Woods, William P., Sgt., Co. K, 64th Inf., Army Serial No. 1,038,889.  
Inquiry from Mrs. Gott, 685 Humbolt St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mork, Frederick O., Pvt., Co. C, 318th Inf., 79th Div. Army Serial No. 3,193,831. Last heard from Sept. 23, 1918. Reported missing in action Sept. 26, 1918.  
Inquiry from Hilda A. Johnson, 201 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Siebert, William, Corp., Co. G, 327th Inf., 82nd Div. Wounded Sept. 30, 1918. Last heard from Nov. 25, 1918, as in Base Hospital No. 19. Address A.P.O. 781.  
Inquiry from Mrs. D. Siebert, 965 Forest Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Sexton, David, Sgt., Supply Co., 38th Inf. Last heard from Sept. 22, 1918.  
Inquiry from L. Valentine, 220 East 50th St., N. Y. C.

### DR. SILVER TO SPEAK

Rev. Percy Silver, D. D., rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will address the men of Debarcation Hospital No. 3 at the regular Sunday evening meeting in the Red Cross room this week. Dr. Silver was for fifteen years a chaplain in the regular army, during which time he was for three years stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, and for five years at West Point. The choir from the Church of the Incarnation will render the musical program.

### AVIATION HOSPITALS

U. S. A. General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md., the Air Service Hospital, Garden City, L. I., and the Military Convalescent hospital, Cooperstown, N. Y., have been designated as hospitals for sick and wounded men of the Air Service flying personnel. Convalescent patients will be sent to Garden City or Cooperstown immediately upon their arrival from overseas.

### HONOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

In honor of forty-four negroes who gave their lives in the service of their country, a memorial tablet was unveiled by the Williamsbridge Civic League, Sunday. Judge Louis D. Gibbs, of Bronx county, paid high tribute to the colored man as a fighter. J. Frank Wheaton, a negro lawyer, also praised the work of the men of his race abroad.

Sixty dollars worth of theatre tickets weekly have been given to the department of outside recreation at Debarcation Hospital No. 5, Grand Central Palace, to be distributed to the soldiers, by a friend of the Red Cross who does not wish his name mentioned.

**BOSTON NURSE TO PARIS**  
Paris, Jan. 10. (By Mail.)—Miss Carrie M. Hall of Boston, formerly chief nurse for the American Red Cross in Great Britain, has been appointed director of the bureau of nursing here, succeeding Miss Ruth Morgan, who has returned to America.

### HAYWOOD HUT POPULAR

Hayward Hut, 2388 Seventh Avenue, that's the place that many a colored man in uniform seeks these days to get the things he needs. In charge of the New York War Camp Community Service it provides entertainment for some 300 wounded men weekly from hospitals in the city.

**CHATEAU-THIERRY**  
Club for Wounded Soldiers, Sailors and Marines  
21 Beekman Place  
East 50th Street, Overlooking East River  
OPEN FROM 1 TO 6 EVER DAY  
All Wounded Men in Uniform Welcome  
Telephone Plaza 5021  
Coffee, Cocoa, Tea Home-made Goodies  
Served Free  
Free Bus for men unable to walk  
Smokes Pool Room  
Writing Room and Type Writers  
Newest Magazines Music Cheer and Comfort

## HORTON'S ICE CREAM

"Those who fought for Uncle Sam—Know it's free from fault or sham."

OUR cocoanut-macaroons, sponge, fig-fruit and spice-cakes, also jelly-rolls, are sold at all army and navy camps and debarkation hospitals in New York. They are made of the best under sanitary conditions of the health department.

## ASCH MACROON

20 LUDLOW STREET :: NEW YORK CITY

## WELCOME, HEROES!

To the Boys in Service and their Folks, Gimbels offers the free services of its SOLDIERS AND SAILORS REUNION HEADQUARTERS where they may meet or leave messages for one another.

### TO THOSE LIVING OUT OF TOWN

who come to New York to meet their boys, this Gimmel bureau—centrally located as it is—offers an exceptionally convenient meeting place.

How to Reach Gimbels: Subways, Street Cars, Busses, Hudson Tubes, Sixth Avenue L, Penn. R. R. right at the door.

**Gimmel Brothers**  
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.  
NEW YORK CITY.

## WRIGLEY'S

The Greatest Name in Goody-Land

YOU know the realm of childhood dreams is a land of sweets.

Make some of those dreams a delightful reality by taking home

**WRIGLEY'S**  
frequently.

How about tonight?

SEALED TIGHT  
KEPT RIGHT

The Flavor Lasts!





## BAKER CONCEDES ARMY PRISONERS' RIGHT OF APPEAL

Point Over Which Strike Grew  
Is Admitted by Secretary,  
Who Explains Why Many  
Sentences Are Unequal.

ASKS BAR ASSOCIATION  
TO SUGGEST REFORMS.

Gen. Crowder, Who Put the  
Present System Into Effect,  
Is Final Authority Now, and  
Critics Are Dissatisfied.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary of War Baker said to-day that every prisoner in the army disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., now has the right of appeal directly to him.

One of the principal contentions of the 1,200 military prisoners among the 3,500 there, who have been on a strike as set forth exclusively in The World to-day, was that they did not have this right, and could get no action through military channels.

In this connection Mr. Baker said: "Each prisoner has and exercises the right of immediate appeal to the Secretary of War. Before a man is sent to Leavenworth his case comes to me for review, and I spend a great portion of my time going over court-martial records. After a man has gotten to Leavenworth, if he writes to me that he thinks he has been there long enough, the request is immediately sent to Col. Sedgwick Rice, the commandant, for report, and the case is decided upon its merits. I have had a great many cases of this kind, and have commuted the sentences of a great many men for both military and civil offenses.

"With regard to the statement that the men are complaining of the inequality of sentences imposed for the same offenses, this occurs also in civil courts. One Judge will sentence a man to ten years for a certain offense and another Judge will only impose a two-year sentence. It depends upon the culpability of the man and not entirely upon the offense charged."

To-morrow Secretary Baker will have a detailed conference with Col. Rice regarding the situation there. Mr. Baker has made three trips to Leavenworth since the United States entered the war, inspecting the institution thoroughly each time. He regards it as a model and that Col. Rice is the right man for commandant.

The secretary said that the subject of military laws and the administration of military justice is being "deeply studied" under the direction of Judge Advocate General Crowder, who has wound up his work as Provost Marshal General and has assumed full charge of the legal bureau of the War Department.

"I have told George T. Page, President of the American Bar Association, with whom I have talked about it," said Mr. Baker, "that if he would appoint a committee of the association to confer with Gen. Crowder and to go over the records, we would greatly appreciate their advice and counsel."

### Regulations Are Criticized.

It is an open secret that there is wide disagreement in the office of the Judge Advocate General regarding the matter of inequality of sentences by courts martial, excessive penalties for slight infractions of discipline and regulations, and what has been termed "military injustice" in general. Consequently those who are agitating for reform in the system are far from pleased over the fact that the Judge Advocate General himself is to direct the study of the entire matter.

Secretary Baker told newspapermen to-day that the revision of the articles of war affecting the administration of military justice, which he succeeded in having passed as a rider on an appropriation bill, was the first in 75 or 100 years.

He was asked whether the severe

sentences about which so much complaint and criticism are being heard were meter out under the revised articles of war, and replied that they were. Since Gen. Crowder himself was most largely instrumental in working out these revised articles, those inclined to criticize him take the ground that he can hardly be expected to find anything radically wrong with the law as it stands, which is a big improvement over the code of military laws it superseded.

### Keppel Heads Conference.

Secretary Baker said that the conference which began here yesterday has to do with military prison discipline generally and was called a month or more ago. The discussion was continued to-day. Those in attendance included Assistant Secretary of War Keppel, who presided; Adjutant General Peter C. Harris, in general charge of military prisons; Judge Advocate General Crowder, Inspector General Chamberlain, Col. Rice and Capt. R. M. Chamberlain, Fort Leavenworth; Col. Joseph Gerard, Alcatraz Island Barracks, San Francisco; Col. John E. Hunt, Fort Jay, Governors Island; Col. John H. Wigmore, Inspector General's Department; Lieut. Col. Edgar King, Medical Department; Col. John W. Riley, Adjutant General's office; Major H. F. Adler, Fort Leavenworth; Capt. A. T. Baker, Governors Island, and Major F. Heckstaer, Judge Advocate's Department.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919

## LARGE ARMY FOR U. S. IS OPPOSED

Opposition to Standing Force  
of 536,000 Voiced  
in House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—General opposition to a standing army in excess of 175,000 men, as authorized in the national defense act three years ago, was voiced in the house today during debate on the annual army appropriation bill, with its provision for a military force of 536,000 officers and men during the period of demobilization.

Chairman Dent of the military committee, was questioned closely as to the future army, with several members asking if the force provided in the bill was to be the permanent army strength. The chairman explained that it was not and there was general applause from both sides of the house when Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Republican, said the military committee favored a small army.

Mr. McKenzie said the proposal of the army general staff for a permanent peace time military establishment of 500,000 had been rejected by the committee, and Representative Kahn of California, Republican, interrupted to say that not a single member of the committee favored the proposal.

Discussion in the house continued throughout the day, with leaders offering no prediction as to when a vote would be taken on the measure, which carries a total of \$1,100,000,000 for the war department during the fiscal year, beginning next July 1.

Debate was not confined to the bill itself. There was criticism of the war department, praise for Gen. Pershing and various American units which fought in France, discussion of Bolshevism and protest against President Wilson accepting a set of books as a birthday gift from King George of England.

Much of the discussion was given over to the national guard. Representative McKenzie said that whatever the future military policy might be the national guard should be retained and his declaration was vigorously applauded. Other members in urging retention of the guard after demobilization, praised the work of the guard divisions during the war.

Francis J. Heney, who has been examining packers' witnesses before the senate's interstate commerce committee, appeared today before the house committee and denounced the testimony given there by the five leading packers. He declared the attacks on the federal trade commission were virulent and unjustified.

The senate military committee asked Secretary Baker for a report on conditions at the camp of embarkation at Brest, France. This camp recently was severely criticized in the senate and complaints as to conditions were referred to the committee for inquiry.

A conference report on the bill providing for a repeal of \$15,000,000,000 of war appropriations and carrying \$295,000,000 in deficiency appropriations was adopted today by both senate and house.



**BAKER SAW 26TH FIGHT**

Secretary Baker aroused enthusiasm in his address at Boston last night when he declared he was present at the opening of the battle of the Argonne forest and watched members of the 26th (New England) division, climb out of their trenches and go forward to victory. He referred to the members of this division as "your sons," and said, "They climbed out of their trenches singing songs of victory."

**TO SAVE FROM WAR****BAKER MAKES PLEA****FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS****NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE**

Secretary Tells of Invention That Would Kill Thousands 150 Miles Distant—Lowell and Faunce Also Speak

Secretary of War Baker warned a large audience at Boston last night that unless the league of nations idea prevails, scientists will invent for another war weapons of destruction beyond the comprehension of those who fought in the recent world conflict. He said he knew of an invention that was being perfected which would enable men to drop electrically controlled bombs containing 500 pounds of explosives upon unprotected cities 150 miles distant. These implements, he said, would kill thousands.

Secretary Baker was a speaker at the closing meeting of the New England congress for a league of free nations. Other speakers were A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard university; President Faunce of Brown university, and George W. Anderson of the United States circuit court.

**If America's Dead Could Speak**

Referring to America's 90,000 dead, he declared that if they could speak they would demand that their children be spared from making the sacrifice they had made. Secretary Baker said that a league of nations would be the world's "insurance policy" that would prevent another such world conflict.

President Faunce said that the nations of the world were being drawn together physically and unless they become united spiritually it would be suicidal to civilization.

He said that with President Wilson supporting a league of nations in France and William H. Taft active for the same cause in America, the proposition was above partisanship. "As long as Germany was successful," he said, "she was not interested in the league of nations. Any one who thinks it is better for each nation to look out for itself thinks as the Germans thought before they were crushed and is pro-German."

Officials of the New England congress announced that 25,000 persons attended the meetings and conferences at Boston and that every New England state was well represented.

**A Permanent Peace**

Secretary Baker was introduced as the representative of President Wilson at the Boston gathering yesterday. He strongly indorsed the league of nations movement, asserting that the great war would be one of the most futile episodes in history unless a definite program were laid down to rearrange international relations.

Secretary Baker praised former President Taft's superb leadership of the movement, which he spoke of as a fire in stubble, that starting in New England, would spread across the country. "When Austria put out her peace feeler," said Secretary Baker, "a nurse in a hospital at Toul brought a newspaper containing an account of it to a severely wounded California soldier and asked him his opinion."

"I tell you," replied the doughboy, "I live at least 6000 miles from here and can't be running across here every 10 years or so to adjust these troubles. Let's straighten it out now and make an everlasting adjustment of it."

**For Righteousness Sake**

"And," continued Mr. Baker, "that soldier expressed the unanimous sentiment of the United States. We went into the war not from selfish motives, but in response to the cry of humanity. I know what war costs in money, in life and in suffering. I cherish no illusions about the glory of war or the romance of the battlefield. Our people sent their sons there only to preserve freedom. The war ended before I thought it would, and it ended in a military victory. There was no chance for the German army and had the fighting continued it would have been crushed, largely because of weight of man-power and resources that America was throwing into the struggle."

"So America can regard it as a military victory, and yet the real cause of the ending of the struggle was not our cannon, our powder, or airplanes, but the moral position the United States occupied. Our boys in the trenches were supported by the fact that their country had a moral doctrine that was bound to prevail, just as Germany's doctrine was doomed to failure because there was nothing moral back of it."

"For righteousness' sake we have done this thing. Can we allow the fruits of victory to be purely military, diplomatic and old-fashioned? Do now the right thing. Insist on an arrangement among nations which will ever after make a repetition of the disaster impossible."

**BAKER WILL TRY TO LET 26th COME**

Secretary of War Promises Landing at Boston, "If Possible"—Dispatch Says Part of New England Division Will Sail March 5

The 26th (New England) division will be ordered to this port for debarkation, "if possible," when the division returns from France, according to an announcement by Secretary of War Baker in an address at a state caucus of the New England congress for a league of free nations in Boston yesterday. The secretary said that he could make no definite statement as to the date of the division's return,

but that it would be soon. He added that he was doing everything possible to expedite the homecoming of the New England troops.

**May Sail From France March 5**

A dispatch received from Walter S. Ball by the Providence Journal reports that the 103d field artillery of the 26th division is among units notified to sail from Brest, where it is now quartered, on March 5.

Feb. 11/19  
New  
YORK TIMES. TUE

**MILITARY SENTENCES  
WILL BE REDUCED**

Baker Announces a Revision of  
Judgments Passed by Gen-  
eral Courts-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Revision of sentences imposed by general courts-martial for offenses committed during the war is to be made by a board of officers constituted in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. Secretary Baker announced today that the result would be "a substantial reduction of the sentences in nearly all cases save those of the gravest character, or where aggravated circumstances exist."

The exact number of military prisoners held since the beginning of hostilities, affected was not made known, but Mr. Baker recently informed the Senate that 22,000 trials by general courts-martial had been held since the beginning of hostilities. Approximately 350,000 other cases were heard, but as the charges were not of a serious nature the trials were by special or summary courts.



*Boston Herald Feb. 9/19.*  
*League of Nations an Expression of Morals.*  
*says Secy. Baker.*  
*Declare for Military and Economic Force to*  
*back League of Nations.*  
*Baker hopes to land 2 Cth here.*

*Boston Globe Feb. 9/19*

## LEAGUE TO END WARS DEMANDED

### Great Meeting Overflows Tremont Temple

#### Sec Baker Vividly Pictures the Horrors of Recent Conflict

The Congress for a League of Free Nations closed with a great meeting in Tremont Temple last evening which overflowed into King's Chapel and would have overflowed into several other halls or buildings if they had been available.

The Temple was crowded 40 minutes before the speaking began with an audience of Bostonians—Greater Bostonians—men and women, active

leaders in the community, and whom one felt were there because of the deep interest they took in the principle for which Pres Wilson is contending at the Peace Conference.

Sec Baker was the chief speaker, although the others were not mere rhetorical ornaments by any means. Pres A. Lawrence Lowell made a

*Continued on the Eleventh Page.*



# Declar for Free to Back League

(Continued from page one)

and stand behind to who represent

"In these days when we are proud of our country, successive presidents have given the world American vitality and American idealism. If, in the silence of reverent commemoration, we can still detect the pulse of the great nation that has ceased to beat, can we not with glad acclaim exult the generous vitality of optimism of him who stands foremost exponent in this country today of a league of free nations to maintain peace?"

"Godspeed to Our Leader, Wilson"

"Then, turning to our God-fearing men in Paris, let us shout our 'Godspeed you' to our leader, President Wilson, the central figure in the councils of this ransomed world."

"The series of our progress is just beginning. The message of this conference will go on to the country to hearten those who are awaiting the message of a league of nations, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back. When we think of the earnestness of those who stand so strongly for the idea of a league of nations, a league to guarantee peace, is it not that one of them whom we have repeatedly heard these days with the utmost pleasure gives his time, his efforts and his; that a second, one whom we always hear gladly gives his time and his; and the third gives his time and his; and the fourth stay here at home may feel each for himself an obligation to do what he can by word and gift to back up the men who have first brought the message to us and carried it from here to Chicago and over the country."

President Lowell too occasion to reply to objections that have been offered

# Military Back League

to the idea of a league of nations. "Opposition first came," he said, "from people who believed that peace was to be obtained by good nature. They objected to the notion of enforcing peace, and we had our fight with them. Then came the war, and we were thought by some to be too pacifist. Now our criticisms come from another direction, and we must meet them frankly."

"Remember that this is not a question of parties, and having myself been a life-long Republican, with occasional lapses or lull intervals, I am a little grieved to see a good many of the leaders of my own party opposing this. One objection is that we never did so before, and that our ancestors never did so before, and that our country never meddled in the disputes of other nations, and that the 'Stay at Home, America' was the right policy."

"But the facts of our day are not the facts of Washington's day, and a little after he died we were involved in war. Then we spread our mantle over two continents and proclaimed the Monroe doctrine. That was the first innovation. We went further and proceeded to stay at home by annexing sundry possessions of Mexico; then we went into the Spanish-American war and accidentally found ourselves obliged to accept the gift of the Philippines. That was again a case of stay at home. America. A further innovation was when you went into this war and for the first time sent our troops to fight on European soil. We sent them because we could not help it, and now we are asked to take them back."

"Senator Borah says we ought to have nothing to do with arranging the geography of Europe, and that we have got to make peace. How are we to make peace without arranging the territories? It means a question of the limitation of frontiers."

"One way of arguing against the league is to describe a league which exists only in the imagination. Nobody proposes, for example, to send our troops abroad and put them in the command of other governments. What we propose is that the public opinion of the world shall have a potential force behind it to make it effective against the wrongdoer."

"And the mandatory system means

that colonies shall not be mis-governed or allowed to monopolize something which the world needs. Let us not allow ourselves to be frightened by big bears. It is said that we are encouraging Bolshevism, but I believe we are attempting to maintain order throughout the world."

**Abiding Covenant Needed**

President France saw a great deal of barbed wire lying around after the close of the war, and it had to be wound up to prevent the nations clashing again in mutual hostility and distrust.

"To prevent that," he said, "we must have some abiding covenant of peace. America can find its mission only as it helps freedom and democracy everywhere. Those who say that now the war is over we must retire into our shell are little Americans. Whoever says that it all comes down in these matters to gunpowder and bayonets is a pro-German. Let us see to it that after we have won the war and captured the German fleet we are not ourselves captured by the idea that might makes right."

"Whoever says that covenants will always be scraps of paper, that justice has never been done and never will be, and that the nations will always have to fight it out, is at heart a pro-German. We have to adopt a philosophy that finds expression in international agreements and covenants in which each nation tries to do its bit in the service of mankind. When you find men willing to attempt things for the sake of what ought to be you find the men who have the spirit of eternal youth, which is the spirit of America."

Judge Anderson alluded to a Boston newspaper as "voicing the feeling of a lot of people who are sorry that the war is over."

"There are a lot of people who have been making a good deal of money out of the war," he said, "and they are entitled to have a paper which expresses their disappointment that the war ended so soon. It is time somebody began to tell the truth. It is time that the selfishness of pro-German were used about certain people at Lawrence. When we have, as we have in New England, papers which are essentially Prussian, when Prussianism without has been beaten, it is time we had done with the propagation of world quarrels for private profit."

"And if it becomes necessary I shall say something more a little later. You are not going to kill Prussianism by imitating Prussianism in America," Secretary Bator delighted in thrilling the audience with stories of his own experiences and observation in France. He drew arguments from the league of nations from the losses and sufferings of all the countries which had combined to meet and overthrow the German attack. "When the history of this war comes to the written," he said, "one of the figures that will appear on the map of that history will be Sir Edward Grey. Calm and supreme, intelligent, and a man who believed that war would mean to the world peace, and being a civilized man, his eyes with horror from such things, struggling by day and by night, giving his emissaries hither and thither, he was the powers seeking to grant only a few hours to Serbia, before all volunteers ultimatum should be offered."

"Serbia great and knightly Englishman, standing to avert this calamity for mankind, and yet powerless and paralyzed and fighting, not because the peoples of the earth had lost their minds, not because you not I, for any other plain cause, but because the world had lost his wits and had no ambition of princes, were because any ambition of princes were loosened in the world because the negligent populations had failed to make in

advance such adjustment as would have turned the scorching opinion of mankind less upon that nefarious plot and prevented its execution."

"If instead of being, as we say, without battalion or shield or spirit, if Sir Edward Grey could have telegraphed to some council of nations where there sat representatives of the civilized opinion of mankind, if he could have said to them: 'Gentlemen, the Austrian note to Serbia creates a situation which needs the wisdom and conscience of the world to deal with it,' and we had by fair deduction so prescribed that that council of nations should have summoned Austria and Germany and Serbia, if there could have been but a breathing space and an opportunity for an analysis of the controversy, and the expression of a judgment—the judgment might not have been satisfactory to all of the parties concerned, but the judgment of such a tribunal, reinforced by the enlightened and civilized forces of mankind would have prevented that holocaust. It was too late in July, 1914."

"The questions which the league of nations advocate are addressing to the people of the United States and the people of the world now are these, or rather the question is this: 'When madness again becomes uppermost in the minds of some inner group somewhere, in some secret diplomatic cabinet, will we have to suffer the humiliation and disaster of again saying, "It is too late?"' We have created a vast burden of debt. The great grandchildren of the youngest person within the sound of my voice will go through life carrying on their backs packs which will be a part of the obligation they have to pay, the waste and cost of this war. Every hammer stroke of the industry, every transaction of commerce, every action of money, will have to pay its toll of taxes from now as far as the eye can reach, in order to rehabilitate this world and restore the wealth which has been destroyed."

"If we allow the old kind of arrangements to be made, if the world is to depend upon a balance of power in the future, instead of the league of nations, then, in addition to that great burden, we shall have to appropriate annually sums vaster than those I have been describing in order that we may build new navies, larger navies and greater guns and equipment of war."

"And the ingenuity of mankind keeps pace. We had in this war the submarine and the airplane and poisoned gas. I do not know what we will have in the next war, but I know that already we are on the eve of seeing implements which will be controlled by wireless devices, and which will be launched from here, say, and aimed at a place 150 miles away, and will be controlled by unseen wireless waves until they get there, and then drop down in the middle of a populous city 50 or 300 or 500 pounds of TNT and blow up men and women indiscriminately by the thousand."

"We are at the parting of the ways. We can blunder along as we have blundered. Why, in 1914, I said, 'War in Europe, a general European war is impossible and unthinkable,' and you said it. We can keep on believing that way. If we want to, or we can take time by the forelock, or we can be provident in providing. We can say to the peoples of Europe who have suffered these injuries at a disadvantage. A democracy is not suited to quick, prompt, decisive action. So it happens that in time of war democracy takes on the functions of autocracy. What comes after war is the great problem of getting back from automatic conditions to genuine democracy. And for my part, the sooner we get back the better."

"The allies fought for peace; Germany fought for war, he asserted. He described the war as a 'murderous assault and battery on the peace of the world, plotted, planned and prepared by Germany. I saw with my own eyes the indubitable evidence of that plotting and planning," he said.

**Knew Children Crucified**

He personally knew, too, he said, that children had been crucified and that women had been outraged in the presence of their parents, their husbands and even of their children.

"But," he went on, "not once in this war has anyone dared to accuse British, French or American soldiers of firing on the emblem of the Red Cross, of sinking hospital ships, or of outraging innocent victims."

The question now was to provide that a repetition of the German crime of 1914 shall be if not prevented, at least made so difficult as not to be probable. "I do not think it entirely possible to eliminate war from human activity," he said, "but I think it can be made so difficult as to compel a nation to think twice before going to war." If there had been a league of nations in 1914, he declared, 15,000,000 lives would have been saved—not alone those who were lost on the field of battle, but those who were starved, those whose hearts were broken, and those who were outraged. Discussing the points on which opposition to the league had been expressed, he said that the argument that friction might develop within the league was an argument against all human association, as it would be impossible to make any arrangement between men in which there would not be some danger, and if such an arrangement is made on the right terms and basis such danger is at least minimized. The Ten Commandments apply to politics and international politics, he said. Further, he said that the league does not touch the Monroe doctrine except to expand it.

Bishop Lucian S. Lewis of the Methodist church, resident bishop of China, spoke briefly on the situation in China. He said China was struggling to her feet, trying to express something that never before has been expressed by any nation of the yellow race.

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The practical interests of this country, he said, ask for peace. "A democracy," he went on, "is always at a disadvantage in time of war. We have been at a disadvantage. A democracy is not suited to quick, prompt, decisive action. So it happens that in time of war democracy takes on the functions of autocracy. What comes after war is the great problem of getting back from automatic conditions to genuine democracy. And for my part, the sooner we get back the better."

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**England Proposed League to Us in 1914**

That England, at the very beginning of the war, suggested to the United States the formation of a League of Nations was disclosed by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former United States minister to The Netherlands, yesterday at a luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club. Dr. Van Dyke was the messenger who brought the communication to the United States government.

"I think it is due to the presence of President Wilson at the peace conference that we are now in sight of such a league," said Dr. Van Dyke. "Nor that the others were against him," he continued, "because they were not. I had the privilege of bringing the first communication on the subject, in 1914."

Sir Edward Grey sent to President Wilson through him, he said, a message of a personal, not official, nature that Great Britain would welcome the presence of the United States at the peace table, even as a neutral, if she were assured that the United States would favor restitution and reparation on the part of Germany for the destruction she had committed in France and Belgium and the United States would favor the establishment of a league of nations.

Dr. Van Dyke said that peace does not consist merely of the absence of hostilities; this might mean slavery, anarchy and bolshevism.

**Peace Means Order, Liberty**

"Peace," he said, "means order; liberty for the individual as far as it is consistent with liberty for every other individual. Peace means the right of everybody to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—protected by law; and you can't get it by explosion."

The phrase "to make the world safe for democracy" should be broadened, he

said, to make it read "to make the world safe for peace."

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Bishop Lucian S. Lewis of the Methodist church, resident bishop of China, spoke briefly on the situation in China. He said China was struggling to her feet, trying to express something that never before has been expressed by any nation of the yellow race.

"She loves democracy," he said. "But she is arriving with a good deal of difficulty. Her eye is on this nation; her highest ideals are expressed, I think, in this nation's ideals. She is in the morning of her life, though she has existed a long time. And she needs help."

**Vital to Business Men, Says E. A. Filene**

Edward A. Filene, speaking before the delegates at the third session of the New England congress for a league of free nations in Tremont Temple yesterday, said:

"It is of real importance to business men to realize that the project of a league of nations, embodying as it does the spiritual, ethical and moral ideals of men, embodies also, as we find it does on impartial examination, the business interests of men. I venture to say that no country can have continuing prosperity unless an effective league of nations is formed."

Mr. Filene said this country was in a position "to initiate international arrangements under which the total re-

CRUCIFIX



## Is Offered ence Strikers

me if you want to be fair you must give them the truth of this thing at this meeting Sunday night."

"Do you represent the committee?" asked Connolly. "Have you the right to say what the committee will or wants to do?"

"I know what the committee will do," replied Fr. O'Reilly. "And I will take the responsibility of speaking for it. By the way, did you pick yourself to represent the strikers?"

Connolly answered that he had come to Lawrence at the request of some of the strikers.

Referring to something Connolly had said in his speech at the meeting on the Common, Thursday, Fr. O'Reilly said Connolly had claimed that the men of the strike had disclosed the information that you used to be a good

listeners come here making trouble." Fr. O'Reilly then demanded Connolly how much he was receiving for his work for the strikers committee. Connolly said, "No more than you are for your work." Then Fr. O'Reilly replied, "Well, you are not getting very much." He then referred to outside agitators who came here in the strike, and said that some of them stole \$170,000. "Within two weeks," said Fr. O'Reilly, "some of your people came from within 20 miles of this city, went back refusing to do anything because they could not get the \$5,000 that they demanded. We know that," he said. "We know a lot more, too, about what you outsiders have been doing and trying to do."

### Will Keep Him Out

To this several others of the committee men said in chorus, "We know about you and we intend to keep you out of this."

Before he left the office Mr. Connolly accused Fr. O'Reilly of not being interested in helping the mill workers of Lawrence to obtain better living conditions, and charged that almost under the shadow of the Catholic church men, women and children were living together in one room.

"Why don't you do something to better their condition?" asked Mr. Connolly. "If you are interested in their welfare?"

Why don't you do something for them in Boston yourself?" Fr. O'Reilly countered. "You come up here to Lawrence and try to tell us how to do things. All you want to do is to get your name in the papers. Down in Boston, where you live, no one knows anything about you."

Following this meeting the citizens' committee went to the offices of the local newspapers and inserted large advertisements, calling on the citizens of Lawrence to "wake up."

"Do you want to see the city in the hands of radical Socialists, anarchists and Bolsheviks?" they query, and in conclusion they caution the citizens to "stand by the flag that protects life and liberty and guarantees the pursuit of happiness to every just-minded individual."

A real estate agent complained to Director of Public Safety Peter F. Carr that when he went to a tenement on Common street to collect the rents he was informed by each of the 12 Italian families that they refused to pay their rent until the strike is ended. The agent said he will give them until next Saturday to think the matter over, and if they refuse he will institute ejectment proceedings.

## NOT A UNION STRIKE. SAYS C. H. MOYER

DENVER, Feb. 8.—Engineers, firemen and pummen at Butte will remain at their work, according to a statement of Charles H. Moyer, president of the international union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers today. They are the only men at Butte who are members of the international union.

"Butte is the home of a nest of I. W. W.'s who have remained there and flourished during the war," said Mr. Moyer. "The miners on strike are practically unorganized. This is not an American union movement. It is a move of the I. W. W. and the government must play a strong hand immediately."

### Feeding Baby

The Spartans, noted for their strength, ate barley. Fresh milk, modified with Brooks' Barley Water, imparts a strength and vitality not obtained by other methods of bottle feeding.

## BROOKS' Baby BARLEY

For the baby that cannot be nursed

## COL. LOGAN KEPT BUSY FOR HIS MEN

Looked Out for Them  
While "Waiting"

Col. Logan kept in close touch with the men of the 101st infantry during his period of waiting at Blois for the "reclassification" board to decide that he is an efficient regimental commander. His visits to the regiment always meant some general treat for the boys. He visited them at Christmas time and gave to each company commander a sum sufficient to provide \$1 for each man of the regiment. This sum was from the fund placed to his credit for the men of the command by the associated members, 101st infantry.

To indicate how their colonel has administered the fund for the benefit of the men, a draft for about \$2,000 recently drawn by Col. Logan against his letter of credit has been received by the associates.

In addition to the benefits which the men of the regiment still overseas are deriving from the fund provided by the generosity of the people of Boston and vicinity, many comforts are being supplied for the wounded men of the regiment now on this side. A Victrola has recently been given for the men who are at Parker Hill Hospital. An appeal is sent out for records as additions to the Victrola equipment. These records should be sent to room 560, Little building, headquarters of the 101st regiment auxiliary.

The associate members and the women's auxiliary are making extensive arrangements for the reception to the regiment. A sub-committee to assist in the reception plans has been appointed as follows:

Miss Esta Mae Barr, Mrs. W. W. Taft, Miss Elizabeth Logan, Mrs. A. P. Coleman, Mrs. A. G. Reynolds, Mrs. Mark Fitzgerald, Mrs. Annie A. Cooper, John C. Heyer, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, William F. Garcelon, P. A. O'Connell, E. J. Sampson, Joseph A. Denison, William J. Dooley, Gen. John J. Sullivan, Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser.

## ORDERS INQUIRY ON BRITISH EMBARGO

[Special Dispatch to the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Acting Secretary of State Polk has sent instructions to John W. Davis, the American ambassador at London, to make inquiries of the British government relative to the details of the embargo ordered against the importation of certain products into Great Britain. The object of the communication is to ascertain whether the embargo will be enforced

It is also becoming apparent that as an independent plan or as a part of this conspiracy, the American people and Japan, if not other nations associated with them in the struggle against the central powers. The slightest pretext is seized on as a basis for contending that one or more of the nations referred to is planning hostile policies against this republic, but, of course, Great Britain is the chief object of attack.

Senator Wadsworth said: "It would be a great pity were the American people to permit themselves to get into an attitude of suspicion of the motives of our great allies in the war. I am under the impression that influences are hard at work today seeking to turn our people away from the friends by whose side we fought in the greatest war in history."

### Would Like Nothing Better

"We may be perfectly sure that the Germans would like nothing better than to see an estrangement between the United States on the one side and England and France on the other."

Senator Overman of North Carolina:

"It is inconceivable to me, that any American could for one moment support any propaganda that has as its purpose, openly expressed or masked, the breaking down of the happy relations that should and do exist between the people of America and those of the nations with which we are associated in the European war."

Senator Poindexter—"There are certain pro-German elements in this country that were more or less curbed during the actual progress of the war, that are attempting, now that the armistice has been signed, to renew their activities and are taking advantage of every incident, however innocent it may be in itself, to cause dissension between the United States and England."

"We are endeavoring," said Senator McCumber, "to secure a league of nations to maintain the peace of the world and to prevent another such holocaust of blood and devastation as we have just witnessed."

## NEW NATIONS TO HAVE U. S. MINISTERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At the request of President Wilson, provision was made today in the diplomatic and consular bill by the Senate appropriations committee for ministers to the new Czechoslovak nation and the new government of Poland. Secretary Lansing informed the committee that the President had given instructions by cable that provision be made for the ministers.

## U. S. Dist. Atty. Boynton Warns of Efforts to Gain New Foothold

## MAKES ADDRESS TO VERMONT VETERANS

United States Dist. Atty. Thomas J. Boynton, speaking at the 31st annual meeting of the Vermont Veterans Association of Boston at Young's Hotel, last night, urged business men to unite in preventing the resumption of German trade in this country. He said German property valued at \$800,000,000 has already been seized and sold by the alien property custodian.

### Seek New Foothold Here

"There is an effort being made by the Germans," Mr. Boynton added, "to regain a foothold in this country for business. So I say to you, be watchful and don't let them get the same foothold which they had before the war. Already they are trying to publish stories which are so worded that they favor the German side and are clearly written for the sole purpose of changing our attitude. They are all on the job, as before and during the war, and it is our duty to nullify this insidious propaganda."

In reference to the world war, he said: "Although America may not have technically won the war, the allies would have been beaten if she had not come in when she did."

Gov. Coolidge, in a brief address, paid a glowing tribute to the Vermont civil war veterans, who, he said, helped turn the tide at the battle of Gettysburg, when they halted Pickett's world-famous charge. Gov. Coolidge, who was born in Vermont, said in part: "I doubt if there is anyone here who doesn't realize that you men here fought for the right cause in that struggle. There is no question that America would fight today on the side you fought if the occasion should arise. It is with great satisfaction that I extend to you the greeting of the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Edwin P. Stanley, department commander of the Massachusetts C. A. R., expressed the wish that all civil war posts throughout the country should invite the veterans of today to participate in the annual celebration on May 30. The Rev. R. Perry Bush of Chic

## UNDER CAR FENDER

At City Hospital with Fractured Skulls—On Danger List  
Two men struck by a street car about 9 o'clock last night are on the danger list at the City Hospital with fractured skulls. The accident occurred on Washington street, opposite Lenox street. The men are John S. Carney, 40, married, of 53 East Springfield street, and John J. Collins, 50, single, of 249 Boston street, Dorchester.

Motorman Joseph Casey says the men were crossing Washington street. Street cars are obliged to slow down here because of the curve at Northampton street. Casey rang the gong, but the men walked right in front of the car. They were knocked down, but though the fender passed over them the wheels did not, which jacked up the car and took the men from under.

Sergeant J. D. McDonough took Casey to the East Dedham street police station and questioned him. He was paroled in care of Division Superintendent Leonard of the Boston Elevated railway, to appear in court Monday morning.

## SMITH COLLEGE UNIT IS BUSY IN FRANCE

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 8.—At the Smith chapel exercises this morning President William Nelson read a cablegram from Marie Wolfs, Smith '08, of Newark, N. J., director of the Smith College relief unit, which is now working under the French government in the Somme area. The message said:

"Bitter winter weather in the Somme. Unit already distributing beds, blankets and warm clothing. Great progress. Three large barracks under construction at Greecourt. Store starting this week. Cows and rabbits en route. Unit in great form and spirits."

Smith College is now represented in Europe and Asia Minor by more than 50 alumnae engaged in war work.

## TALKS ON ASPHALT

The Carpenter-Morton Club held its February dinner and meeting last evening at Young's Hotel with William M. Wade, the newly elected president, presiding. Thirty-two members were present. The guest of the evening was P. M. Bouton, a representative of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company of Philadelphia, who gave an interesting talk on the manufacture of asphalt shingles and roofing.

## SENATE CLERK A BARRISTER SOON

John D. Wright, clerk of the rules committee of the state senate, was among those who successfully passed the recent bar examination. He will qualify as a practicing attorney on March 1, when he will be sworn in before the supreme judicial court. He was formerly a member of the editorial staff of the Boston Journal, and was also for a short time on the editorial staff of the Boston Herald and Journal. He finished his law studies last June at one of the local evening law schools. He was secretary of the commission created by the Governor and last

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# League of Nations an Expression of Morals, Says Secretary Baker

United States War Chief Gives Hearty Indorsement to Project Before Great Assembly of New England Women

A notable assembly of New England women, many of them leaders in movements that are at conflict, but all of them at the forefront in support of America in the war, manifested their vigorous indorsement of the league of nations by repeated applause yesterday when the project was advocated by Secretary of War Baker, former President Taft, President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, international suffragist leader.

The gathering was at the women's luncheon at the Hotel Somerset in connection with the league of nations congress. So great was the eagerness to join in the formal indorsement of the great international peace plan that hundreds of women found upon arrival at the hotel that there was no room for them at the tables. The big banquet hall was crowded to its utmost, the addresses being heard and applauded by more than 600 women.

## "Plain People Want It"—Baker

The most emphatic manifestation of sentiment came when Secretary Baker, after asserting that much of the opposition to the plan is mere inertia—a reluctance to change from the old order of things—declared, "I care not how young the idea is, I'm for it."

"I have no patience," he said, "with people who are afraid to go ahead because it violates some ancient precept. I don't know just what is the origin of this idea; but whether it was born in ages ago or whether sprung from the green graves of our war dead in France—I'm for it."

"We must concert the feeling of the people of America in favor of this principle. America went into this war on entirely moral grounds. America must not be satisfied to let the era of peace be wanting in motives equally noble. We must not allow it to become possible for our children and our grandchildren to look back and say our work was left unfinished."

"The plain people of the world everywhere want the world redeemed by some such league. We federated these states of America into a harmonious union. We can bring the nations of the world into harmonious union."

## Two War Secretaries Agree

"Mankind progresses best when conditions encourage the greatest expression of moral feeling. It is our duty to do all in our power to promote those conditions. If we can make the start and leave to the generations to come the perfecting of this plan for universal peace, then this war, cruel as it has been, will stand as an era from which the highest benefit to mankind has sprung."

Secretary Baker lauded the country-wide series of congresses in favor of the league of nations as an influence of power upon the psychology of the nation. "These congresses," he said, "will inevitably have the effect of strengthening a national habit of thinking in terms of peace."

"You have had the spectacle today, of two secretaries of war advocating peace. Mr. Taft was one of my most distinguished predecessors. He and I have been able to observe with advantage the attitude of the soldier and he and I have been able to count the cost of war."

"We are both convinced that the substitution of some sort of a tribunal will make force of arms unnecessary in settling international disputes."

Former President Taft asserted that through all the opposition to the plan for a league of nations there has never been suggested an alternative which promised to maintain permanent peace.

"How is peace to be maintained in Europe after the drawing of all these new boundary lines at the peace conference?" he demanded. "And how are those 14 points to be carried along once they are adopted?"

Have you heard anyone tell us how it is to be done except through a league of nations? Have you heard anyone in the United States Senate tell us?

"No! What we hear from the Senate is a discussion of how not to do it."

"We may have to fight one or two little wars in putting the plan into effect to convince the people of the world. But after that we won't need any wars."

"We face two alternatives, either to make the league effective or wait 20 years and have another world war. And if we have that next big war the destruction will far exceed the ruin in this one. There will be then great advances in the scientific knowledge of how to kill people."

"President Wilson is on the other side. I am glad he is there. He and I are not on the same side politically, but on this question we are in accord. We are both in favor of making the league help the world, and, in helping the world, help America."

President Faunce defines the league of nations plan as a demand that the peace conference shall not adjourn permanently. "We ask that the peace conference shall meet next year—10 years—50 years from today, and that it shall keep on meeting. Then," he said, "you've got the league of nations, call it by any name you wish."

He asserted that the place of former President Taft at the head of the civil

movement for a league of nations "lifts the whole enterprise out of the foul air of party politics. The league of nations," he added, "is too sublime a theme ever to be made the football of party politics."

He condemned the "dastardly propaganda that is trying to make trouble between England and America" and demanded that the American nation utilize the opportunity for assuring permanent peace which its fighting boys in France have opened for it. "Our boys have blasted out a place where we can build permanent peace, and we must see that their sacrifices are not wasted," he said in conclusion.

## The 25,000,000 Dead

Mrs. Hale declared that a powerful appeal of the league of nations plan is in its timeliness. "For the first time in the history of the world," she said, "this plan is practical. It is with the freedom of the press and other modern advantages that the barriers to the plan are removed. The past ages of wars may not have been preventable, but wars of the future can be avoided."

She quoted comparative figures on the deaths in the war to show that woman's interest in peace should be far greater than man's. She said that the best estimates are that 18,000,000 women and children died of starvation in the war-devastated countries. Her estimate of the number of soldiers who died was corrected by Secretary Baker to 7,100,000.

"There never was a call with greater appeal to women," said Mrs. Hale, "than that of the league of nations plan. We must prevent that next great war that hovers as a menace before us. The next great war, if it comes, will mean the suicide of civilization itself. If we don't prevent it, then in bitterness and remorse we must say to ourselves, 'Those boys who fell in this war died in vain.'"

## World's Greatest Movement

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer presided at the luncheon. "The women of New England," she said in introduction of the addresses, "are ready to work heart and soul for peace, as they were ready to work heart and soul in the war for righteousness."

"Now comes out of the war a great opportunity. The women of the country are called upon to aid in the greatest movement the world has ever seen—the movement for a league of nations which will insure peace for the future."

Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., was chairman of the committee on the luncheon. Other members of the committee were Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, Miss Sarah Lawrence and Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

# Declare for Military and Economic Force to Back League of Nations

Strong Resolutions Adopted by Great Audience at Closing Session of Congress in Tremont Temple

A great audience gathered in Tremont Temple last night for the closing session of the New England congress for a league of free nations, adopted unanimously a resolution offered by Euntley Spaulding and read by James W. Kimball, declaring "that in the formation of a league of nations, with adequate economical and military sanctions to guarantee peace, we see the triumph of American ideals, the realization of American hopes and aspirations, the next step forward in human progress, the beginning of a new era in material, moral, industrial and political well-being for ourselves and for all mankind."

The closing addresses were made by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who presided, President Lowell of Harvard University, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Judge George W. Anderson and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, each of whom was called away during the evening to an overflow meeting at Lorimer Hall.

(Continued on Page Seven, Column 1)

## BACKS LEAGUE PLAN



Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

## BAKER HOPES TO LAND 26TH HERE

Says Every Effort Will Be Made to Do so and to Have Parade

## GIVES THEM GREAT PRAISE FOR WORK

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker aroused the enthusiasm of 800 members of the Chamber of Commerce in the Brunswick Hotel yesterday afternoon when, called on for a talk regarding the league of nations, he opened with praise of the 26th division and gave conditional promise that the division will land in Boston.

At the same gathering, called to celebrate the birth of Abraham Lincoln, former President Taft had a royal welcome, and was made the subject of an eight-line chantey, composed by Alfred Hallam, song leader of the occasion and dedicated to "Smiling Bill." President Harriman of the Chamber introduced the speakers. President Melklejohn of Amherst College, John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, ex-Gov. Spaulding of New Hampshire, and the Rev. Edward Cummings of the World Peace Foundation were among the guests.

## Everyone Wants to Know

"Everybody with whom I have spoken personally since I entered the confines of New England," said Secretary Baker, "has asked me about the date of the return of the 26th division. During the course of this war I have had contact with many parents who have been asked me, with smiles of confidence and anticipation, 'Please tell me where my boy is in France?' and have given me a look, after hearing my reply, that showed they seemed to doubt whether I was secretary of war or not. So I have a sense of disappointment in being unable to tell the date of the return of the gallant New England division. It is scheduled for early return, and an effort will be made, according to the capacity of the ships, to have it return early."

"If the matter is one within our control it will land in Boston. I am exceedingly anxious that the division should have the opportunity—or so much of the division as can be managed—of parading in Boston. I do not know how far that will be possible."

"The studies the general staff has made

(Continued on Page Two, Column 1.)

Second—There is to be a judicial tribunal before which nations may be ordered to appear by the executive body to settle their differences.

Third—There is to be an international parliament, sitting once a year, with delegates from all the member nations, to consider world legislation.

Fourth—There is to be an international military force, consisting of an army as well as a navy. Each nation is to maintain its part of this army within its own borders, subject to call by the executive body of the league to serve wherever needed.

This military force is to be used only to compel the nations to avail themselves of the preliminary machinery of the league to settle their differences without war. If this machinery fails, the war will be permitted without further interference by the league, provided the belligerents observe such rules and regulations of warfare as may be formulated by the league.

It is further planned also that an economic boycott and similar forms of pressure will be used to bring to terms any nation which wants to fight.

The creation of an effective land and sea military force as an adjunct to the league is, I think, insisted upon by France, for she would consider a league without such a force as no protection for her in the future against Germany.

Incidentally, M. Larnaudé remarked that the chief danger of war coming in the future would be found in Germany, the Balkans and the new states now forming the eastern Europe.

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# League of Nations Will Have an Army and Navy

PARIS, Feb. 8—The following official communication was issued today: "At 10:30 o'clock this morning at Hotel De Crillon the commission on the league of nations held a meeting which was marked by the same accord of views that has characterized its previous sessions."

"At the end of this meeting the commission finds itself nearing the end of its task. Only a few articles of the draft remain to be presented formally to the members of the commission. A few matters, referred to the drafting committee for clarification, still require reference back to the commission, and certain points provisionally accepted may be reopened for discussion before the commission makes its report to the conference."

"M. Ricci Busatti was named to represent the Italian delegation on the secretariat. The committee will meet again at 10:30 Monday morning."

"On Sunday afternoon the drafting committee above referred to, consisting of Paul Hymans (Belgium), Leon Bourgeois (France), Lord Robert Cecil (Great Britain), and M. Venizelos (Greece), will meet at the Hotel Majestic."



# Big Navy Plan Stands League of Nations Body Nearing End of Its Task

(Continued from Page One)

tion of armaments. Under the provisions as agreed upon, both subjects will be covered by regulations made by the league of nations. As embodied in the constitution, the principle of a reduction of armaments and the abolition of conscription will be approved by a league empowered to study the questions with a view to solving the problem raised by the French and Italian objection that it is impossible to them.

I learn tonight that the United States takes the position that it must adhere to a big navy program until it is determined whether the nations of the world will reduce armaments and abolish conscription. If the dominions and all nations comply, the United States will also conform. If the league fails to do these things, or some nations decline to reduce armaments and abolish conscription, the United States will have a large naval force capable of carrying out the purposes of the league.

## Will Take Nothing for Granted

From the same authoritative source I learn that the United States intends to take nothing for granted and will wait for the league to make regulations for armaments and conscription, and all nations to comply with them, before modifying its naval policy. This is intended to serve notice that the United States will play the game of peace or war as circumstances dictate.

In the realization that President Wilson has definitely fixed the time of his departure for America, the plenipotentiaries of the other governments are bringing forward in a more definite way their suggestions that the United States assume a share of direct responsibility in connection with governmental supervision over the enemy territory which will be placed within the jurisdiction of the league of nations. American officials here give the impression that nothing formal along this line has been suggested to them, but nevertheless it is known that the matter has become somewhat of a vital issue.

The British are particularly anxious to have the United States government become the mandatory of the league for Constantinople, Syria and Armenia. This responsibility, so far as Constantinople is concerned, will embrace the administration of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. President Wilson is credited with willingness to accept the league's mandate for his government if this course meets with the approval of the American Congress and people.

So far as Paris knows, nothing has as yet developed in the United States to show the popular attitude on the subject of accepting such a mandate, except that there are some indications of hostility to the government embarking on a venture that may involve it in the politics of Europe and Asia. Whether it be true or not that if Congress and the people do not approve the President will not seek to escape the

regarded as permanent and sole mandatory for the western hemisphere should a contingency arise in which the league of nations regarded it as necessary to have its authority exercised over any government or territorial area in North, Central or South America. The suggestion seems to appeal to Americans here. To carry it out would be a recognition—perhaps indirect—of the Monroe Doctrine, which would be extremely pleasing to the Washington government, for there has always been an indisposition on the part of foreign powers to acknowledge this fundamental principle of American policy as a definite, fixed thing.

Some decision as to the share of American responsibility under the mandatory principle adopted by the peace conference may have to be reached before the President's departure for America.

The London Times, whose owner, Lord Northcliffe, is anxious to bring about the closest relations between Great Britain and the United States, reflects the British official attitude in pointing out that President Wilson, as the foremost advocate of the league of nations, must permit his country to assume its full share of responsibility in the order of world affairs which the peace conference will bring about. It is very largely this desire for closer association with the United States which lies at the bottom of the British attitude. Since the peace conference was begun the cordial relationship between Great Britain and America created by our entrance into the war has been increased to a marked degree, and it is obvious that the representatives of Great Britain here would be more than gratified if the United States assumed a direct share in handling the new problems which have come to Europe through the defeat of the central powers and the breakup of Russia.

## Growth of Cordiality

The growth of cordial relationship between Great Britain and America since the President came here is one of the outstanding features of the peace conference. It has been in no way disturbed by such incidents as the lively oratorical contests between President Wilson and Premier Hughes of Australia over the President's objections to the division of the German South sea colonies between Australia and Japan. Nor has anything occurred to indicate that the British are taking otherwise than philosophically the knowledge that the American representatives will insist that the provision for the reduction of naval armaments shall not prevent the United States from building a fleet as large as any other nation.

Summaries of the dispatch of last Sunday giving the American formula explanatory of the term "freedom of the seas" have been cabled back and published in London and Paris newspapers and have caused much comment, particularly in British circles. All those interested, according to what is being said, have now a clearer idea of what America desires to accomplish if the proposed codification of international law relating to the seas comes out of the peace conference.

Interest in the publication runs apace with interest in the statements from Washington that Secretary Daniels's naval building program was approved by the House naval committee after Chairman Padgett had received a cable message from President Wilson stating that the approval was necessary to the success of the American peace program at Paris. Efforts to obtain the text, or even a synopsis, of the President's message here have been unavailing. In fact, men close to the President, while admitting that they have "heard something about it," assert that they have no positive knowledge that such a message was sent. And not a word on the subject has come from the Murat mansion, where the President resides.

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## Treaty Before er, Prediction

MARSHALL

ence, in his statement as to Japan's position at the conference after outlining the successive surrenders by Japan in the interests of peace after the Chinese war and the waiving of all money indemnity after the war with Russia, comes up to the taking of Tsing Tao from Germany after Germany had refused to accept the ultimatum of August, 1914, under which Japan demanded that Germany vacate Tsing Tao.

"Japan is now pledged to return to China this harbor and port built with Germany money, together with the territory of Kiau Chau which China will receive 80 years sooner than she could possibly have secured it," the statement says. "Otherwise the treaty of 1915, under which this restoration is to be made, contains no secret clauses, and an agreement entered into in September, 1918, regarding future Chino-Japanese co-operation in Shantung contains no stipulation which is more or less than a just and mutually helpful settlement of outstanding questions."

"These documents, with all their clauses, have been laid before the powers, including America. Japan does not seek more than a fair division in



Soldiers Just Back from France and Being Demobilized at Camp Lewis Were One of 60,000 Workers Tied up the City Completely

## Great Strike at Seattle Is Defeated by Citizens

(Continued from Page One)

to Vancouver from Seattle on account of the strike.

Conditions in Tacoma became almost normal today with the resumption of street cars and the opening of stores. Restaurants operated as usual with the exception of the few which posted signs they were running under the "permit" plan of the cooks and waiters' union.

The soldiers on duty in Seattle still patrolled the streets and guarded public buildings tonight. One thousand special policemen are aiding the local police in maintaining order. No disturbances of moment have been reported

composed of the heads of the different unions, is controlled by the radicals, and the working people of Seattle were made to believe that a general strike would increase the pay of the shipyard workers. Many members of the labor organizations believed they could take over the industries, government, etc.

The sympathetic revolution was called in the exact manner as was the revolution in Petrograd. Labor tried to run everything. Janitors and engineers in schools were called out everything was stopped except a few things, which were exempted.

We refused to ask for exemption from any one. The seat of government is the City Hall.

## BAKER IN PRAISE OF THE 26TH

(Continued from Page One)

of the transportation facilities needed to carry a division all at one time on the railroad are perfectly amazing. It takes a very large number of trains, each holding 500 men, to carry that division. But, so far as possible, I want the 26th division to parade in Boston in order that it may receive its due from you, and in order that you may see the quality and character of the men who, worthy of the traditions of their ancestors and of the part of the country from which they have come, have carried the flag of our country from one victory to another, knowing no defeat and contributing in a spectacular and obvious way to the ultimate victory of our armies achieved over the Germans. I had the opportunity of seeing them in action, and I saw them close the gap at St. Mihiel.

### They Closed the Gap

"The 26th closed that gap, and all who were caught beneath it were caught as prisoners. I saw your sons do that great thing. I saw the prisoners they brought in, and they are coming back to you with the glory of that exploit on their faces. They will be very anxious to know what you have done while they were away—whether you have been as true to your part of the task as they have been to theirs. I feel very sure of what will be the answer.

"I have been following Mr. Taft," continued the speaker, "for a long time. It would be difficult for you to imagine how much of comfort he has been to me in my office in Washington. There is there a picture of Mr. Taft, and whenever the days are long and the business difficult—whenever the obligations of my task there seem more than I can bear—I leave my private office and go out through the public reception room and get comfort and cheer from the smiling picture that hangs on the wall and shows me the face of a man who preceded me in those days and left them in an unbroken spirit to become one of the foremost citizens in our entire country."

"I should like to know where there is

a finer spectacle than this, of an ex-President of the United States, a man who has earned leisure, devoting himself with an ultimate devotion of all his intellectual and moral fibre to this great and transcendent cause, giving his time to go from one part of the country to the other to awake the people to a realization of the greatest opportunity of benefiting mankind that has ever been presented to us or any people.

### One of the Joys

"One of the great joys of this war is this—that during the progress of it there was no partisan division among us. There were no such things as Democrats or Republicans. The country throughout was inspired with loyalty to the high purpose of vindicating the ideals that carried us into this war, and undoubtedly a very large part of our unanimity of sentiment was due to the superb example and inspiring and eloquent words of Mr. Taft as he journeyed about the country, doing as much as anybody to organize us and bring victory. Mr. Taft has spoken regarding the organization of a league of peace, and I want to say a word to you as business men.

"The general staff estimates the expenditure of the nations in the war at \$197,000,000,000. In 1912 the gross value of all the property in the United States was \$158,000,000,000. Those who died in battle, of battle wounds and in the camps numbered about 9,000,000 men. The question is whether we are going to furnish the future with the possibility of another holocaust or whether we shall go to the limit to seek out such arrangements as will prevent such a catastrophe from occurring again. I do not care how old the idea of a league of nations is, nor do I care in the slightest if it were born only yesterday. I am for it.

"The question involved is not whether there shall be a league of nations, but whether of two alternatives we should choose the better one—all sorts of secret leagues formed for undisclosed purposes, with the possibility of their explosion into destructive warfare, or a league of nations with terms made in the open and embracing all mankind, so that when difficulty and danger come the moral opinion of the universe and of the plain people everywhere will be brought to bear on a solution.

### The Real Question

"The question is not whether we want to give up the Monroe doctrine, but whether we believe in extending that American doctrine for the support of

peoples in like case. When I think of Versailles and of the people who are trying to work out these arrangements I can see over them a cloud of men who have given their lives and paid the ultimate debt to make this thing impossible in the future. We should be faithful to them if we allowed them to die in vain. We ought not to be content with the spoils of war, with the division of territory.

"We must also gather the fruits of victory by making such arrangements as will enable us to look the next generations in the face. The President is the representative of the American idea in Europe—the incarnation of the high moral purpose of America. He has become the leader of a world-wide democracy with one ideal and one ambition—to make this the last war which shall destroy the human race. It is our duty to send him messages of encouragement and confidence, and show by sending abroad the news of this Congress that the idea started here to put a moral basis under the foundations of public order throughout the world is still believed in, and that its acceptance abroad makes it the universal demand of mankind."

### Must Stay with Job

Mr. Taft, who was received with three cheers, pictured the tremendous task which the allies had undertaken to do in Europe, and said: "If we are to promote peace we have got to stay with the job until peace comes and is there to stay. We have, therefore, before us the necessity of binding even more closely than during the war those great nations that won the war and had a definite purpose in winning it, and that definite purpose must continue to unite them in order that it may be definitely and finally achieved.

"I doubt not that the men in conference there go away each night weary with the bickerings, the selfishness, the vanity, the pride and the unreasonable interests of those who conceive that their interests in that peace should outweigh the interests of all others. How are we to meet it? I believe there is no way of meeting it except by creating the machinery that shall do justice. We must create an international tribunal for the enforcement of international law.

"The nations are now in a state of mind which makes this more practically possible than ever before in the history of the world. James Beck tells us that in England they are not in favor of a league of nations, but I am able to asseverate on the testimony of men sent over by the government that the plain people of England, France and Italy, and the wage earners there, have a love for the league of nations idea which is passionate. The peoples of Europe are looking to us to perform the promise made to them for an effective league. I am not only glad that the President went, but I am glad that with the exigency of congressional legislation he is coming back to gain new strength from the touch with his mother soil. When he returns he will be inspired with new courage and new desire to make this war justify itself in the progress of Christian civilization and humanity."

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Boston Globe Feb. 9/19.

## LEAGUE TO END WARS DEMANDED

Continued From the First Page.

caustic address, and Pres Faunce of Brown University made a stirring appeal to reason on the subject, as did Judge George W. Anderson, and J. Randolph Coolidge Jr, who presided. But after all it was Sec Baker who stirred the meeting by his eloquence and the picture of war—irresponsible war—which he painted in words made vivid by what he had seen on the Western front; and then he figured the cost and contrasted all this with what it might be and should be for the world if there were a tribunal to which all differences could be referred.

### Resolutions Call for League

Resolutions were unanimously passed calling for the formation of a League of Free Nations "with adequate economic and military sanction to guarantee peace."

There was singing of patriotic and popular songs by the audience for a half hour before the speaking began.

In opening the meeting J. Randolph Coolidge Jr said:

"When we think that the earnestness of those who stand most strongly for the idea of a League of Nations, a league to guarantee peace, is such that one of them whom we have repeatedly heard these days with the utmost pleasure gives his time, his efforts and \$500, that a second one whom we always hear gladly gives his time and \$2000, and the third gives his time and \$5000, I think we who stay here at home may feel each for himself an obligation to do what he can by word and gift to back up the men who have first brought the message to us, and carried it from here to Chicago and over the country."

### Pres Lowell Answers Critics

Pres A Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University answered some of the critics of a League of Nations by citing the facts of history to show that America had been engaged in foreign wars from the beginning of her history and would always be in war whenever a maritime Power became involved in war.

He said Washington and the fathers of the republic were not afraid to face the facts of their time and innovate in the world. We should not be afraid to face the facts of our day and introduce innovations that would secure peace to the world on the principles of justice and liberty on which the Nation was founded.

Pres Faunce of Brown University said he was present not as Democrat or Republican, as Catholic, Protestant

or Jew, but just as a plain American citizen "who dares to hope and believe and highly resolve that the Nations which have stood together in the dark days of war will not utterly fall apart." He said Rhode Island feared to come into the Union originally because she was so small that she feared her sovereignty would not be respected. But it has been respected, and this fear is not unlike some of the fears expressed today about a League of Free Nations. The whole question is above partisan politics.

Judge Anderson said there are some people in Boston who were apparently sorry the war was ended, as it spoiled their profits. He thought it was "time we had done with the propagation of world quarrels for private profit." He eulogized the late Mr Ginn for his world peace project and foundation, and said if something were not done then civilization itself would have to resign itself to anarchy.

### Sec Baker's Address

Sec Baker said in part: "On March 21, 1918, I visited at lunch time General, now Marshal, Petain. I went by motor car to his headquarters and arrived there, I should say, at 12:45; had lunch with him and talked to him about the great German drive which began at dawn of that morning."

"He said to me, 'Did you hear the guns as you came in?' And I said, 'No, Gen Petain, I did not hear them; perhaps the noise of my motor obscured it.'"

"Ah, well, he said, 'after lunch we will go out into the garden, you can hear them very plainly there.'"

"After lunch he took me out into the garden of the chateau in which he was living and he and I stood alone in this beautiful place—flowers growing all around us and a fountain singing nearby; but there was a low, rumbling noise, the most ominous and menacing sound I had ever heard in my whole life."

"For in the distance—no one of them being nearer than 20 miles—the artillery of the Germans and of British along 25 or 30 miles of front were in continuous action. There was a sound as rapid as the beat of a kettledrum, and each impulse that came to us was the noise of a big gun not less in caliber than 3-inch, running 7, perhaps 9 and more than 9 inches, and this impulse carried 25, 30, 40, 45 miles, filled the whole air with a noise as incessant as the droning of bees. I had never heard great guns in such quantities before."

### Death and Destruction Joined

"As we stood there and listened and I realized that each minute I stood there hundreds and perhaps thousands of human beings were being slaughtered by that awful hellish hell of shells and bursting shrapnel, I said to the Marshal:

"But I cannot understand how you can sit down and lunch with me in perfect calm and talk about what is going to happen in the campaign of 1919 and 1920 while this is going on."

"Veteran warrior as he was, and quite accustomed to the alarms of war, he smiled and said to me indulgently: 'Well, what would you have me do about it?'"

"And I said, 'I don't know, but it does seem to me that somebody ought to do

something about it, and that nobody ought to do anything else until they have seen about it.' (Applause.)

"But the point of the story at which I wanted to stop was this: that when I stood in the garden and heard that awful sound and realized what it meant, it was then too late. Death and destruction had joined hands then and were marching broadcast among the children of men."

### Nations Topped Into Chasm

"In 1914 I happened to be returning as a casual tourist from Europe, and midway in the Atlantic Ocean a wireless message was brought to the ship that at the little town of Sarajevo there had been an assassination of the Austrian Grand Duke, heir apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his consort."

"Those of us who were on the ship, who had read something of history and knew what balances of power meant and how unstable those balances are at best, had some anxiety and watched with great eagerness the wireless dispatches of the next two or three days, until we landed in America."

"But we found that the incident had apparently passed over without much comment. I think that must have been either the last day of June or the first day of July, because I landed on the 3d day of July in America."

"And that day all passed by, when, on about the 23d day of July, the air suddenly became filled with electricity."

"There was a scurrying in the Cabinets of Europe. British Ambassadors in Russia, in Austria, at Constantinople, at Rome, in Paris, in Germany, were in momentary connection by wire with Sir Edward Grey. The French and British, Italian and Russian Cabinets were in constant session."

"Every resource of diplomacy was called into use. And in a very few days mobilization took place in Germany, in Austria, and in Russia. And then, bang! went the clang of fate, and all these nations, toppled over into a chasm of disaster; and from that hour until this the world has been bending its back under a burden of woe and waste the like of which mankind has not seen since the flood."

### Calls Sir Edward Grey Big Figure

"I do not know what your emotions were in those days, but it was too late. It was then with the world as it was with the cannonade on the 1st of March. The guns were booming then; it was too late to set up arrangements that would have prevented that catastrophe."

"When the history of this war comes to be written I have confident conviction that one of the knightliest figures that will appear on the pages of that history will be Sir Edward Grey."

"Calm and supreme, intellectual and intelligent, a man who knew what that war would mean to the human race, and being a civilized man, turned his eyes with horror from such consequences, struggling by day and by night, sending his emissaries hither and yon to give opportunity to call together concerts of the powers seeking to get Austria to grant just a little more time, only a few hours to Serbia, before that relentless ultimatum should be uttered."

"This great and knightly Englishman seeking to avert this calamity for man-

kind and yet powerless and paralyzed, and sighing, not because the peoples of the earth had lost their minds, not because you nor I, nor any other plain person in the world, had lost his wits and had gone mad, and run amuck, but because the ambition of Princes were loosed in the world, nor because the negligent populations had failed to make in advance such adjustment as would have turned the scorching opinion of mankind less upon that nefarious plot and prevented its execution."

"If instead of being, as we say, without battalion or shield or spirit, if Sir Edward Grey could have telegraphed to some council of Nations where there sat representatives of the civilized opinion of mankind, if we could have said to them, 'Gentlemen, the Austrian note to Serbia creates a situation which needs the wisdom and conscience of the world to deal with it,' and we had by fair deduction so prescribed that that council of Nations should have summoned Austria and Germany, and Serbia, if there could have been but a breathing space and an opportunity for an analysis of the controversy and the expression of a judgment—the judgment might not have been satisfactory to all of the parties concerned, but the judgment of such a tribunal, reinforced by the enlightened and civilized forces of mankind, would have prevented that holocaust."

"It was too late. In July, 1914, the questions which the League of Nations advocates are addressing to the people of the United States and the people of the world now are these, or rather the question is this: When madness again becomes uppermost in the minds of some inner group somewhere, in some secret diplomatic cabinet, will we have to suffer the humiliation and disaster of again saying 'It is too late'? And now what follows in rapid sequence from that first catastrophe?"

### 7,300,000 Died in Great War

He told of the rapid progress of the German armies and the terrible sacrifices of England and France, and said:

"From the English Channel to the Swiss frontier are acres and acres of crosses, under which lie some part of the heroic dead who have died in this war. Seven million three hundred thousand. I said 7,100,000 at noon today, but there are 7,300,000 who have been killed in battle or died of battle wounds in this war."

"More than 9,000,000 soldiers have lost their lives when we add to the 7,300,000 those who have died from other causes, disease and so on, in the great military camps, and the number will be increased when we know the number of dead in the prison camps who died of starvation."

"This is one of the consequences of its having been too late when Sir Edward Grey strove to save the world from that. In the meantime the expenditures which the world has made on this war stagger the imagination. I asked the General Staff to send me the figures just before I left Washington and I have them here on the reading desk, the figures they sent me, but I will not stop to read them. They foot up as the expenditures of the Nations in this war \$197,000,000,000."

"But that does not take into account the value of the property destroyed—just the money spent. Now none of us know what any such sum as that means, but I can give you a fair estimate of it,

according to the Census Bureau of the United States."

"According to the Census Bureau of the United States, quoted in the World Almanac in 1912, the aggregate value of all the real and personal property in the United States, including all the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, all of the personal property, all of the houses and buildings, all that added value to the land that comes from cultivation, all of the personal property, money and other things of value in this great continental empire of ours, the aggregate value of it was \$186,000,000,000, or something less than the cost of this war to the belligerents."

"Can we stand another like that? Can we sit still and allow the old world to roll along in an easy and complacent assurance that somehow some deus machina is going to save us from the folly of negligence and that there will be no other catastrophe of this kind? The league which we are speaking for here, the League of Nations, which our great captain in France is seeking to have forced, is an effort to thrust in between mankind and a repetition of that catastrophe the concerted powers of the intelligent and conscientious men and women of the world."

### WOMEN DELEGATES HEAR TAFT, FAUNCE AND MRS HALE

Nearly 700 women delegates to the New England Congress for a League of Free Nations and their friends filled the large ballroom and balconies at the Hotel Somerset yesterday afternoon at a luncheon and mass meeting called to stimulate a greater interest among the women of the country in a League of Nations.

Mrs Nathaniel Thayer presided. At the speakers' table were Dr W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Mrs Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Mrs Spencer Wood, Mrs George W. Anderson, Hon Newton D. Baker, Miss Anderson, Mrs A. Lawrence Lowell, Mrs William H. Taft, Mrs Samuel Carr, Mrs Elmer Jared Bliss, Mrs Frederick S. Mead, Mrs Herbert J. Gurney, Miss Frances Curtis, Mrs George W. Coleman, Mrs Lois B. Rantoul, Miss Mary A. Barr, Mrs Eli Feibelman, Miss Mary Beard, Miss Katherine P. Loring, Mrs N. P. Hal-lowell, Mrs John F. Moors, Miss Mary I. Wood, Mrs Gilbert F. Davis, Mr and Mrs Robert J. Alley of Maine, Mrs Howard W. Farnum, Mrs H. G. Bissell, Miss Ida Mason, Miss Ella Mason, Miss Mary E. Woolley, Miss Bertha Boody, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, Mrs Noel of the Connecticut College for Women, Miss E. Balch, Mrs Edward Cummings, Mrs John C. Phillips, Mrs Augustus Hemenway, Mrs Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs Samuel A. Elliot, Mrs Richard C. Cabot, Col Richard C. Cabot, Mrs Lemuel H. Murlin, Mrs Joseph A. Walker, Mrs George Nasmyth and Mrs J. Mott Hallowell.

Pres Faunce spoke in favor of a League of Free Nations, from the standpoint of social justice. Sec Baker, after describing the effect of the war on the people of the European countries, urged the people of the United States to stand back of President Wilson as a strong unit, favoring a league which shall serve to end warfare as a means of adjusting National differences.

"As Secretary of War," he stated, "I,

as well as Mr Taft, have had opportunity to see the attitude of the fighting men of our country toward war, and, although war is the soldiers' profession, the soldiers themselves favor another means of settling troubles than by force of arms entirely."



MRS BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE,  
Who Addressed Women Delegates.

Mrs Hale discussed the power of women in bringing about a league of free Nations. She said the great fault of the sex was that women were afraid to make a move because of what folks might think of them. Women today must educate themselves out of the wonderful spirit of fighting that has been theirs throughout the war, and must now put themselves in a frame of mind for peace rather than future war.

"The League of Nations is just as important question of right and wrong, as was our quarrel with Germany," she declared. "New England women, members of the pure old stock, and leaders of the country have a great responsibility now in helping shape affairs of world moment for the future."

Ex-President Taft outlined what the league proposed to do "by substituting for the arbitrament of war, the arbitrament of justice and if this is not accomplished, there can be no other way to settle world affairs than by competitive armament, and the use of more than one-third of the Nation's energy for protection."

"President Wilson is now on the other side and I am glad he is there. While I differ with him in politics, partisanship ceases in this cause he is working out."

"The league which shall help the world shall help us, and this movement ought to be spread over the country, so that when our President returns, he may be able to send back the message, 'The entire country is with me in the League of Free Nations movement for the betterment I have tried to bring about.'"



Boston Sunday Post  
Feb. 9th.

# BAKER PUTS IN HIS PLEA FOR LEAGUE

Secretary of War Addresses Final  
Meeting of Congress—Other  
Notables Also Speak



"Nine millions of dead and a cost in finances of \$197,000,000,000—the extravagance of the world war just ended—can we stand another war like that?" asked Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in an address in Tremont Temple last night, which brought the two days session of the New England Congress for a League of Free Nations to a close.

"Can we sit still and allow the old world to roll along in complacent assurance that there will be no other catastrophe like this? The League of Nations, which we are speaking for here, the League of Nations which our great Captain in France is seeking to have formed, is an effort to thrust in between mankind and a repetition of that catastrophe."

## WANT WORLD TO KNOW

"We have told the world we wanted to make the world safe for democracy," he said. "We want the world to know what democracy is. Democracy is self-government, and treaties are part of the

Continued on Page 6—Third Column



# Secretary Baker Makes Plea

Continued From First Page

Instruments of government. We want the world to know that we want those

al Stamp With Every 10c Purchase

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Basement  
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Of excellent quality striped in gingham, latest model, collars, pockets and belts of plain chambray. Extra Size At \$1.29



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For Women and Children  
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Women's Vests: Swiss ribbed cotton, low neck, sleeveless and dainty lace yoke, sizes 34 to 38, seconds. 21c  
Boys' Union Suits: Fine jersey ribbed cotton, short sleeves, knee length, also main-sook athletic style, sizes 39c  
Children's Pants: Jersey ribbed cotton with neat lace trimmed leg, sizes 2 to 8 years. Seconds. 8c

**Women's Union Suits**  
Sample Union Suits, Vests and Pants from Howard Knitting Mills. This lot includes white or pink union suits, cuff and lace knee, plain and fancy vests, lace trimmed pants, quantity limited. 29c  
Women's "Out Size" Vests: First quality, knee. Sizes 34 to 38, 39c  
Women's "Out Size" Vests: Swiss ribbed cotton, wing sleeve and sleeveless, sizes 40 to 44, seconds. 12c

**erie Undergarments**  
Basement Store  
In heavy quality taffetas, serges and wool jerseys in smart, up-to-the-minute styles for both women and misses; navy, tan, gray, copen. Sizes 16 to 42. \$9.95  
Taffeta, Serge, Dresses  
16 to 44. Sizes 16 to 44. Colors, navy, black. Sizes 16 to 44. \$12.95  
Corset Covers: Lace and embroidery. 19c  
and Skirts: Charming models elaborately laces, embroidery and ribbon. 99c  
Chemise: Lace and emb. 39c  
Trimmed with fine emb. 69c  
Pink batiste. 39c



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Novelty and blocked shapes of braids and three-end Jap, large, and small. Various styles, trim fancy flowers, ribbons and or Some with colored Georgette fac  
Special Lot Tailored H  
Satin and straw combined, mushrooms and pokes, \$1  
Basement Store



**Georgette Crepe de Chine Waists**  
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\$2.68  
2.68c  
Voile Waists 86c  
Exceptional values in cotton voile, cross-bar and fancy muslin, lace and embroidery trimmed. A variety of smart styles, sizes 34 to 46.





# Secretary Baker Makes Plea for League of Nations—Congress Closed

Continued From First Page

Instruments of government. We want the world to know that we want those treaties to contain provisions that will justify and sanctify the sacrifices which we in common with other free peoples have made for the victory which has been achieved.

More than 20,000 persons, it was estimated, attended the sessions, luncheons and dinners during the two days' session of the congress. The enthusiasm of all New England shown in the meetings surpassed that of the Atlantic Congress held earlier in the week in New York.

Into yesterday's meetings was crowded even more spontaneous enthusiasm for the idea of the league of free nations than on the opening day of the congress. Again former President Taft spoke, declaring at the morning session in Tremont Temple that the "Monroe doctrine is safe"; that protection would be given to it by the league proposed. Edward A. Filene, Joseph Walker and Dr. Horace M. Kallen also addressed the early session, making strong pleas for an organization of nations, a union that would forever prevent war.

## Overflow Meeting Arranged

Official representatives of all of the New England States took part in a caucus session in Tremont Temple at 11 o'clock in the morning; there was a luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce in Hotel Brunswick at 12:30 and others at 1 o'clock in the Twentieth Century Club and in Hotel Somerset.

The biggest and most enthusiastic of all the meetings, luncheons and gatherings took place in the evening. Long before 8 o'clock, the scheduled hour for starting, every seat on the main floor and galleries of the big auditorium was occupied. The arrangements for an overflow meeting in King's Chapel were made. Within a comparatively few minutes that place was packed, and there might have been another meeting arranged from the overflow of that gathering.

Besides Secretary of War Baker the speakers at the evening sessions of the congress included President Lowell of Harvard, President Faunce of Brown, Judge George W. Anderson of the United States District Court and J. Randolph Coolidge, who is president of the League of Free Nations Association of Massachusetts.

## Stand Behind Peace Delegates

"If this congress means anything it means that we stand behind the delegates at Versailles," declared Mr. Coolidge. "Let us, turning as one man to the conference in Paris, shout our 'God-speed' to our leader, President Wilson, the central figure in the councils of this ransomed world."

And his reference to President Wilson, the "great leader," reflected in every speech of the evening. It was a session filled with praises for the President and all those who stand for the wiping out of the old order of international dealings and condemnation for those cynics, pro-Germans almost, who say "It can't be done."

President Faunce referred to the opposition as "Little Americans" and George W. Anderson called them plain "pro-Germans." While the head of the great Rhode Island college warned Americans against being captured by militarism, now that we have captured the cannon and the navies of militarism, Judge Anderson was more local in his attack against influences which he alleges are hampering the cause of universal peace. The judge let fire at all his guns in the direction of those Bostonian institutions "which have made money out of the war" and raked free and aft those who are now disappointed that the war is over. It is time, he thundered, that we have done with the propagation of world quarrels for private profit.

## War Shouters Pro-German

"Our national standard is not the ostrich that buries its head in the sand," pointed out President Faunce in decrying the plea of sovereignty made by many, "but the eagle that soars high in the air, passing over all barriers and confines that man builds. Whoever says in these days that, coming down to the last analysis, gunpowder and bayonets are the best means of settling disputes, is a pro-German; whoever says that all treaties are vain, that all covenants are mere scraps of paper, is a pro-German."

How the whole world is coming nearer to each other by the use of wireless telegraphy, and will come nearer in the future by the use of wireless telephones, by inventions which will permit men hundreds and thousands of miles apart to see each other and talk, the speaker explained. And as the world advances physically it must come together spiritually, it cannot stand apart.

President Wilson in France, leader of one political party, striving for the formation of a League of Nations, and former President Taft right here in Boston working with every bit of energy he possesses for the same end lifts the plan forever out of the realm of partisan politics, declared President Faunce.

## Great Applause for Baker

The reception given to the Secretary of War was tremendous. His entrance into Tremont Temple was the signal for cheering and handclapping. The great audience rose to applaud when he started his address and punctuated frequently his talk with ovations of similar nature. Reference by him to any hero of the war, any leader of the allies or to "Our Captain," meaning Woodrow Wilson, started the noisy applause anew.

New England's congress for a League of Free Nations, now ended, was the second of a series of nine national congress meetings. The next is the Great Lakes congress, to be held in Chicago, Feb. 10 and 11. The others will be held in Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Salt Lake City, St. Louis and ending in Atlanta, Feb. 23 and March 1.

## BAKER URGES LEAGUE

Secretary of War, President Faunce of Brown, President Lowell of Harvard and Others Address Meeting

Warning that, even though the victory has been won, peace has not been, President W. H. Taft, of Brown University, at the final meeting of the New England Congress for a League of Free Nations, urged the immense audience that thronged Tremont Temple to the outermost door, and then overflowed to the street, not to allow the nations which have stood together through the bloody years of war to fall asunder in time of peace.

President Lowell of Harvard kept the audience in almost constant peals of laughter in his mimical, humorous burlesque on those people who protest a League of Free Nations, "because it has never been done before," and finally declared that this is the age of innovation, and regretted deeply that his party, the Republican party, had so many of its leaders going on record as opposing the league.

President Faunce said in part: "We are not here as Democrats or Republicans; we are not here as Catholics or Protestants nor Jews, but rather as Americans who dare to hope and believe and resolve that the nations which have stood together in the years of war shall not fall asunder in peace. We have won the victory, but not peace; the war has



PROMINENT PEOPLE AT LEAGUE OF NATIONS WOMEN DELEGATES' LUNCHEON. Left to right they are: First row, Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, Mrs. Elmer Jared Bliss, Secretary of War Baker, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who presided; back row, Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., chairman of the luncheon committee; Miss Frances G. Curtis and Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes.

merely blasted a foundation on which to build a structure of humanity's peace."

## Time to Tell Truth

Judge George W. Anderson of the United States District Court declared that "it was time someone started to tell the truth about pro-Germanism and private detective agencies and Socialists and I. W. W.s."

"Washington belongs to the pro-German was applied to people to whom it belongs," he said. "I have always been more afraid of Prussianism within than that of without."

"We set out in this war to kill German militarism. We have scorched it. And we are not going to accomplish the killing by adopting the German philosophy of life nor by intimidating Prussianism in America. Let us see that the work of construction is carried on now that the road has been cleared by the war."

President Lowell of Harvard declared that when the league was first broached one of the chief forms of opposition was that peace could be secured and maintained by good nature and that carnal weapons should not be used. "That is, that the international policeman should not be armed, even though the robber was," he asserted amid a roar of laughter.

"The people who oppose the league are backed by strong, moral thought and we respect them," he continued, "and in turn we demand that they respect those who do believe in the doctrine of a sound international understanding. I have always been a life-long Republican, with occasional bursts of laxity, and I have been grieved to see that many of the leaders of my own party are opposing the league. The greatest age of innovation that the country has known, and he believed that we should not entangle ourselves with foreign alliances. Friends, there never will be any big maritime war in which the United States will not be drawn."

"One step logically involves another. We did not go to the Spanish war for the sake of acquiring the Philippines, but we had to take them to prevent Germany from taking them."

"We are not scrapping the Constitution of the United States in forming this League of Nations; we are not making a scrap of paper out of it by making the peace which must come after such a sacrifice as this. Don't argue with the American people that they cannot do something because it has never been done before, because the American people will not admit any such thing."

## Secretary Baker Speaks

Secretary of War Baker, after praising the 26th and telling of his observations in France, said:

"We are at the parting of the ways. We can blunder along as we have blundered. Why, in 1914, I said, 'War in Europe, a general European war, is impossible and unthinkable'; and you said it. We can keep on believing that way if we want to, or we can take time by the forelock; we can be provident in providing. We can say to the peoples of Europe who have lived in these calculable sacrifices and wastes, 'Join hands with us.' Let us make of the world a place of beauty and of justice. Let us make such arrangements that when nations fall afoul of one another and tempers become exasperated there will be a moment of calm until we can get before a judicial tribunal which will make an award. We can make that kind of arrangement as an insurance policy for the future generations if we want to."

"We have lost some 90,000, if I recall the figure right, American soldiers. We have mingled our blood with that of the British and that of the French, and they died so bravely. They died for a cause, and that cause was not the old-time triumph which military vicissitudes entail. No one of those men wanted to bring captives at his chariot wheels. No one of them wanted to add a rod of land to the national domain. No one of them wanted to take Naboth's vineyard from him. They were fighting for justice, fighting for you, fighting for me; but, oh, very much more, fighting for the children who are to come after us, who are yet to play their part on the world's stage."

## What They Would Think

"If we could on some Halloween night go among those silent places along the front line and get an answer to the questions we might ask those who lie there and are to lie there forever, what they think about this business, is there any doubt as to what their answer would be? They would lift up their voices—ah! if I may quote Dana Burnett, 'Their ashes would stir, and their souls would be our captains as they march in solid phalanx to the council seats of the mighty at Versailles, while we presented their demand that such arrangements should be made as would forever prevent the possibility of their children having to make the sacrifices which they made.'"

"I must not longer detain you. This was a great spectacle. I do not suppose any treaty was ever made in the history of the world that was characterized by what I now see people in great companies all over the United States saying what they want in the treaty, and it is well that we should speak. We have told the world we wanted to make the world safe for democracy. We want the world to know what democracy is. Democracy is self-government and treaties are part of the instruments of government. We want the world to know that we want those treaties to contain provisions that will justify and sanctify the sacrifices which we in common with other free peoples have made for the

victory which has been achieved."

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, from the days of Washington our citizens and statesmen have been leaders of the movement to establish the reign of law among nations;

Whereas, the heroic sacrifices and untold agonies which millions of devoted men and women have endured in the hope of securing constructive remedies and legal substitutes for war, will all have been endured in vain unless this great end is gained;

Whereas, a co-operative action by the nations is clearly the next necessary step in social, political and industrial evolution; therefore, be it

Resolved by the delegates to the New England Congress for a League of Free Nations:

That in the formation of a League of Nations with adequate economic and military sanctions to guarantee peace we see the triumph of American ideals, the realization of American hopes and aspirations, the next step forward in human progress, the beginning of a new era in material, moral, industrial and political well-being for ourselves and for all mankind.

Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, and to the members of the United States Senate.

## OVERFLOW MEETING

King's Chapel Crowded With Those Who Failed to Gain Admission to Big Gathering in Tremont Temple

Boston showed she is behind President Wilson and for a League of Nations last night when it became necessary to hold an overflow meeting in King's Chapel to care for the crowds who tried to gain admittance to hear Secretary of War Baker and other speakers at the League of Nations meeting, in Tremont Temple.

King's Chapel was crowded. When Secretary of War Baker arose to speak applause continued for fully five minutes. Repeated applause punctuated his speech. The secretary's appeal for a League of Nations was answered by a big "yes"—voiced by thunderous applause.

Not for many years has this old historic church witnessed such a patriotic assembly.

Secretary of War Baker appeared in King's Church and then went to Tremont Temple.

At the termination of Secretary of War Baker's speech applause continued until he had left the hall. Following Secretary Baker's address Lawrence Lowell, executive secretary of the league, spoke, urging everyone to get behind President Wilson and make the world know that America is for a League of Nations.

## MORNING MEETING

Ex-President Taft Presides at Meeting, Which Is Addressed by Secretary Baker and Other Public and Business Men

With a galaxy of oratorical stars of national repute on the platform, the morning session of the New England congress for a League of Free Nations opened in Tremont Temple yesterday, with 2500 persons attending. It was a public meeting.

Former President Taft presided. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, Edward A. Filene and Dr. H. M. Kallen were the speakers.

Secretary Baker received a wonderful ovation when introduced by Joseph Walker, who succeeded ex-President Taft as chairman. He elicited great applause when he referred to the St. Mihiel Division in closing up the St. Mihiel salient last fall—the blow which really spelled doom for German arms.

"The boys of that division knew, as I knew, that the United States was not to be overcome, and that because we were morally right victory was sure to come to us," he said. "We were perhaps surprised that the end came as soon as it did, but with that sure and true feeling of confidence that reposes with those in the right they fought to the utmost up to the last minute."

Ex-President Taft in opening the meeting said:

"To say that the Monroe Doctrine is an objection or hindrance to a League of Nations is to say something which ought to be an argument in favor of it."

Dr. H. M. Kallen, author of two books on the subject of a League of Nations, was cordially greeted by the audience at the close of a fine address.

The active head of the Pan-American Union, John Barrett, former minister to the Argentine Republic, and that all Latin countries favor a League of Nations for the whole world. Through the excellent work of the Pan-American Union, these Latin-American countries have shown the whole world the benefits which accrue when states meet in conclave.

Introduced by Chairman Taft as perhaps the first and best friend of the league movement in Massachusetts, Edward A. Filene delivered a masterful address in which he outlined the position of business men in the matter.

The delegates and chief speakers were treated to some rare displays of New England eloquence and wit when representatives of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine mounted the platform to report on the progress of the League of Nations movement in their respective States.

## WOMEN URGE LEAGUE

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale Gives Reason Why Her Sex Should Urge and Support Measure

A league of free nations or else war within 30 years, was the warning sounded by each of the four speakers at the luncheon tendered the women delegates to the New England Congress for a League of Free Nations and other women guests at the Hotel Somerset yesterday. Unless the proposed League of Nations becomes a real and vital thing, war is the only alternative, according to the separate declarations of Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, ex-President Taft, Secretary of War Baker and President Faunce of Brown University.

"And such a war! If there should be a next, the losses in this, the premier war in all history, would be a mere bagatelle," said Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, who was introduced by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer to the assembly of 800 women who crowded every table, the balconies and every available inch of space in the great ballroom.

"Woman's estate in the League of Free Nations does not differ from man's. The whole plan is essentially a human one and a matter in which both should have equal concern," said Mrs. Hale. "But if there is any question as to who suffers most in war, then it is woman emphatically. By actual death her payment is greater—death that comes by starvation and diseases induced by it. We have actual statistics as to the number of children, youths, mothers and grandmothers died through privation and disease growing out of the great war."

## In Defence of Ideals

"There can be no question of woman's patriotism because she does not like and never has liked war. She has stood by man in the defence of ideals, sacrificing every bit as much as he. An offensive war always has been abhorrent to her and if she is faithful to her ideals she will embrace the opportunity to stop all war which the League of Nations presents."

"There is the new road, or the old one of competitive armaments. The latter means first, a crushing burden of taxation for all, and some day that the guns which have been maintained at such a cost will be unleashed, and a war more horrible in its sacrifice of life, more devastating and more cruel will result."

No middle path between the suicide of civilization and a League of Nations exists. Women must look upon the League of Nations as an attainment as much to be desired as the beating of the Germans, and as much a matter of right and wrong as our quarrel with the German empire."

"Women have learned by organization how to obey and how to command. Let them do all of these things that the League of Nations may become real. Unless it does, your children and mine, little now, will pay the sacrifice 30 years hence. Armament has proven this. This is the first time in the history of the world that a League of Nations has been a practical possibility. Help to bring it about," concluded Mrs. Hale, "or else live to look upon the graves of our boys, and admit that they died in vain."

## Ex-President Taft

Ex-President Taft, president of the National League of Free Nations, followed Mrs. Hale, and spoke upon the habit of state of mind of people. "We have got to get the people of the nations of the world in a state of mind where they can see that they can live without war. We have, and they have an example of it in our relations with Canada and England. We haven't had a war in a hundred years because we have cultivated the habit of settling our difficulties by other means—arbitration. We can produce this state of mind among the nations of the earth if we will have a real league. We may have to fight a few little wars to get the thing in operation, but we will either make this League of Nations effective as speedily as we can, or wait 20 years and have another war."

"We should not balk at making concessions or hesitate at sacrifices. Nothing has ever been won or gained without making them. On the other side, there is a passionate desire for this League of Nations. It has been promised them, and it was this conception as set forth and promised by us that stiffened the

morale of the allies and kept them fighting to the finish."

The spectacle of two Secretaries of War earnestly seeking a permanent peace was dwelt upon by Secretary Baker who followed ex-President Taft, a Secretary of War himself, not so many years ago.

## Attitude of Soldiers

"Both of us have the attitude of the soldier toward war," said Secretary Baker. "We know its costliness and its wastefulness and we know that the soldier himself is as enthusiastic for some means or tribunal that will settle the questions that lead to war as the civilian."

"The voice of America must be brought into this plan for the salvation of humanity. We must let it be known on all the seas that America went into the struggle on the highest moral grounds and that she won't be satisfied to look her children and her grandchildren in the face unless we rid the world of any chance of a repetition of this great war."

"The League of Free Nations is not a man or a woman question separately. The plain people of the world who wear no crowns, who are everywhere, want the world redeemed by a League of Nations. Our league of States has demonstrated by more than a hundred, triplumt, superb years just what may be demonstrated by a League of Nations."

President Faunce of Brown University was another interesting speaker.

Prominent women from all over New England were present at this great outpouring of enthusiasm for a League of Nations. The committee in charge of the luncheon were Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, chairman; Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, Miss Sarah Lawrence and Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

## MERCHANTS GATHER

Former President Taft and Secretary Baker Enthusiastically Greeted by Members of Chamber of Commerce

Applause greeted the announcement of Secretary Baker at the luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Brunswick, that he expects to order the landing of the 26th Division in Boston, and the glowing tribute he paid the men of this division for their heroic stand at St. Mihiel, which resulted in victory for the allied colors.

Both ex-President Taft and Secretary Baker proved very popular with audiences wherever they went yesterday, especially at the Brunswick, where fully 800 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce gathered.

One of the features of the Chamber of Commerce reception to ex-President Taft was the rendition of a parody of "Smiles." The words, which brought forth applause, were as follows:

"There are smiles that make us happy  
And the smile of Taft is one.  
It's a smile that is sure going to get you  
Just as soon as William turns it on.  
It's a smile that's hard to get away from.  
And we're misty-eyed it's with us still;  
And we know he doesn't feel insulted  
When you name him 'Smiling Bill.'"

Seated at the head of the table with Secretary Baker and ex-President Taft were Secretary James McKibben of the Chamber of Commerce, ex-Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire, John F. Moors, President H. I. Harriman of the Chamber of Commerce, who acted as toastmaster; Judge George W. Anderson, Edward Cummings of the Peace Foundation, John Barrett of the Pan-American Union and E. A. Filene.

## Object Is Explained

What is being sought by those who favor the League of Nations was explained by Mr. Taft in some detail. He said that opinions differ as to the methods to be employed to obtain the desired results, but that the ultimate object to be attained has the same meaning for all—peace and happiness of all who are well-wishers of the plan.

"If you will pardon the colloquial expression," remarked the former President, "if we are to promote peace we have got to stay with the job until peace comes. We need to create a machinery that will do justice. We have here at home courts whose functions are to apply principles of justice to the facts in the case. International law, or the law of nations, is based on the same principle, therefore we must have an international court to settle the differences between the old nations and the new."

"Now is the time for a League of Nations," he declared. "For nations are now in such a state of mind as to make the plan more practical than ever before in the history of the world. We are now up against it. We are dealing with a concrete question. It is a question that we have to help decide, how to keep those nations peaceful, and in a state of permanent peace. How to do it, is the question that is troubling the minds of all. I don't know how it can be done unless we have the kind of machinery that I have described. If anybody can tell me of any other practical plan I wish they would do so."

When Mr. Taft remarked, with a twinkle in his eye: "Those who object to President Wilson going abroad to the perverted uses to which the Constitution can be put," the crowd laughed.

## Baker Praises 26th

Before the Secretary of War commenced his plea for a League of Nations he referred to the 26th Division, saying that he was unable to fix the date for its return.

"I have," he said, "a sense of disappointment in being unable to tell you the date of the return of the gallant New England division. If the situation is one that is within our control it will

land in Boston. I am exceedingly anxious for the 26th Division to have an opportunity to parade through the streets of Boston and, so far as it is possible, I want the 26th Division to parade in these streets in order that it may receive its due from you. I want you to see the quality, and the character of its men carrying the flag of their country, knowing no defeat and ending everything with a spectacular victory."

Before he left Washington, Secretary Baker asked the general staff of the army for some figures regarding the cost of the World war. He said that he had been informed by these men that it totalled \$197,000,000, and that the destruction to property was about \$200,000,000 more. In looking up the wealth of the United States he had found that it is, including everything, \$185,000,000,000.

Secretary Baker said that the loss of life through killed and wounded amounted to 7,100,000, and adding those who died in prison camps or in prisons the grand total of the dead would be 9,000,000.

## URGES PEACE LEAGUE

Edward A. Filene Tells Congress Delegates Alliance of Nations Means Security for the Future

Edward A. Filene, yesterday, addressing delegates to the third session of the New England congress for a league of free nations in Tremont Temple, declared that such a league is necessary for security. Mr. Filene said in part as follows:

"It is of real importance to business men to realize that the project of a League of Nations, embodying as it does the spiritual, ethical and moral ideals of men, embodies also, as we find it does on impartial examination, the business interests of men. I venture to say that no country can have continuing prosperity unless an effective League of Nations is formed."

"I have had made up for me by an advertising expert a rough calculation of the amount of space which is being given to the discussion of the proposal of a League of Nations by newspapers and periodicals of this country alone. Conservatively estimated the newspaper space alone would cost, at usual advertising rates, over a million dollars a day. Add to that the space devoted to the subject in the weeklies and other periodicals and the cost, if we had to pay for all that space, would be well over \$500,000,000 a year."

"I think that is good proof to any business man, not only of the importance of the subject, but also of the splendid service the newspapers and periodicals of this country are rendering the world today."

## Condition of Insecurity Dangerous

"The old condition of insecurity, not to use the stronger term, anarchy, in international relations is a standing bid to reckless, destructive and ill-considered radicalism."

"As business men, it is our duty to our interests no less than to our ideals to give profound and sustained attention and consideration to the problem of bringing every possible pressure upon the men who are writing the treaty at Versailles and the men who will be called upon to ratify the treaty at Washington to see to it that the treaty provides for the kind of league that will deal in man-fashion with the elementary problem of keeping order in the world. We need a league that will really set up those organs of law and order which have proved effective in keeping order between individuals."

"The outlook is that there is but one thing that will effectively forestall the threat and consequences of a world shortage of supplies, and that is something approaching co-operative international administration of the world's necessary supplies. I am not thinking of any hard and fast international economic government. I am not thinking of the appointment of an economic generalissimo. We are not liable to turn the business of the world over to a 'Fool of commerce.'"

"I am thinking, however, of certain international arrangements, which the United States is in a peculiar position to initiate, under which the total resources of the world might be administered in a manner that would hasten up the processes of reconstruction, remove the fear of famine from the world, allay some of the more patent economic causes of revolutionary discontent and help maintain the peace of the world."

## Armaments Restrict Commerce

"Merchant ships are a part of the nation's defensive. Until the League of Nations, which we must have, has proved its efficiency, and until nations are ready to disarm, they will not be ready, if they can prevent it, recklessly to turn over their sea transportation to another nation."

"To us here in the United States, ships mean business, mean profit; to Britain ships mean life. Britain has at any time not over a few months' food on hand, and only a limited part of the raw materials on which her financial and business life depends originates in the British Isles. If our ocean transportation were cut off we should lose business and money, if Britain's ocean transportation were cut off she might perish."

"We in the United States can afford to take some chances as to ships—Britain cannot."

"I am asking you, as I am asking myself, to picture vividly Britain's position."

"Because that position, and what it properly implies, is the keynote of the international problem of mercantile marine, and will force on us a long and mutually harmful struggle if we do not, with business-like vision and sympathetic understanding, avert it by proper international co-operative agreements."



RY 13, 1919.

## HAD NEW WAR ENGINES READY TO CRUSH FOE

**Baker Says Losses for Another  
Year Would Have Equalled  
Those of the Four Years.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—At a victory dinner held here tonight by several hundred women, Secretary of War Baker gave some statistics about the war and stated that had the war gone on for another year the losses, because of the perfection which had been reached in engines of destruction, would have totaled the losses of the four years.

During the war, Mr. Baker said, 7,300,000 men were killed in action or died of wounds, while deaths in camps brought the total dead to at least 9,000,000. The nations involved, he said, spent, exclusive of loans or the value of destroyed property, \$193,000,000,000, and

he added that the value of all property in the United States in 1912 was but \$186,000,000,000.

Among the engines of destruction which had been prepared to let loose next Spring, Mr. Baker said, it was well known that there were wireless controlled aeroplanes for bombing purposes which would have caused tremendous casualties.

Mr. Baker also pleaded for the League of Nations. He declined to believe, he said, that the people or governments wanted the war to end in the old-fashioned way without reaping the fruits of the war.

"For my part," he said, referring to the League of Nations, "I don't care whether the conception is one of yesterday or one of Methuselah's favorite meditations, I'm for it." Referring to the idea of a balance of power he said that it was "delicate enough to be a chemist's balance."

Reverting to the League of Nations, Mr. Baker said that if America remained aloof the nations of Europe might form a league of their own, and leave the United States out.

"I am not thinking of going in because the United States is afraid," he said. "But I am afraid of the moral position we would be in if we were left out."

## 287,000 OF OUR TROOPS HAVE BEEN EMBARKED

**Baker Reports 87,000 Men  
Now in the Hospitals in  
France.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—From the signing of the armistice to Feb. 8, 287,332 American troops in France and Great Britain had embarked for the United States, while up to Feb. 10, 67,454 officers and 1,030,113 men had been demobilized in this country. Total arrivals of overseas troops up to Feb. 7 were 215,749.

These figures were made public today by Secretary Baker, together with others relating to the number of sick and wounded now in France and the number returned home. Men in France being treated for disease on Feb. 1 totaled 62,561, and those suffering from wounds were 24,484. The aggregate of 87,045 was 4,088 less than in the preceding week and 103,403 less than the number in hospitals overseas on Nov. 14.

Since the ending of hostilities 53,042 sick and wounded have arrived in this country, bringing the total since the beginning of the war to 63,180. On Feb. 1 the occupied beds in hospitals in the United States numbered 60,777, while there were 47,048 beds available for returning cases.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

## WAR'S END AVERTS RECORD SLAUGHTER

**Baker Tells Women New De-  
structive Agencies Were  
to be Released.**

*(By Plain Dealer-Times Leased Wire)*

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Returning to a division of the league of nations, Mr. Baker said that if America remained aloof, the nations of Europe might form a league

of their own and leave the United States out. "I am not thinking of going in because the United States is afraid," he said. "But I am afraid of the moral position we would be in if we were left out."

President Wilson he characterized as "The great captain of the ship, your president and mine."

"We can take care of the situation at home," he continued, "by talking in churches and societies and building up sentiment for our spokesman."

"I am told that in London, although it was not my good fortune to see, that both because of his superb character and the embodiment of American ideals which he represented, people crowded just to touch his clothes. We must not undervalue a prophet simply because he lives in our country."







## BESTOWS WAR HONORS

## Gen. Collardet Presents French Decorations to Generals.

## BAKER GIVES ARMY MEDALS

## March Made Grand Officer of Legion of Honor—Double Ceremony in Secretary's Office—Two Civilians, Stettinius and Franklin, Receive Distinguished Service Reward.

Decorations of the Legion of Honor, awarded to Gen. March, chief of staff, and nine other officers of the American army last December by decree of President Poincare, of France, were formally presented yesterday by Gen. Collardet, French military attache.

Coincidentally, Secretary Baker, in the name of President Wilson, decorated nine American army officers and two civilians, Edward R. Stettinius and P. A. S. Franklin, with the distinguished service medal.

## French Customs Observed.

The double ceremony took place in Secretary Baker's office.

The presentation of the French decorations was attended by full military customs of France, Gen. Collardet touching each recipient on each shoulder with his saber, while the military staff of the embassy stood at attention with drawn swords. The decorations, Gen. Collardet said, would be to these officers and their families always a reminder of the lasting appreciation of France for their part in the important role the United States army had played in the winning of the great war.

The Order of the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor was awarded to Gen. March, chief of staff, and the following were made commanders of the Legion of Honor:

Maj. Gens. Frank McIntyre, assistant chief of staff; Henry Jervey, director of operations; George W. Goethals, director of purchase, storage and traffic; and William C. Gorgas, formerly surgeon general.

Decorations of officers of the Legion of Honor were conferred upon Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance; Brig. Gens. Marlborough Churchill, director of military intelligence; Lytle Brown, director war plans division, general staff; Frank T. Hines, director of embarkation, and Col. Constant Cordier, liaison officer, general staff.

## Baker Counsels Simplicity.

Secretary Baker said he hoped the presentation of distinguished service medals in the American forces would always be carried out with simplicity, which marked the fact that it was recognition by the nation of the high national service a citizen had performed, whether soldier or civilian. It was a happy omen, he said, that two men who had played so great a part in the success of American war enterprises as had Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Franklin, the one in the procurement of munitions, both here and abroad, and the other in supervising the vast and complicated transport fleets, should thus stand side by side with their soldier comrades to receive their rewards.

Speaking in reply for the American government when the French decorations were presented, Mr. Baker said he believed the future would see the two nations standing side by side in peace as they had fought in war.

Among the officers to receive the distinguished service medals were Maj. Gens. Henry P. McCain, former adjutant general, now commanding at Camp Devens, and William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general, retired. These awards were made some time ago, but neither officer was in Washington when the presentation was made.

Guy E. Tripp, the third civilian to be awarded the decoration on today's list, was not present, but will receive his decoration later.

## List of Citations.

The citations as published in army orders follow:

Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre—As executive assistant to the chief of staff, his breadth of view and sound judgment have contributed materially to the formulation and carrying out of policies essential to the operation of the military establishment.

Maj. Gen. John L. Chamberlain—As inspector general of the army he has, by his highly responsible services, materially contributed to the efficiency of all departments and bureaus of the military establishment, and to the successful execution of the military program.

## Organized Guard Forces.

Maj. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter—As chief of the militia bureau he conceived and directed the organization of the United States guards, and utilized these and other forces most effectively in the important work of safeguarding the utilities and industries of the nation essential to the prosecution of the war.

Maj. Gen. Peter C. Harris—During his service in the adjutant general's department, his zeal, energy and judgment have been made manifest by the reforms accomplished in record keeping systems in the War Department and in the army.

Brig. Gen. William S. Pierce—While in charge of the Springfield arsenal his exceptional ability contributed materially to increasing the output of small arms. As assistant chief of ordnance he has rendered conspicuous service.

Brig. Gen. Richard C. Marshall—His zeal, judgment and exceptional administrative ability in the construction division of the army have enabled serious difficulties to be overcome and the construction necessary for a great army to be provided.

## Special Training Provided.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Rees—To his initiative and breadth of vision are largely due the successful measures for training of enlisted men for special services and the establishment of the student army training corps.

Brig. Gen. William H. Rose—While in charge of the engineer depot he was charged with the system of purchase of supplies. His exceptional ability, judgment and resourcefulness are apparent in the efficient solution of the many difficult problems involved and in the success attained in supplying best quantities of engineering supplies to the army overseas.

Col. Constant Cordier, general staff—While on duty as liaison officer between the War Department and the foreign military missions he displayed the greatest discretion and ability and contributed materially to the successful conduct of military diplomatic relations between the War Department and the allied military missions.

P. A. S. Franklin—To his fine technical knowledge and energetic action is due, in a large measure, the efficient jurisdiction over dock facilities and floating equipment which has made possible the large movement of troops and supplies overseas.

Guy E. Tripp, who, as chief of the production division of the ordnance department and, later, as assistant chief of ordnance, displayed fine technical ability and broad judgment in systematizing methods and practices, resulting in the efficient cooperation of industries producing articles of ordnance for the army.

Edward R. Stettinius, who, as director general of purchases for the War Department, Second Assistant

Secretary of War and special representative in France of the Secretary of War in connection with the procurement of munitions for the American expeditionary force, rendered conspicuous services. His broad vision and splendid judgment have been of the greatest value to the success of the military program.

## COURTS MARTIAL CALLED ATROCIOUS

## Gen. Ansell Protests Against System, Which, He Says, Works Many Injuries.

## ASSUMED POWER OF REVIEW

## Acting Judge Advocate General Corrected Some Heavy Sentences, Despite Baker's Lack of Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Before the Senate Military Committee today Brigadier General Samuel T. Ansell, acting Judge Advocate General, strongly condemned the existing system of courts martial in vogue in the army, saying that the death penalty and heavy terms in prison, running up to forty years, had been inflicted for what he characterized as comparatively trivial offenses.

General Ansell urged the passage of a bill drawn by Senator Chamberlain to give the Judge Advocate General power of review of courts-martial. His evidence embraced a scathing criticism of what he called an "atrociously bad system." The Secretary of War, he said, backed up Judge Advocate General Crowder in the latter's support of the prevailing system under which, General Ansell said, the War Department maintains there is no authority for review beyond that of a commanding officer.

The sentences imposed for slight offenses by the court martial have shocked every sense of justice," said General Ansell. "They have reached the heights of injustice. The sentences in many instances bore no reasonable relationship to the offenses committed."

General Ansell, who became Acting Judge Advocate General after General Crowder took up the work of mobilizing the army, said he felt so keenly what he regarded as glaring injustice to men in the ranks that he dug into the existing statutes to see if he could not find authority for the Judge Advocate General to arrogate the power of review over courts martial. He did find this authority, he said, and had acted upon it, with the result that many sentences had been reopened and reduced. But he wanted more explicit legislation, inasmuch as the authority he had assumed was disputed by the War Department.

## Cursed with Red Tape.

"For forty years the army has been cursed with red tape in its court-martial proceedings," said General Ansell. "Terrible injustices have been inflicted upon small offenders. The whole system is wrong."

I realize that I am arraigning an institution to which I belong. But I am doing it so that ample justice may be done the men in the ranks. We need more humanity in our judgment of their offenses. We have not shown it. For the sake of our men and their families we must put an end to this cruel system, and we must do it at once."

As a result of General Ansell's evidence, Secretary Baker will be called before the committee within the next few days. He will be asked, for one thing, as to his attitude regarding conscientious objectors, who, it was intimated at the hearing, had been treated with extreme leniency by the Secretary, while men in the army were being heavily punished for offenses such as declining to drill when tired out.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey brought up the Secretary's attitude toward conscientious objectors when he asked General Ansell why the Secretary of War had "agreed to their being honorably discharged from the army at the same time that men on the firing line were being committed to long terms in jail for trivial lapses."

"May I be excused from answering?" asked General Ansell. "It might embarrass me."

"We will have the Secretary here," said Senator Chamberlain. "He can tell us about it."

General Ansell undertook the power of review over court martial, he said, after the case had come before him of twelve non-commissioned officers who had been dishonorably discharged from service and had been sentenced to from three to seven years for a "minor disagreement" in one of the army camps with some West Point soldiers. He found authority, he said, under the law of 1862, to review the court-martial verdict and, after going into the evidence, set the sentences aside and restored the men to duty.

## Protested to Secretary Baker.

"I wrote the Secretary of War about it," said General Ansell. "I wrote: 'You cannot approve the inquiry of such a system.'"

The Secretary, he said, did not encourage General Ansell's attitude, but the Acting Judge Advocate General insisted on his privilege of review and had kept on exercising it ever since.

General Ansell related as evidence of what he called the "perniciousness of the court martial system," the case of a boy who had been in the army but a few days and was assigned to kitchen duty in an arm camp. The Sergeant found him smoking a cigarette and reprimanded him.

"Give me that pack of cigarettes," ordered the Sergeant, according to General Ansell.

"Go to —," snapped the soldier. The company Lieutenant came along and commanded the soldier to give up the cigarettes.

"I won't do it, and I don't give a — for anybody," retorted the soldier.

General Ansell went on to tell of the boy being tried by court-martial, convicted, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forty years in jail. The commanding officer of his regiment, on reviewing the case, reduced the sentence to ten years.

"Now it must appear that this was a serious offense," said General Ansell.

"But the facts must be considered as they were to get an insight into the matter. Here was a raw recruit, new to army life, in the turmoil of a kitchen, quite likely upset by a reproof that might have been harshly made and letting his temper get the better of him. For this he was sentenced to forty years in jail."

In many instances—I am not citing exceptions—the same brutally excessive sentences have been imposed for trivial offenses.

"Any system that would impose such a sentence as that upon the boy you speak of is un-American," commented Senator Thomas. "It would make Bolsheviks out of the relatives of a man. I want to say that the officer who would act that way to a soldier is a fool."

"You don't want that go upon the record?" suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes, I do," insisted Senator Thomas, hotly. "I say that officer was a fool, and ought himself to have been court-martialed. Any one imposing such a sentence ought to be court-martialed, too. It is easy to see why in peace times we cannot get men to go into our army."

General Ansell remarked that, outside of the power of review over the court-martial by a commanding officer, the only avenue left open to a soldier under sentence is the exercise of executive clemency by the President.

## Some Representative Cases.

The General read from a memorandum he wrote and submitted to Secretary Baker, protesting against the system of court-martial. He called it "personal absolutism," and blamed the Chief of Staff and the Inspector General of the Army for allowing such a system to prevail.

General Ansell spoke of a soldier who had deserted from the army at West Point and who remained away from duty for five months, being sentenced to death. Investigation by General Ansell developed that he had gone home, fearing that things were not going well, to find his father dying from paralysis.

"That boy remained with his father until he died," said General Ansell. "The day after, he reported back for duty."

The death sentence was set aside, after General Ansell's investigation, but the General did not know what had happened to the boy.

Another boy, the General said, had been sentenced to fifteen years for deserting for forty days. He had gone

home to a sick wife and child. General Ansell felt that the circumstances "did not justify desertion, but extenuated it."

Upon a soldier in France, General Ansell said, the death sentence had been imposed for declining to drill after having been subjected to extreme exposure to cold for twenty-four hours. He insisted he was not able to stand. Two others were sentenced to death for sleeping on post, after having been on duty for four days with hardly any sleep. General Ansell set these sentences aside, he said, after the War Department had declined to act.

"It must be remembered," said General Ansell, "that these men seldom have adequate counsel and don't know how to defend themselves. The Government is represented by able counsel, and the offender has all the odds against him."

Senator Chamberlain wanted to know if it would not be advisable for Congress to pass a law to reinstate men who have been dishonorably discharged and heavily punished for slight offenses.

"It would be commendable if that could be done," replied General Ansell. "The dishonorable discharge is a stigma that must cling to a man through life. It is meant to. When an injustice is done, as has happened so often in our courts-martial, it seems only fair that reparation be made to the injured man."



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Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, U. S. A., wearing the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honor, which was awarded him by Gen. Collardet of the French embassy, representing Premier Clemenceau. Gen. Collardet in center; Secretary Baker at right.

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# ARMY SYSTEM CRUEL

## Senators Amazed at Stories of Court-Martial Barbarities.

## DEATH FOR MINOR OFFENSES

### Dispute Over Package of Cigarettes Brings 40-Year Sentence.

### Petty Officer Branded "Damn Fool" by Senator Thomas—Execution for Man Who Visited Dying Father—Fifteen Years for Going to See Sick Baby—Gen. Ansell Bitterly Complains of Abuse of Power

Amazing revelations of barbarous injustice done to American soldiers by courts-martial as a result of strict adherence to an obsolete and faulty system of "red tape" condemned by the United States Supreme Court were made yesterday by Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, acting judge advocate general of the army, testifying before the Senate military affairs committee.

Urging prompt action on Senator Chamberlain's bill to revise the procedure of court-martial, Gen. Ansell arraigned the methods practiced during the war as "shocking" and "intolerable." The committee became fairly ablaze with indignation and disgust as the general recited case after case of inhuman penalties inflicted upon soldiers for the most trivial offenses.

#### Death for Refusing to Drill.

Here are a few, not isolated, cases cited by Gen. Ansell as disclosing the system of punishment followed by the army during the war:

The death penalty was imposed upon an American soldier in France who pleaded guilty to a charge of refusing to obey an order to drill. The soldier insisted he was ill and physically unable to obey. The military authorities in France demanded execution of the man, but he was saved by executive clemency.

A court-martial, sitting in this country, ordered the death penalty inflicted upon a soldier who went to the bedside of his dying father without leave. He returned to duty as soon as his father died. The man was saved by interference from Washington.

#### Forty Years Over Cigarettes.

A sentence of 40 years was imposed upon a young soldier in the army only a few days ago because he refused to give up a package of cigarettes to his superior officer, a second lieutenant. "A company row" was the way Gen. Ansell characterized the incident, blaming the officer practically as much as the soldier.

A soldier convicted of having a pass in his possession was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay, and imprisonment for 10 years. This was later reduced to three years. The soldier has already served two months and Gen. Ansell recommended the suspension of the remainder of his sentence.

Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay, and 40 years' imprisonment, afterward reduced to 10 years, was the sentence pronounced upon a man for absenting himself without leave.

#### 15 Years for Seeing Sick Baby.

A private who went home without leave to see his wife and sick baby, in destitute circumstances, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. This was later reduced to three years.

While the Secretary of War was insisting upon a strict adherence to the system which made such sentences possible, according to Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, a policy of the utmost leniency was being applied to "conscientious objectors" who refused to fight.

Senator Frelinghuysen told the committee he was receiving large numbers of letters from troops in the camps complaining that the conscientious objectors were being dealt with lightly; that they were being discharged and sent home with "a new suit of clothes and a bouquet in their buttonhole."

#### Want Baker to Explain.

"What has been the policy of the War Department toward the conscientious objectors?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"May I be excused from answering?" asked Gen. Ansell. "It would be embarrassing."

"The Secretary of War can tell us about it; we'll have him up here and ask him," Senator Chamberlain said.

"Maybe he'll have objections," commented Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania.

"Conscientious, I suppose," observed Senator Frelinghuysen.

Gen. Ansell's testimony brought to light a bitter feud which has been raging in the War Department for many months over the powers of the judge advocate general's office to review and modify the findings of courts-martial.

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Gen. Ansell asserted that the cases of injustice became so numerous and flagrant during the war that he made a careful reexamination of the powers of his office and discovered an old law, passed in 1862, which he interpreted as giving him authority of revision and review.

Gen. Crowder, the regular judge advocate general, disagreed with him in this view, holding that the judge advocate general had no such authority, and the Secretary of War sustained the position of Gen. Crowder. Gen.

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"That is rather broad language," the general said to the committee, "but justice required that I fully state my views."

What finally forced the issue in the War Department over the powers of the judge advocate general's office in court-martial cases was the instance of twelve noncommissioned officers dishonorably discharged and sentenced to imprisonment of three to seven years each because of a minor dispute with a young lieutenant just out of West Point, the general explained. He declared the procedure in this case "unfair."

#### Ansell Shocked by Sentences.

The general told the committee that the judge advocate general's office was "full of strange inconsistencies" and that its practices were "without thoughtful consideration of the law."

Gen. Ansell stated that he could recall several instances where his recommendations in court-martial cases were turned down by the general staff and the Secretary of War. The courts-martial, he said, were dominated by the commanding officer which convened them.

"Sentences have been imposed," said Gen. Ansell, "that have shocked my every sense of justice. Some of them have reached the very height of injustice, bearing no reasonable relationship to the offense committed."

#### System Creates Bolshevists.

Gen. Ansell related the case of a young soldier, enlisted on October 28, who was tried by court-martial on November 23, less than 30 days after he had entered the army. The soldier had been detailed to kitchen duty. A second lieutenant caught him smoking a cigarette, which is against the rules while a man is on kitchen duty. He ordered him to turn over the entire pack of cigarettes. The soldier demurred in rather vigorous language. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to 40 years imprisonment.

"Any system that will permit a thing like that is absolutely un-American," burst out Senator Thomas. "It will make bolshevists out of all that man's relatives."

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"You don't want that to go into the record, do you?" inquired Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes, I do," said Senator Thomas.

"He was a damn fool." Gen. Ansell said he hoped when the convening authority saw his recommendation in the case he would take some rather drastic action. But, he added, he knew of an equally flagrant case where the court refused to reduce below ten years an original sentence of 40 years.

"I can understand," commented Senator Frelinghuysen, "the general staff in passing such a sentence. The judge advocate general's office is in a position to make a complete list of public demands that the department for a complete list of cases and for a statement of the number of men now held prisoner in the army. Gen. Ansell will resume his testimony today, and will be followed on the stand by Gen. Crowder and Secretary Baker.

er than those of Great Britain and France; in fact, he said, they were harsher than any except the armies of Russia, Prussia and Spain. He called the methods "intolerably severe."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked the general about the advisability of a general amnesty to straighten out the injustice in the army. Gen. Ansell didn't think this would be the proper course. The general also opposed any plan to delegate the reviewing authority to the President, inasmuch as the President, in turn, would have to delegate it to some subordinate. He thought the power should go to the judge advocate general's office. He wanted authority given so that action would be prompt and not delayed, as in the case of the Houston negroes, so that the finding of the court-martial was reviewed after the negroes were hung.

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"I can well understand," commented Senator Thomas, "why it is that in peace time we can't keep our army complement up to requirements."

#### Men Executed Without Appeal.

While the controversy was raging in the War Department over the extent of the judge advocate general's authority, men were actually being executed without the slightest opportunity for an appeal for clemency. As an instance of this, Gen. Ansell cited the case of the Houston riots. Negro troops were tried in several groups. The first group of fifteen was tried and executed a few hours after sentence of death had been passed. No notice of the action of the court-martial was given to the judge advocate general's office.

The general was asked for a comparison between the American court-martial methods and those of the armies of other nations.

He declared they were much harsh-

er than those of Great Britain and France; in fact, he said, they were harsher than any except the armies of Russia, Prussia and Spain. He called the methods "intolerably severe."

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# COURT-MARTIAL REFORM.

Only a sense of duty would have prompted Brig. Gen. SAMUEL T. ANSELL, acting Judge Advocate General, who is a West Pointer, to condemn the court-martial authority of the army as it has been exercised since the United States entered the war. Summoned before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, General ANSELL said on Thursday:

The sentences imposed for slight offenses by the courts-martial have shocked every sense of justice. They have reached the heights of injustice. The sentences in many instances bore no reasonable relationship to the offenses committed.

General ANSELL did not defend court-martial sentences of the past, the pre-war period; they had often been harsh, and the system being archaic the victims could obtain no relief, unless the President intervened. But there were recent proceedings that were particularly revolting, and which General ANSELL, with no encouragement from his superiors, had taken charge of to see that justice was done. There was the case of the twelve non-commissioned officers who were dishonorably discharged and sentenced to from three to five years' imprisonment on account of a "minor disagreement" in one of the army camps with some West Point soldiers.

In spite of a ruling of the War Department that there was no authority for review beyond that of the commanding officer, General ANSELL asserted his right of review under a statute of 1862, reopened the case, set the sentences aside, and restored the men to duty. He did more. He wrote to the Secretary of War and told him: "You cannot approve the iniquity of such a system." According to the General's testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Mr. BAKER did not support him, being advised, it seems, that General ANSELL had no right to review proceedings. Nevertheless, he has persisted in what he considers the line of his duty. To resolve any doubt, Senator CHAMBERLAIN has introduced a bill giving the Judge Advocate General the power of review, so that a commanding officer shall not exercise it exclusively.

A flagrant case of abuse of court-martial authority cited by General ANSELL—it seems incredible in this age—was that of a recruit, a mere boy, who for refusing to give up some cigarettes he was smoking in a camp kitchen and for defying his superiors with an oath was tried, convicted, dishonorably discharged, and sentenced to forty years in jail. The Colonel of the regiment reduced the sentence to ten years, but the reduction was, at the best, an admission that the proceeding had been indefensible. Oppression is not discipline. There are methods not cruelly punitive of bringing an insubordinate recruit to his senses. They are known at every post. Said General ANSELL: "In many instances—I am not citing exceptions—the same brutally excessive sentences have been imposed for trivial offenses."

That he was not citing exceptions appeared when he communicated these cases to the committee. A boy who

deserted from the army at West Point and remained for five months with a father dying of paralysis reported for duty the day after his father's death, and was court-martialed and sentence of death imposed. (Set aside by General ANSELL, who could not say what was done with the boy afterward.) Another young soldier "got" fifteen years for going to the home of a sick wife without leave and staying there forty days. A soldier was sentenced to death for refusing to drill in France after extreme exposure to cold for twenty-four hours. Two others were sentenced to death for sleeping on post when they had scarcely closed their eyes in four days of exacting duty. "These men," said General ANSELL, "seldom have adequate counsel, and 'don't know how to defend themselves.'"

Contrast these terrible sentences for offenses committed under extenuating circumstances with the release from prison of "conscientious objectors" who had refused to do any soldierly duty at all. Consider that scores of them received their liberty with back pay and what was practically an apology from the Government. It is very difficult to reconcile this amiable clemency to slackers, honest or otherwise, with failure to support General ANSELL's insistence upon the right—or privilege—of review in court-martial cases. He had the courage to tell Secretary BAKER that abuse of court-martial authority was "personal absolutism." There must be a reform in methods in the War Department.

FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

N.Y. Tribune Feb. 15/19.

Wilson reads World League Plan  
Covenant of The League of Nations  
With Comments.





# WILSON READS WORLD LEAGUE PLAN; FOE MAY BE DISARMED FOR 25 YEARS

## War Council Agreed on New Terms

## Germans Must Quit Poland and Foch Gets Full Power to Curb Enemy

## Must Not Crush Us, Says Scheidemann

## Threatens Teutons May Quit Peace Table Should Allies Demand Too Much

By Frederick Moore

New York Tribune  
Special Cable Service  
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Under the new armistice conditions to be imposed upon Germany by the Allies, according to information here, Germany will remain unarmed for a period of years, said to be twenty-five.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The newspapers unanimously approve the decision of the Supreme Council regarding Germany and rejoice that the Allied and associated governments reached a complete understanding as to the terms to be submitted to Germany on February 17.

The "Petit Parisien" says Germany must take a decisive attitude within the next few days, because she will have to realize that, despite apparent differences of opinion, the alliance among her conquerors remains intact.

## Foch Is Given Full Power to Meet Any German Aggression

LONDON, Feb. 14.—With reference to the new terms of armistice to be presented to Germany, the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that when these terms are ready the Allies will give notice to Germany, not in a threatening sense, but in order to provide for the presentation of new conditions.

"With reference to the renewal of Monday," the correspondent states, "it is understood that Marshal Foch has been given definite verbal instructions by the Supreme War Council to deal on his own authority with any situation created by the Germans, which demands instant action."

"He will require a strict observance of the demand already made for the evacuation of German Poland by all German troops, thus removing the menace to Poland. This formed part of a general undertaking by the Germans not to take aggressive action against the Poles, but their recent behavior has been just the opposite and Field Marshal von Hindenburg has moved his headquarters to Kolberg, in Pomerania."

"With the general line of the terms to be embodied in the subsequent renewal of the armistice, Marshal Foch is completely satisfied. The drafting of them is left open to a commission of eight, set up last Monday, which is under the general direction of the marshal."

"The drafting will proceed on Foch's return (from Treves) and it is anticipated it will be completed at the end of next week. It will be ratified by the War Council. The terms will limit the size of the German army and the amount of military stores which may be maintained, and they will prescribe where the army corps are to be stationed."

"The Economic Commission, the British members of which are Lord Robert Cecil and Sir John Beale, is, meantime considering a clause to be inserted in the armistice terms safeguarding the Allied indemnity and preventing the export and consequent disappearance of German gold and other assets. Subject to compliance to the military terms, consideration thereafter will be given to the questions of lightening the blockade and German reconstruction."

## Scheidemann Warns Germany Won't Submit To Peace of Violence

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The programme of the new German government, which has just been published in Berlin, in-

## Covenant of the League of Nations

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The full text of the preliminary draft of the covenant of the League of Nations, read by President Wilson at the plenary session of the Peace Conference to-day, follows:  
*Preamble.—In order to promote international cooperation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:*

### Article I

THE action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

### Article II

Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may not have more than three representatives.

### Article III

The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states representatives of [blank left for names] shall be members of the executive council.

Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed, and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such power unless so invited.

### Article IV

All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the executive council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

### Article V

The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at \_\_\_\_\_, which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general, subject to confirmation by the executive council.

The secretary general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states members of the league, in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

### Article VI

Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged on the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extraterritoriality.

### Article VII

Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

### Article VIII

The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reductions.

The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the programme of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programmes.

### Article IX

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

### Article X

The high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

### Article XI

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of

concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

### Article XII

The high contracting parties agree that should dispute arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council and until three months after the award of the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council, and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

In any case, under this article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

### Article XIII

The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award the executive council shall propose what steps can best be given to give effect thereto.

### Article XIV

The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice, and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

### Article XV

If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, with all the relevant facts and papers, and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

When the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendation which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute.

If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that if any party shall refuse so to comply the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation.

If no such unanimous report can be made it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute.

In any case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

### Article XVI

Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The high contracting parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

### Article XVII

In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

Upon such invitation being given the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obliga-

tions of membership in the league for the purposes of the league, which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

### Article XVIII

The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this trade is necessary in the common interest.

### Article XIX

To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principles that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

The best method of giving practical effect to the principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations, who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandataries on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

Other people, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses, such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Isles, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical continuity to the mandatory state and the other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers, and to assist the league in insuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

### Article XX

The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

### Article XXI

The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-18.

### Article XXII

The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

### Article XXIII

The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaties or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

### Article XXIV

It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states members of the league or treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions, of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

### Article XXV

The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before coming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

### Article XXVI

Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

## Tells Parley It Guarantees Rights to All

## No Straitjacket of Might, but a Flexible and Humane Document

## Delegates of All Nations Praise It

## France Reserves the Right to Present New Ideas for Future Discussion

The league of nations plan was presented to the plenary session of the peace conference last night by President Wilson.

The plan comprises twenty-six articles and provides for a permanent executive council, a body of delegates of member nations and a secretariat.

President Wilson in presenting the document referred to the league as a union which cannot be resisted and which no nation will attempt to resist. He said the plan was not a straitjacket, but elastic, yet definite.

The formation of the league, President Wilson said, will put an end to the annexations of helpless peoples.

Lord Robert Cecil, British representative on the league of nations problem, said the problem worked out was to preserve the peace of the world with the least interference with internal affairs of the respective nations.

Premier Orlando spoke on behalf of Italy, and Leon Bourgeois said the French delegates reserved the right to present their views on certain details of the plan as a whole. He added the plan may be extended by a limitation of armaments.

Baron Makino, of Japan, referred to a proposal which would be introduced later, but did not reveal what it was.

Approval of the plan was voiced by George Nicoll Barnes, British Minister of Labor; Premier Venizelos of Greece, and Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to the peace conference and Minister at Washington.

President Wilson prepared to start for the United States at 9:30 o'clock.

Comment by Senators in Washington evinced surprise at what were referred to as the "teeth" of the league plan, the document being much stronger than they had expected it to be.

## Wilson Doubts Any Nation Will Dare to Resist

PARIS, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson was the central figure of the plenary peace conference, which opened at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, when in person he read the covenant establishing a league of nations.

There was added interest in the session as it was the last gathering of the delegates prior to the President's departure, as well as being the occasion of presenting the document with which his name is identified.

The President was received with military honors as he arrived at the Foreign Office, and the large crowds which had congregated gave him a cordial welcome as he passed through. The delegates already were assembled when the President entered the Council Chamber.

When he entered the chamber the President was greeted by Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Secretary Balfour and Viscount Milner, of Great Britain, and the American delegates at the head of the table. There was little formality. Premier Clemenceau, who is president of the conference, called the con-



ference to order and President Wilson rose and addressed the gathering.

#### President Wilson's Peace Table Address

President Wilson's speech follows: "Mr. Chairman: I have the honor and assume it is a very great privilege of reporting in the name of the commission constituted by this conference on the formulation of a plan for the league of nations. I am happy to say that it is a unanimous report, a unanimous report from the representatives of fourteen nations—United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Serbia. "I think it will be serviceable and interesting if I, with your permission, read the document as the only report we have to make."

President Wilson then read the draft. When he reached Article XV and had read through the second paragraph the President paused and said:

"I pause to point out that a misconception might arise in connection with one of the sentences I have just read—If any party shall refuse to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations."

"A case in point, a purely hypothetical case, is this: Suppose there is in the possession of a particular power a piece of territory, or some other substantial thing, in dispute to which it is claimed that it is not entitled. Suppose that the matter is submitted to the executive council for recommendation as to the settlement of the dispute, diplomacy having failed, and suppose that the decision is in favor of the party which claims the subject matter of dispute, as against the party which has the subject matter in dispute."

"Then, if the party in possession of the subject matter of dispute merely sits still and does nothing, it has accepted the decision of the council, in the sense that it makes no resistance, but something must be done to see that it surrenders the subject matter in dispute."

"In such a case, the only case contemplated, it is provided that the executive council may then consider what steps will be necessary to oblige the party against whom judgment has been given to comply with the decisions of the council."

#### Accepted in Full By Five Powers

After having read article xix, President Wilson again stopped and said:

"I may say that before being embodied in the document this was the subject matter of a very careful discussion by representatives of the five great powers, and that their unanimous consent to the matter embodied in this article."

After having read the entire document, President Wilson continued as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to add to this formal reading of the result of our labors that the character of the discussion which occurred at the sittings of the council was not only of the most constructive but of the most encouraging sort. It was obvious throughout our discussions that although there were subjects upon which there were individual differences of judgment, with regard to the method by which our objects should be obtained, there was practically at no point any serious differences of opinion or motive as to the objects which we were seeking."

#### Great Enthusiasm Shown in Debate

"Indeed, while these debates were not made the opportunity for the expression of enthusiasm and sentiments, I think the other members of the commission will agree with me that there was an undertone of high respect and of enthusiasm for the line we were going to, which was heartening throughout every meeting."

"Because we felt that in a way this conference did for us what we had pressed on one of its highest and most important purposes, to see to it that the concord of the world in future should be assured, and that justice should not be subject to doubt or uncertainty, that the co-operation of the great body of nations should be secured, and that the maintenance of peace upon terms of honor and of international obligations."

#### Union of Wills in A Common Purpose

"Fourteen nations were represented, among them all the powers which for convenience we have called the great powers, and among the rest a representation of the greatest variety of circumstances and interests. So that I think we are justified in saying that the significance of the result, therefore, has the deepest meanings, the union of wills in a common purpose, a union of wills which cannot be resisted, and which, I dare say, no nation will run the risk of attempting to resist."

"Now as to the character of the document. While it has consumed some time to read this document, I think you will all agree that it is very simple, and in nothing so simple as in the structure which it suggests for a league of nations—a body

of delegates, an executive council and a permanent secretariat. "When it came to the question of determining the character of the representation in the body of delegates, we are aware of a feeling which is current throughout the world."

President Wilson closed his address at 4:30 o'clock, having read and spoken just one hour. An interpreter then proceeded to give a discourse, which occupied another hour.

#### Lord Robert Cecil Praises League Plan

Lord Robert Cecil, head of the British commission on the league of nations, followed the interpreter in an earnest speech.

It was a good omen, said Lord Robert, that this document had been laid before the world before being finally enacted, so that people everywhere could advise upon and criticize it. The problem had been one of great difficulty, for it was to preserve the peace of the world with the least possible interference with national sovereignty.

The results accomplished, he continued, embraced two main principles: First, no nation shall go to war until every other means of settlement shall be fully and fairly tried.

Second, no nation shall forcibly seek to disturb a territory's integrity or interfere with the political independence of the nations of the world. These were the great principles, but later another great principle must be laid down, namely, that no nation should retain armaments fit only for aggressive purposes.

Dr. Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Prime Minister, expressed deep satisfaction at having collaborated in what was going to be one of the greatest documents of history. He would not speak of the merits of the scheme, Dr. Orlando continued, as these had been explained by one whose noble inspiration had brought it into existence. The war had brought forth the necessity for this document.

"Thus born out of the pains of war," the Premier exclaimed, "this is a document of freedom and right which represents the redemption of humanity by sacrifice."

Leon Bourgeois, of the French delegation, spoke in behalf of France on the goodwill which he said had prevailed in formulating the project. At the same time, he said, the French delegates reserved the right to present their views on certain details of the plan as a whole, which was a work of right and justice and knew no distinction between great and small states.

Later, he said, this beginning must be extended by a limitation of armaments. One of the chief results of the victory was in permitting the disarmament of the barbarous nation that had stood in the way of world disarmament.

Dangers to states were not all equal, M. Bourgeois said. Some states, like France and Belgium, were especially exposed and required additional guarantees. He urged a system of permanent inspection of existing armaments and forces as one means of avoiding a renewal of warfare.

#### Japan Approves High Purposes of the League

Baron Makino, of Japan, after approving the high purposes of the league, added that a proposal would be submitted later, which, it was hoped, would receive favorable attention. The nature of this proposal he did not make known, but it is supposed to refer to an amendment abolishing racial distinctions in international affairs.

George Nicoll Barnes, the British Minister of Labor, and Premier Venizelos of Greece also spoke approvingly of the league of nations. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegate, gave China's adherence to the league.

The Arabian delegate pointed out that the constitution of the league recognized the right of self-determination, but said certain secret treaties were in existence which would prevent this self-determination. He therefore hoped that such treaties as affected Asiatic Turkey would be declared by the powers null and void.

Premier Hughes of Australia asked if full opportunity was to be given for discussion of the proposed league, and when Premier Clemenceau replied that President Wilson had presented the document with the expectation that there would be the fullest opportunity for discussion, but when this would occur would be determined later.

The conference adjourned at 7 o'clock this evening, and President Wilson hastened homeward to prepare for his journey to the United States.

## American Delegates Hold League Is No Encroachment on U. S. Constitution

PARIS, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Subjects of great import are still to come before the peace conference, but in the opinion of qualified students of the history of other conferences the adjournment of to-day's session may reveal that the foundation for the settlement of all questions that will follow has been laid.

The view taken by many delegates early in to-day's meeting of the conference was that nearly every important subject to be adjusted depended for satisfactory settlement upon the society of nations which the conference pledged itself at the outset to organize.

Thus it became the custom to give a patient hearing to everybody who came to Paris to present a statement of oppressed and dissatisfied peoples, and then refer the claims for justice to the society of nations to be created. On prominent delegates explaining that the conference took the position that to undertake to adjudicate all conflicting claims would be equivalent to prepare a court and endeavoring in the act creating it to dispose of every possible case that might come before it for decision.

#### Conference Expected To Adjourn June 1

While the great project of a society of nations is under consideration by the various governments represented at the conference preliminary to the final vote, the conference, through its chairmen, is expected to prepare a great mass of material relating to

the many subjects that will make up the docket of the society. As soon as the conference has relieved itself of this burden, it is expected to adjourn sine die. It has been said by a highly competent authority that the date of adjournment would be about June 1.

In the opinion of the American delegates the league plan is safe against attack on the ground of unconstitutionality. If it should eventually involve an alliance requiring the use of American troops, in combination with those of other nations, against an offender against the law of nations, as laid down by the conference, it is recalled that there is precedent for such an alliance in a treaty between the United States and France more than a century ago.

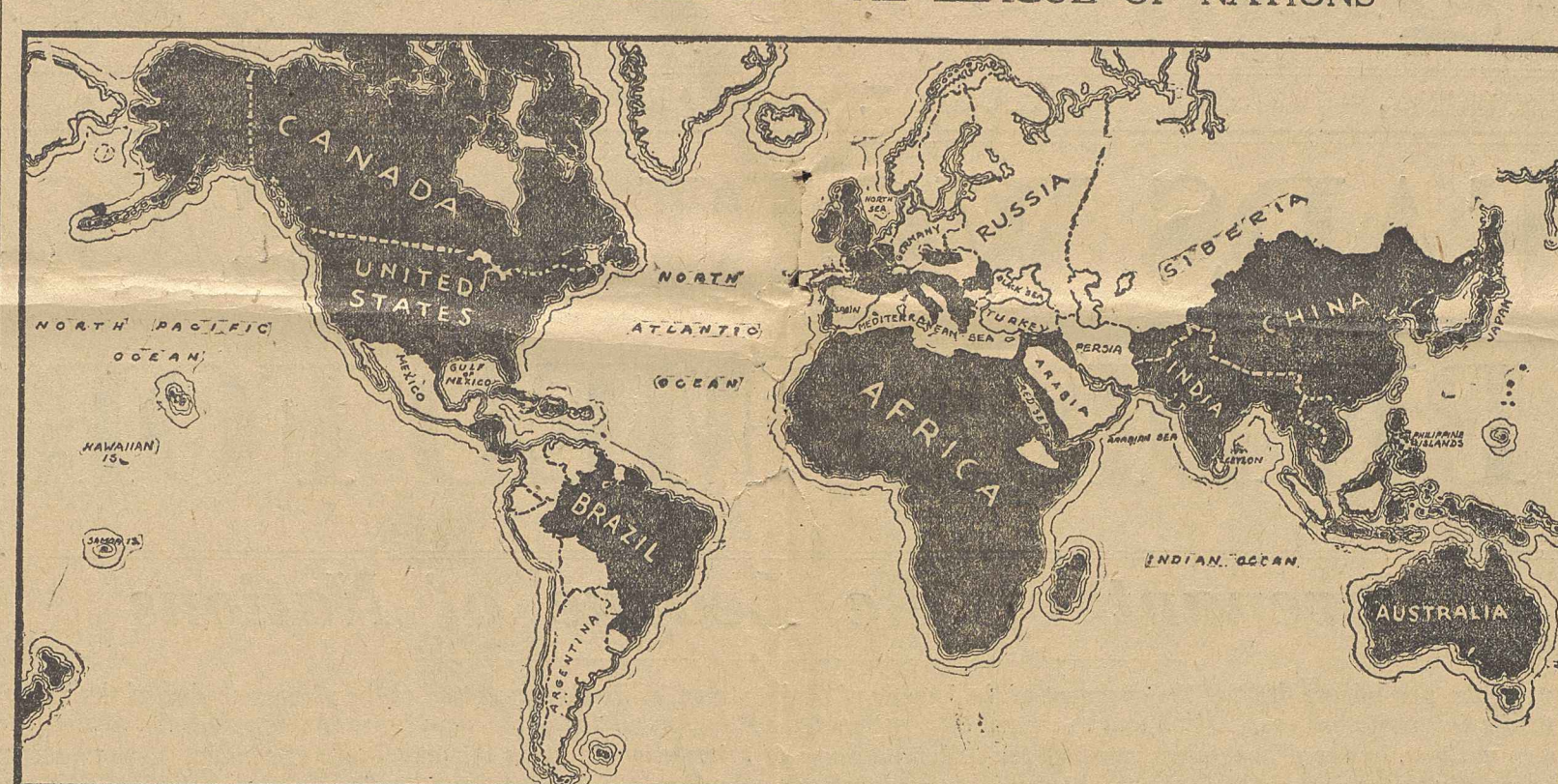
It is also pointed out by authorities here that power is reserved to Congress to carry out the pledge in its own way through its control of appropriations and war-making power. The league especially has distinctive powers in its right to approve or disapprove treaties such as that which is necessary to give life to the society of nations.

#### No Parley Vote on League at Present

The peace conference will not be asked for the present to adopt the league of nations, but the order will remain open for further consideration. The friends of the President are highly gratified that the main purpose has been accomplished in forming the constitution of the league before his return to America.

Thursday was one of the most eventful days of the peace conference, and the President's departure was for a

## TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



Lands involved in the new league of nations covenant, including the five Great Powers, their colonies and dependencies, their allies against Germany and the liberated parts of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, are shown in solid black.

time in the balance, pending agreement on the league.

The President was not present when the final result was reached, late in the day. He had attended the morning session, which passed only six articles, leaving twenty uncompleted. The President then decided to attend the afternoon session of the Supreme War Council, leaving Lord Robert Cecil to preside over the league of nations commission. It was under Lord Robert's skill and guidance that the final session achieved the completion of its task at 6:30 o'clock Thursday night.

The members separated with an outburst of good feeling and congratulation after the period of tension through which they had just passed.

President Wilson went to American headquarters last night and was congratulated heartily on the outcome of the league plan.

#### Official Statement on The Society of Nations

The official statement issued last night by the commission on a society of nations follows: "The second reading of the draft of the society of nations, which was completed under the chairmanship of President Wilson, was continued this afternoon from 3:30 o'clock until 7 o'clock at the Hotel de Ville, under the chairmanship of Lord Robert Cecil."

"Due to the spirit of accord which has continually been manifested among members of the commission and in spite of some reservations which have been made with regard to certain articles by some of the delegates, a complete discussion which brought out every conceivable point of the draft will be made public when it is presented by President Wilson at a plenary session at the Quai d'Orsay at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon."

"The draft will be made public when it is presented by President Wilson at a plenary session at the Quai d'Orsay at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon."

#### Briton Cites Figures to Show Teuton Is Powerless

SAYS GERMAN ARMY HAS ONLY 559,000 MEN; ASSERTS MILITARY STORES WORRY CLEMENCEAU

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—By Saturday the German army will aggregate 559,000 men, according to statements of a high British authority to-day. Of these, 100,000 who are gradually being demobilized remain in Eastern Germany. The remainder comprises the 1918 and 1919 classes, who actually make up the German army.

Apart from this the new volunteer army consists of six divisions, or about 190,000 men, while there are in addition local corps for the defence of particular districts. While composed of experienced soldiers, these latter bodies are poorly disciplined, and their fighting qualities are regarded as almost negligible.

Asked how he reconciled these figures with Clemenceau's attitude regarding Germany's ability to reopen the war, this officer explained that the French Premier probably was taking into consideration the fact that Germany still possesses great quantities of guns and military stores, and that in the formation of a modern army it is easier to get the men than either the arms or the equipment. For which reason Germany might be able to reconstitute a great army in a relatively short period.

Notwithstanding, however, seems to take into account the fact that the creation of such a force would require either a strong central authority or a compelling public opinion, neither of which is strongly evidenced in Germany at present. But as the British officer pointed out, it is obviously necessary for the protection of French interests that any possible German danger should be minimized. Clemenceau wanted a word of support, partly from America, for a plan to render Germany harmless."

#### Wilson Calls Whitlock For Conference in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Belgian Premier has left for this city, according to a Havas dispatch from Brussels, which adds that Brand Whitlock, the American delegate to Belgium, has been summoned to Paris by President Wilson to discuss important financial questions.

#### Women May Attend Parley Sending a Delegation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Whether a delegation of women shall be sent to the peace conference was discussed last night at the meeting of the permanent committee appointed at the women's Victory conference. Resolutions were unanimously adopted at the American women's Victory conference that the matter of having a delegation at the peace conference be looked into. Copies of the resolution endorsing the league of nations will be sent by the committee to the peace conference and to the United States Congress.

The Rev. Howard S. Bliss, president of the committee to the peace conference, proposed to the council that it send a committee to Syria to inquire into the feelings of the population concerning their future status.

## No Early Vote on League in Senate

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The plan for the creation of the league of nations which President Wilson will take with him to the United States will not be in condition to permit action by the United States Senate until the treaty of peace is confirmed.

The society of nations project and the treaty of peace to be framed will be interdependent. Many features of the peace treaty will require adjustment or settlement under the provisions of the league's project, so that they will have to be submitted to the Senate as a whole or in combination.

President Wilson, therefore, during the few days he is in Washington before his return to France, will devote himself to a discussion of the league's project with members of the Senate and House committees on Foreign Affairs. The desire is that public opinion in the United States may be in condition to express itself definitely when the final stages of the peace settlement are reached and the combined treaties presented for action.

It is not expected there will be anything in the nature of a vote in the peace conference itself, even at the last stage, the probable course being that those states which care to do so will give their adhesion to the project through notification to the secretariat. As soon as a sufficient number has done so the Society of Nations will come into being and begin to function.

## Heated Exchanges Occurred Between League Framers

Skilful Diplomacy Alone Saved Society of Nations Draft From Waste Basket, but Now Its Strongest Opponents Are Its Most Ardent Champions

PARIS, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Now that the project for the creation of a league of nations, which was the principal object of the gathering of the representatives of most of the states of the world which are not in arms against the Entente, has been successfully launched, it may be proper to tell of some of the difficulties encountered and to indicate the status of some of the great issues remaining to be adjusted by the peace conference.

While there was unanimity as to the desirability of a league of nations it soon developed that some of the delegates, skeptical of its immediate efficiency, desired to maintain the old order of balances of power and protected frontiers until the new system had demonstrated its capacity to meet the needs of peace-loving nations. Patient endeavor and many long sessions of the supreme council itself, and afterwards of the special commission created to deal with the subject, were necessary to establish to the satisfaction of these threatened dissenters the impossibility of continuing the old order while installing the new.

In fact, it was only within the last week that the difficulties facing the league of nations were overcome, although with some misgivings, it is true. The doubting nations were nudged to try the experiment of relying upon the honor and common interest of the other nations to insure the success of the project.

Many Heated Arguments Then there was the difference over the question of mandatories for backward peoples. Rather heated arguments developed at times, but these differences were also adjusted with unanimity in the end.

Various big issues presented themselves, some of which were skillfully diverted to commissions, which are to report afterward to the league of nations, while others were rather suddenly disapproved in the light of the development of the plan for the league of nations.

Of such was the vexed question of freedom of the seas which jeopardized the support of Great Britain.

No Hard Feelings Remain It was realized that with a perfect league of nations there would be no neutrals, and that, consequently, no questions could arise as to freedom of the seas in time of war, while in time of peace equitable relations between

#### Syrian Asks France Be Chosen Mandatory

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Chekri Gahem, president of the Syrian National Committee, who appeared before the Supreme Council yesterday in behalf of the claims of Syria, asserted that Syria should be independent from Arabia and that if its independence was recognized Syria would need the help of a friendly power until a stable government could be established. He urged that France should be appointed the mandatory for Syria.

The Rev. Howard S. Bliss, president of the committee to the peace conference, proposed to the council that it send a committee to Syria to inquire into the feelings of the population concerning their future status.

nations were guaranteed by special provisions of the covenant.

Finally, after these discussions were over, it can be stated that no hard feelings remained. There was absolute unanimity, so far as the special commission was concerned, that those nations which at first had doubted the efficiency of the project came out of the discussions in an attitude of its firmest advocates.

Looking to the future, the special commission attaches much importance to the provision made for the admission to the league of neutral or late enemy states.

Motives Must Be Proper The latter are known to be anxious to adhere, but the commission has taken every care to make sure that they enter with proper motives and prepared to live up to the obligations of the league. The point was made that such adherence should be encouraged, as it was highly desirable, having at heart the interest of the whole world, that the industries of late enemy states and neutral countries which suffered from the blockade be set in motion at the earliest possible moment.

This decision was not based upon sympathy for Germany, but upon the absolute conviction that the safety of the world depended upon the inclusion of the whole world in the league, and that the German population into ways of industry, so that it might be able to produce goods to pay off the enormous indemnities to be imposed upon it. It was the conviction that otherwise Germany might soon drift into the condition of Russia and that there would be no responsible government with which the peace treaty could be concluded.

The point was made that which was highly desirable, having at heart the interest of the whole world, that the industries of late enemy states and neutral countries which suffered from the blockade be set in motion at the earliest possible moment.

#### Russia Greatest Problem

Russia itself was regarded by the delegates as the great problem yet to be settled, although the hope was expressed that the Prinkipo conference would be realized and something like peaceful relations restored between the two nations. It was regarded as necessary at the outset to convince the Bolshevik elements that the peace conference had no desire to force upon them settlements of debts and other such matters as conditions of a successful conference.

Much work remains for the various commissions before the return to Paris of President Wilson. Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Orlando of Italy, but the material gathered by them is expected to facilitate greatly the work of the closing days of the conference.

In conclusion, it may be said that the special commission did not undertake to select a permanent home for the league of nations. That was left for the determination of the conference later.

#### Mrs. Roosevelt in France To See Grave of Quentin, Then Go to Italy

HAVRE, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt arrived here to-day on the French steamer La Lorraine. She was met by Lieutenant Verrier, of the staff of André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, who placed at her disposal, on behalf of the French government, all civil and military facilities for visiting the grave of her son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt. After visiting the grave Mrs. Roosevelt will go to Italy to visit her sister, Mrs. Emily Carow.

Mrs. Roosevelt was quite tired after a stormy voyage.

## Wilson to Sail To-day for U. S. On Transport

President Poincare Says Goodbye at Station as Americans Leave Paris

PARIS, Feb. 14.—President Wilson will leave Paris at 9:20 o'clock to-night, departing by way of the Invalides Station. President Poincare will be at the station to bid him goodbye. The President will be accompanied by Brest by Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine; Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States.

The President will sail to-morrow on the liner George Washington, on which he came to France. This time the party will be much reduced, the large staff of State Department employees and numerous experts who came over with Mr. Wilson remaining in Paris.

The party will comprise President and Mrs. Wilson, David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia; White House employees, Secret Service men, the 300 soldiers who have formed the guard around the Murat residence, Representatives George White, of Ohio, and P. D. Norton, of North Dakota, and representatives of three news associations. It will number 319 persons.

#### Fighters to Return

All the accommodations of the liner will be utilized, however, for, not only will every cabin and stateroom be occupied, but the vast hold will be filled with several thousand American soldiers who have seen service in France and who are going home to demobilization camps.

The agreement on the constitution for a society of nations by the commission which has been framing the plan was effected on President Wilson's lucky day—the thirteenth—and there are just thirteen articles in the document.

President Wilson arrived at the Hotel de Ville at 10 o'clock this morning and immediately called a meeting of the American Peace Delegation. He addressed the meeting and went over with the other delegates the ground already covered and discussed their attitude during his absence in the document.

BREST, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Arrangements were complete this evening for the departure of President Wilson to-morrow.

#### Vessels Ready for Trip

The steamer George Washington moved into the outer harbor this afternoon and all on board were awaiting the arrival of the President. The members of the 5th Engineers and the 146th Machine Gun Battalion looked over the railing of the vessel all day with the expectation that President Wilson might show up. A gift of champagne presented by the city of Brest and its environs, was received aboard the vessel this afternoon. It is still unpacked.

Admiral Wilson's flagship, the New Mexico, lies ready for the voyage across the Atlantic. Both vessels are the last word in modern naval armaments, who will receive him at the Brest Arsenal. The President and his immediate party will then be transported on a gunboat to the George Washington amid a salute of twenty-one guns.

#### Rumania's Internal Disputes Traced to Old Land System

The internal difficulties of Rumania, of which the reported revolt seems to be the climax—reach back to the years preceding the European war. Their origin is to be traced to the land system of the country, which, together with that of Hungary, was the most antiquated and oppressive in pre-war Europe.

The land was owned in entail by a few families of boyars and the peasantry was reduced to what practically amounted to chattel servitude. Small freeholds were largely unknown, and the peasants, unable to subsist on their own crops and paying the exorbitant rents, had almost without exception to hire out their labor to the big proprietors for such wages as they could get. Ever since 1900 hardly a summer passed without extensive agricultural strikes, accompanied by rioting, which was put down ruthlessly by the military and in 1907 there was a country-wide revolt which it took 150,000 soldiers to suppress.

These reports will be considered by an international conference of Red Cross delegates, which it is proposed to summon to meet here a month after the signature of the treaty of peace. This meeting has the indorsement of the Allied governments. At that time a plan of action will be elaborated.

## France Offers U. S. War Monument Site

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—France has offered to present to the United States the site for a monument on French soil to Americans who died "on the field of honor."

Edouard De Billy, of the French High Commission, sent Secretary Baker to-day the following translation of a cablegram received from André Tardieu, head of the commission, who is now in Paris: "I am informed that it is proposed to erect in France a monument to the American soldiers who have died on the field of honor. M. Clemenceau begs me to advise you that France wishes to offer the ground for the erection of this monument."

Mr. Baker said that upon the passage of legislation pending in Congress he would be happy to take up with the French authorities the question of coöperation from the French government.

former empire of the Czar. Bolshevik unrest has been repeatedly reported since the collapse of the Central powers.

A Budapest report received on January 13, that the peasant revolution was raging in Rumania was not confirmed. One of the chief difficulties hampering the government's efforts of reconstruction was the lack of machinery and tools of all descriptions from the Germans, true to their method practised in France, Belgium and Russia, confiscated everything that was not built into the ground.

The method of the government of the league, whereby the five major powers in the alliance against Germany shall dominate the league through a majority of votes in the executive council, while all other members together select only four nations to represent them. This disposition of the league has been a question as to how representation is to be determined, with its perplexing problem of how the small nations are to be represented.

## New York Press Comment on Draft For World League

Critics Will Declare It Lacks "Teeth," Says "World"; Constitutional Objections May Develop, Says "Sun"

New York newspaper comment on the constitution of the League of Nations follows:

#### THE WORLD

There will be criticisms of this constitution and these criticisms will be mainly of the proposed league of nations, who will complain that the covenant is worthless because it is without teeth. We have to remember, however, that the seventy-six years after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States before the principle was established that there was a working basis of law in that period a great wonder of self government was built up which proved in the crisis that it could sustain itself. Coercion is the last resort, not the first resort, and what the League of Nations calls "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" is something that cannot safely be defied, as imperial Germany learned to her cost, in complete destruction.

The great guarantee for the permanence and stability of the League of Nations rests upon the character of the executive council, which is to be the administrative body. It is to consist of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and of four other states to be selected from the membership of the league. This means that the great nations which have won the war are to establish the league and keep on a working basis, and it happens that these nations control not only most of the wealth and the natural resources of the world, but that they represent the ruling races.

#### THE SUN

The most singular thing about the plan presented yesterday to the peace conference and by that body tabled for further consideration is that while it ingeniously and successfully avoids the constitutional objection just referred to, it does not in the least deprive the government of Congress over the beginning of war by this government, it deliberately encounters constitutional objections equally fatal in other respects.

Meanwhile the question foremost in the mind of "The Sun," as it must be in the mind of every patriotic citizen, and all well wishers of any practical scheme of war prevention, is whether, after the elimination of provisions regarding a constitutional amendment before they can be effective, the remainder of the plan which the President is to bring back from France will differ greatly from that which was hailed at The Hague a dozen years ago with such sincere satisfaction as the golden gateway to a new era of world peace and brotherhood.

It is plain that the President has carried out his pledge that there shall be no specially established military force behind the league to insure its decisions being respected and its will obeyed. Moral and economic pressure, blockade and boycott are to be the means by which a country which is making trouble, fomenting strife and warfare is to be brought to a sense of its duty and compelled to good behavior. It will not, however, be forgotten that if there is to be no international police force the United States for one will be in a position to insure good behavior on the part of recalcitrant states by means of a navy which, at the urgent request of President Wilson, is to be enormously augmented.

Great Britain also no doubt will maintain a navy sufficient for her insular and imperial needs and the protection of her far-flung dependencies. What extent France, Italy, will deem necessary to maintain a standing army for the guardianship of frontiers and a navy for the protection of her colonies has yet to be made clear. Japan must also be considered in this respect.

#### THE HERALD

These reports will be considered by an international conference of Red Cross delegates, which it is proposed to summon to meet here a month after the signature of the treaty of peace. This meeting has the indorsement of the Allied governments. At that time a plan of action will be elaborated.

#### Plan New Peace Time Work

GENEVA, Feb. 14.—The meeting of the Allied Red Cross societies and the Red Cross International Committee has decided to invite all committees to report on plans for the transfer of the efforts of the organization from a war to a peace footing, notably in the direction of such activities as child welfare, public health, the fight against tuberculosis and the assistance of victims of the war.

These reports will be considered by an international conference of Red Cross delegates, which it is proposed to summon to meet here a month after the signature of the treaty of peace. This meeting has the indorsement of the Allied governments. At that time a plan of action will be elaborated.

## Capital Sees Real 'Teeth' in League Draft

Officials Are Reluctant to Discuss Plan, Professing Doubt of Its Meaning

#### Crucial Points



## President's Comment as He Reads Draft of Leagues and Illustrates With Hypothetical Question

PARIS, Feb. 14.—President Wilson's speech at the Peace Conference at the reading of the draft of the League of Nations follows:

"Mr. Chairman: I have the honor, and assume it a very great privilege, of reporting in the name of the commission constituted by this conference on the formulation of a plan for the League of Nations. I am happy to say that it is a unanimous report, a unanimous report from the representatives of fourteen great nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, and Serbia.

"I think it will be serviceable and interesting if I, with your permission, read the document, as the only report we have to make."

President Wilson then read the draft. When he reached Article XV. and had read through the second paragraph, the President paused and said:

"I pause to point out that a misconception might arise in connection with one of the sentences I have just read—'If any party shall refuse to comply, the Council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations.'"

"A case in point, a purely hypothetical case, is this: Suppose there is in the possession of a particular power a piece of territory, or some other substantial thing in dispute, to which it is claimed that it is not entitled. Suppose that the matter is submitted to the Executive Council for recommendation as to the settlement of the dispute, diplomacy having failed, and suppose that the decision is in favor of the party which claims the subject matter of dispute, as against the party which has the subject matter in dispute.

"Then, if the party in possession of the subject matter in dispute merely sits still and does nothing, it has accepted the decision of the Council, in the sense that it makes no resistance, but something must be done to see that it surrenders the subject matter in dispute.

"In such a case, the only case contemplated, it is provided that the Executive Council may then consider what steps will be necessary to obligate the party against whom judgment has been given to comply with the decisions of the Council."

After having read Article XIX. President Wilson also stopped and said:

"Let me say that before being embodied in this document this was the subject matter of a very careful discussion by representatives of the five greater parties, and that their unanimous conclusion is the matter embodied in this article."

After having read the entire document, President Wilson continued as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to add to this formal reading of the result of our labors that the character of the discussion which occurred at the sittings of the commission was not only of the most constructive but of the most encouraging sort. It was obvious throughout our discussions that, although there were subjects upon which there were individual differences of judgment with regard to the method by which our objects should be obtained, there was practically at no point any serious differences of opinion or motive as to the objects which we were seeking.

"Indeed, while these debates were not made the opportunity for the expression of enthusiasm and sentiments, I think the other members of the commission will agree with me that there was an undertone of high respect and of enthusiasm for the thing we were trying to do, which was heartening throughout every meeting, because we felt that in a way this conference did intrust unto us the expression of one of its highest and most important purposes, to see to it that the concord of the world in the future with regard to the objects of justice should not be subject to doubt or uncertainty, that the co-operation of the great body of nations should be assured in the maintenance of peace upon terms of honor and of international obligations.

"The compulsion of that task was constantly upon us, and at no point was there shown the slightest desire to do anything but suggest the best means to accomplish that great object. There is very great significance, therefore, in the fact that the result was reached unanimously.

"Fourteen nations were represented, among them all of those powers which for convenience we have called the great powers, and among the rest a representation of the greatest variety of circumstances and interests. So that I think we are justified in saying that the significance of the result, therefore, has the deepest of all meanings, the union of wills in a common purpose, a union of wills which cannot be resisted, and which, I dare say, no nation will run the risk of attempting to resist.

"No was to the character of the document. While it has consumed some time to read this document, I think you will see at once that it is very simple, and in nothing so simple as in the structure which it suggests for a League of Nations—a body of delegates, an Executive Council, and a permanent secretariat.

"When it came to the question of determining the character of the representation in the body of delegates, we were all aware of a feeling which is current throughout the world. Inasmuch as I am stating it in the presence of the official representatives of the various Governments here present, including myself, I may say that there is a universal feeling that the world cannot rest satisfied with merely official guidance. There has reached us through many channels the feeling that if the deliberating body of the League of Nations was merely to be a body of officials representing the various Governments, the peoples of the world would not be sure that some of the mistakes which preoccupied officials had admittedly made might not be repeated.

"It was impossible to conceive a method or an assembly so large and various as to be really representative of the great body of the peoples of the world, because, as I roughly reckon it, we represent, as we sit around this table, more than twelve hundred million people. You cannot have a representative assembly of twelve hundred million people, but if you leave it to each Government to have, if it pleases, one or two or three representatives, though only with a single vote, it may vary its representation from time to time, not only, but it may [originate] the choice of its several representatives. [Wireless here unintelligible.]

"Therefore, we thought that this was a proper and a very prudent concession to the practically universal opinion of plain men everywhere that they wanted the door left open to a variety of representation, instead of being confined to a single official body with which they could or might not find themselves in sympathy.

"And you will notice that this body was unlimited rights of discussion—I mean of discussion of anything that falls within the field of international relations—and that it is especially agreed that war or international misunderstandings, or anything that may lead to friction or trouble, is everybody's business, because it may affect the peace of the world.

"And in order to safeguard the popular power so far as we could of this representative body, it is provided, you will notice, that when a subject is submitted, it is not to arbitration, but to discussion by the Executive Council. It can, upon the initiative of either of the parties to the dispute, be drawn out of the Executive Council on the larger form of the general body of delegates, because through this instrument we are depending primarily and chiefly upon one great force, and this is the moral force of the public opinion of the world—the pleasing and clarifying and compelling influences of publicity, so that intrigues can no longer have their covert, so that designs that are sinister can at any time be drawn into the open, so that those things that are destroyed by the light may be promptly destroyed by the overwhelming light of the universal expression of the condemnation of the world.

"Armed force is in the background in this program, but it is in the background, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force of the world shall. But that is the last resort, because this is intended as a constitution of peace, not as a league of war.

"The simplicity of the document seems to me to be one of its chief virtues, because, speaking for myself, I was unable to see the variety of circumstances with which this league would have to deal. I was unable, therefore, to plan all the machinery that might be necessary to meet the differing and unexpected contingencies. Therefore, I should say of this document that it is not a straightjacket, but a vehicle of life.

"A living thing is born, and we must see to it what clothes we put on it. It is not a vehicle of power, but a vehicle in which power may be varied at the discretion of those who exercise it and in accordance with the changing circumstances of the time. And yet, while it is elastic, while it is general in its terms, it is definite in the one thing that we were called upon to make definite. It is a definite guarantee of peace. It is a definite guarantee by word against aggression. It is a definite guarantee against the things which have just come near bring the whole structure of civilization into ruin.

"Its purposes do no for a moment lie vague. Its purposes are declared, and its powers are unmistakable. It is not in contemplation that this should be merely a league to secure the peace of the world. It is a league which can be used for co-operation in any international matter. That is the significance of the provision introduced concerning labor. There are many ameliorations of labor conditions which can be effected by conference and discussion. I anticipate that there will be a very great usefulness in the Bureau of Labor which it is contemplated shall be set up by the League. Men and women and children who work have been in the background through long ages, and sometimes seemed to be forgotten, while Governments have had their watchful and suspicious eyes upon the manoeuvres of one another, while the thought of statesmen has been about structural action and the larger transactions of commerce and of finance."



in existence that would justify this self-determination. He therefore hoped that such treaties as affected Asiatic Turkey would be declared by the powers null and void.

Premier Hughes of Australia asked if full opportunity was to be given for discussion of the proposed League, and when. Premier Clemenceau replied that President Wilson had presented the document with the expectation that there would be the fullest opportunity for discussion, but when this would occur would be determined later.

The conference adjourned at 7 o'clock, and President Wilson hastened homeward to prepare for the journey to the United States.

Later in the evening with Mrs. Wilson he drove to the Invalides station to take the special train for Brest, where the George Washington awaits him. President Poincaré was at the station to bid him good-bye. The President was accompanied to Brest by Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine; Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States.

The Americans in the party comprise David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia; White House employees, Secret Service men, the 300 soldiers who formed the guard around the Murat residence, Representatives George White of Ohio and P. D. Norton of North Dakota, and the representatives of three news associations. It numbers 319 persons.

All the accommodations of the liner will be utilized, for, not only will every cabin and stateroom be occupied, but also the steerage and hold will be filled with several thousand American soldiers who are going home.

## FRENCH ANXIETY YIELDS TO RELIEF

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

unanimous resolution meant proof positive that our victory would know no sabotage. These resolutions, unanimous and vigorous, have been taken."

Regarding the League of Nations, the *Matin* shows equal gratification:

"In another department of the conference highly satisfactory results were achieved. The text agreed upon by the League of Nations Committee makes the whole edifice of the future world covenant repose upon a mutual engagement of the powers that have co-operated in victory. That is, the United States has formally entered that alliance of European powers in participation in the reciprocal guarantees which these powers give among themselves for their future security."

The majority of other newspapers show similar optimism about the armistice.

"Marshal Foch appears to have received satisfaction for all his propositions," says Clemenceau's newspaper.

"Germany will realize that her hope of disagreement among the Allies is vain," declares the *Petit Journal*.

Figaro says: "The conference's decision was awaited with special anxiety. For some time our whole victory seemed in question. Germany seemed inclined to contest it, and we had the air of hesitating to pluck its fruits. The Entente chiefs, under the vigorous incentive of Clemenceau, understood this admirably, and have re-established the situation. They have proved to Germany in categorical fashion that she cannot count upon chance or upon our weakness."

### Two Journals Unreconciled.

The *Echo de Paris* and *Journal*, however, still show traces of that disagreement with the views of the American plenipotentiaries which in the case of the former bore evidence of a regular anti-Wilson campaign. The *Echo de Paris* prides itself on being paramourly patriotic; but its patriotism is of the narrow-minded brand that distrusts and decries nearly everything that is not French. Many a rap over the knuckles has been dealt to Italy, Great Britain, and more recently America by its editorial writer who signs himself *Pertinax*. During the last three months the *Pertinax* diatribes have been reinforced by cable dispatches from Washington which have been generally as anti-Wilson as his most ardent opponent could desire.

Today *Pertinax*, after expressing satisfaction that the armistice conditions have been settled unanimously, adds:

"Compromises are reached by annulation or addition of various claims. It was the method of addition that was followed in this case. The French Government wanted to use the language of command. America, on the other hand, was inclined to consider the armistice as a sort of contract that one party thereto could not modify alone. Anxious to liquidate the food and industrial supplies accumulated for a long war—for certain of which she had guaranteed minimum prices to producers—America solicited the relaxation, if not the abolition, of the blockade. The new method takes in both points of view, and it must be admitted that it gives a certain cohesion to the decision as a whole."

The *Journal* article contains no such sneer, but insists on the fact that if Germany had been victorious she would have treated the Allies with scant "chivalry" or "idealism"—words which in the phraseology of the *Echo de Paris* and *Journal* have come to mean the "mistaken generosity of the American President toward Germany." The whole article is a frank, if not very far-sighted, expression of the theory that an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth would be better treatment than Germany deserves.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The newspapers unanimously approve the decision of the Supreme Council regarding Germany and rejoice that the Allied and Associated Governments reached a complete understanding as to the terms to be submitted to Germany on February 17.

The *Petit Parisien* says that Germany must take a decisive attitude within the next few days, because she will have to realize that despite apparent differences of opinion the alliance among her conquerors remains intact.

rule of conduct among government maintenance of justice and a scrupulous for all treaty obligations in the organized people with one another signatory to this covenant adoption of the League of Nations:

### ARTICLE I.

The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at frequent intervals of an Executive Council of a permanent international secretariat established at the seat of the League.

### ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, for the dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the League. Meetings of delegates shall be held at the seat of the League, or at such other places as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties, of the high contracting parties shall vote, but may have not more than one representative.

### ARTICLE III.

The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with representatives of the other States, members of the League. Four of these four States shall be made permanent delegates on such principles as may be determined in the manner as they think fit. Pending the first meeting of these representatives of the States, representatives of the States shall be members of the Executive Council.

Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, at least once a year, at whatever place may be decided on, or, failing any such decision, at the seat of the League, and any matters within the sphere of action of the League shall be the peace of the world may be determined at such meetings.

Invitations shall be sent to all States to attend a meeting of the council, and matters directly affecting its interests shall be discussed, and no decision of the council shall be binding on such States as are so invited.

### ARTICLE IV.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the Executive Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be determined by the body of delegates or the Executive Council, and may be decided by the States represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the body of delegates and of the Executive Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

### ARTICLE V.

The permanent secretariat of the League shall be established at the seat of the League. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries as may be required, under the general supervision and control of a Secretary General of the League, who shall be chosen by the Executive Council. The secretariat shall be subject to the Executive Council.

The Secretary General shall have the capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the Executive Council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the States members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Postal Union.

### ARTICLE VI.

Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the League engaged in the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities in the buildings occupied by the League, and officials, or by representatives of the League, shall enjoy the benefits of territoriality.

### ARTICLE VII.

Admission to the League of States shall be subject to the covenant and not to any special protocol hereto as States to be invited to the covenant, requires the assent of more than two-thirds of the States represented at the body of delegates, and shall be limited to self-governing countries, including protectorates and colonies.

No State shall be admitted to the League unless it is able to give effective assent to its sincere intention to observe its obligations and unless it shall conform to the principles as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military armaments.

### ARTICLE VIII.

The high contracting parties shall be guided by the principle that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having regard to the geographical situation and the resources of each State, and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The Executive Council shall also consider the consideration and action of the League on the armaments what military equipment is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of armament; and these limits, which shall not be exceeded without the assent of the Executive Council.

The high contracting parties shall be guided by the principle that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war tends to increase the armaments of the States, and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon the manufacture can be prevented, due regard to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for their own defense and munitions and implements of war in their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake to conceal from each other the results of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or to the manufacture of their armaments, and agree that the







## BAKER GIVES ANSWER ABOUT TROOPS IN RUSSIA Feb. 16/19. Tells Petitioners Military Action Is Governed by Joint Decision of Allies

Detroit citizens, headed by Representative Doremus of Michigan, who appealed to Secretary Baker yesterday to withdraw American troops from northern Russia, were told that the best military minds were dealing with the question of reinforcing the expedition if necessary, that there was no danger of the force being cut off from relief, and that the question of withdrawal could be worked out only in agreement with the associated powers.

The American contingent in the Archangel region is composed largely of Michigan troops and the delegation told Mr. Baker of letters from the soldiers describing their hardships and difficulties.

He said the future of the allied military forces in Russia had been under discussion at Paris among President Wilson and the allied leaders. He explained that relief could not be cut off because the Archangel harbor was open all year and said carefully selected equipment had been provided for the troops before they were sent to Russia.

Interallied action in regard to withdrawal was essential, he said, since it was by joint agreement that the expedition had been sent.

## Baker Praises Work Of College Women In War Time Jobs Feb. 15 U. S. Tribune 1919. Hundreds Filled Executive Positions, Others Worked as Clerks; Rendered Aid in All Lines of Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Records of college women in war work are being gathered by Mrs. Alfred Meyer, of 28 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York. In response to inquiries made of Secretary Baker on this subject the War Department made public yesterday a letter from the Secretary to Mrs. Meyer, which says:

"Records show many hundreds of college women in the war service of the government and of affiliated and private organizations in positions of every type from those involving expert leadership to routine clerkship.

"The impression that I have received from my own personal observations, supplemented by reports from many other sources, is that the quality of the work performed by these women was exceptionally high and was a very important factor in filling the gaps caused by the presence in France of so many thousands of our young men in military service.

### Improved Living Conditions

"The leaders among college women have been predominant in work connected with the maintenance of adequate standards in working and living conditions during the war emergency.

"College women in service include: Women in industry service of the Department of Labor under Miss Mary Van Kleeck, who has had a seat on the War Labor Policies Board; women industrial experts of this board and of the War Labor Board; forty field supervisors of women munition workers of the Ordnance Department; inspectors of the Board of Standards for Army Clothing; industrial hygiene work of Dr. Kristine Mann of the civilian workers' branch of ordnance; women graduates of the courses in employment management of the War Industries Board; women's service section of the United States Railway Administration, under Miss Pauline Goldmark.

"Field staff of over one hundred and fifty college women familiar with the problems of the delinquent woman and girl of the law enforcement division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities under Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippe; thirty women lecturers of the social hygiene division of the same division under Dr. Katherine Bement Davis; the food experts and dietitians of the food administration, surgeon general's office and the Red Cross; canteen workers, recreation workers and social case workers of the War Camp Community Service; the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and college women nurses and reconstruction aids.

### Did Important Executive Work

"In other fields college women have done important statistical, scientific, investigative and executive work, often specializing in the newer subjects and techniques. In some fields they have been the only replacement supply for professional men, as in industrial chemistry, accounting, psychological testing.

Some have been map makers, draftsmen, engineers of tests; others have become expert in shipping, railroading and the supply, purchasing and distributing of various essential commodities. Many have been secretaries to important military and civilian executives; many others have been office managers, heads of file rooms and experts in different types of publicity and information.

"From these varied contacts of college women with the operations of government and of large public and business affairs are bound to result important modifications in their outlook and subsequent work, and in college education itself."

## BREST PEST HOLE, SAYS OWEN, ON WAY TO INFORM BAKER

Senator Found Conditions So  
Terrible for Our Soldiers He  
Cut Foreign Trip Short to  
Tell Secretary, He Says.

RAINSOAKED MEN STAND  
HOURS IN MUD FOR FOOD.

"God Help Our Boys!" Tearfully  
Exclaims Mrs. Owen, Who  
Corroborates Black Picture  
Painted by Husband.

United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, returned yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam and vigorously condemned unsanitary conditions at Brest. Mrs. Owen, who accompanied him, tearfully corroborated.

"Conditions at Brest are terrible," said the Senator. "Climatic conditions, of course, are always bad there, with the constant rain and mist. The army officers are doing the best they can. I think the greatest trouble is that they are piling up in Brest too many men before they get enough ships to take them aboard.

### Cut Trip Short to See Baker.

"Though I understand sanitation in Brest has somewhat improved it is still very bad. I had not intended to return to America just now, but after what I saw I deemed it my duty to hurry back. I propose to go direct to Secretary of War Baker and acquaint him with the facts. I shall place the facts before the Senate Military Committee.

"The men everywhere in France are crazy to get back to the United States. They are homesick and melancholy. Only a few days before we heard that a major committed suicide. He had been homesick."

Mrs. Owen, who had been following every word, said:

"They order from place to place men who are not in condition to travel.

### Stand in Rain for Hours.

"I have studied Brest. It is a horrible hole. We could not find a place to sleep. I saw our soldiers standing for hours in the rain waiting for food, and when the food reached them it was soggy and almost unfit to eat. Anyone who advocates a correction of those evils is doing a Christian work. If conditions are better than they were, then God help those who were there at the start."

Senator Owen asserted everything his wife said was correct and added:

"I will recommend that the American expeditionary force be hurried home. It is urgent and imperative that they return. When they get back we should organize for them an employment bureau that will help everyone of them back to civil life as soon as possible. They gave everything for us."

The Senator said that although one of his purposes in going abroad two months ago was to study banking conditions in European capitals, he made his main object the study of reconstruction programmes in Allied countries.

## CHIEF ILL AT BREST IS MUD, SAYS BAKER

Hears Food and Comforts Are of  
Best—Agrees With Owen in  
Speeding Men Home.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—"There are simply oceans of mud there. I know that, because I was at Brest at this time last year. It rains there 330 days out of the 365, and sometimes five times a day."

This statement was made to-day by Secretary of War Baker when his attention was called to statements credited to Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who has just arrived at New York.

"The mud seems to be our big trouble there," continued Mr. Baker, "but Mrs. Mary Roberts Rhinehart, who was in Brest not long ago, was in to see me and gave me a circumstantial account of conditions at that place."

"She said there was a great deal of mud, but very little bad health; the best feeding arrangements she had seen in Europe, and that the tents were floored and each had a stove in it. The men, she said, had

SENATOR WHO HASTENS  
HOME TO TELL OF BREST



U. S. Senator ROBERT L. OWEN  
By World Staff Photographer Yesterday

five blankets apiece, and there were thirty-five miles of duckboard that enabled the boys to get around from place to place. Apparently, she found very little to complain of.

"Mrs. Rhinehart told me that she never had seen any place in the world where the mess kits were as thoroughly sterilized as they are at Brest. She never had seen any place where food was served as hot as at Brest. One day she saw flapjacks served to 5,000 men, a total of 20,000 flapjacks, four to each man. When you think of mass cooking for soldiers, cooking flapjacks is going about the limit."

As to crowding the camps at Brest, mentioned by Senator Owen, Secretary Baker said he had not the means of knowing.

"I have been told, and I do not like to say I have been told, because it sounds so unauthoritative, that the French railroad congestion is such that it is necessary for us to use the roads when we can get them. They are using them in their own demobilization and for the British. That might mean sending more people into Brest and keeping them there longer than we might desire, in anticipation of the known capacity of the transport fleet and in order to make sure to have enough men there when the transports come in. That is the answer I have heard from officers who have returned to this country.

"I entirely agree with Senator Owen that it is desirable to get our troops home at the earliest possible date. To that end we are making every effort to secure additional tonnage for the transport fleet."

The Senator will be asked to describe the conditions at Brest to the Senate Military Committee.



# HOUSE DETERMINED TO STOP INJUSTICE IN COURTS MARTIAL

Cases Illustrative of How Army  
System Works Are Told on  
Floor—Points of Order Kill  
Amendments.

ASSAIL BAKER, ANSELL AND  
CROWDER AS RESPONSIBLE.

Greene of Vermont and Crago  
of Pennsylvania Defend the  
Army's System as Necessary  
to Discipline.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—While the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is unfolding the sordid tale of military injustice meted out to patriotic American young men by army courts martial, a determined effort is being made in the House to have an amendment inserted in the Army Appropriation Bill designed to make impossible extreme sentences for minor offenses. So far these attempts have been blocked but not abandoned.

Amendments offered last night by Representative Johnson of South Dakota, who has served as an officer in the American expeditionary forces, by Representative Siegel of New York and others have been designed to amend the Articles of War so as to cure the evils revealed by the testimony of Gen. Ansell, Assistant Judge Advocate General and Acting Judge Advocate General during Gen. Crowder's active duty as Provost Marshal General.

Of course, a point of order might properly be made against an amendment of this character as "new legislation." Every time such an amendment is offered somebody raises a point of order. Representative Gordon of Ohio, who goes out of the House March 4, raised a point of order against Representative Johnson's amendment, even before it had been read.

Dent Also Interrupts.

Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs Committee interrupted the reading of Mr. Siegel's amendment with a point of order.

Debate on these and other amendments made it clear that the House proposes to get action somehow to stop extreme sentences by courts martial, and is prepared to go the limit, which means punishment for the officers responsible for them.

Members of the House are satisfied that the revelations published in The World and other newspapers, and by the disclosures of Gen. Ansell, demand a remedy at once without going any further with the investigation.

# HOUSE DETERMINED TO STOP INJUSTICE

(Continued from First Page.)

Incidentally, many members have received letters of protest or complaint from constituents which corroborate in every detail the sentences given mere boys whose infractions of discipline were in response to a natural longing to see a sick or dying mother or father, or who committed some other minor infraction of the rule of the war game.

One young man was given a sentence of twenty years for refusing to peel potatoes when ordered to do so. The boy figured that he had not given himself to Uncle Sam to peel spuds. This was Private Frederick Leighton. A Captain gave the order. In addition to a sentence of twenty years, young Leighton was to forfeit all pay and be dishonorably discharged from the army. A reviewing officer, in a moment of generosity, eliminated the dishonorable discharge. The twenty-year sentence still stands, and the boy is doing time at Fort Leavenworth.

How Injustice Works.

Another case brought out in the House debate by Representative Kerans of Ohio is illustrative how military injustice actually works.

"I had occasion," said Mr. Kearns, "to read the testimony in a court martial the other day. There was only one witness who took the stand. He was a Major. A young officer was appointed to defend. After the Major testified for the prosecution the defense rested its case. I read the speech that he made in defense of his client. In substance, it was like this:

"When I undertook the defense of this man I thought I would be able to prove his innocence. I was told by the defendant a story that, if true, would have shown that this boy was absolutely innocent of the charge against him, but when the Major testified I would not insult an officer of this army by putting in testimony the word of a private soldier that would dispute the testimony of that officer, and for that reason I did not allow the defendant to testify, or his three or four companions, who would have testified to his innocence."

"That case is on file in the Judge Advocate General's office in this city. That young officer who undertook the defense of this man was seeking a promotion, and he was wanting it through the recommendation of this Major. And within a very few days after this memorable speech he got the desired promotion."

Mr. Kearns was asked to give the name of the officer. He said he had the young Lieutenant's name in his pocket, but would not put it into the record for the present. He did not know the name of the Major or whether he was a regular army officer.

Several members expressed indignation over this case, declaring the Lieutenant had deliberately betrayed a man he was appointed to defend in order that he might get a promotion for himself.

"That was only one instance in many," continued Mr. Kearns. "I have another case in mind where a young officer was defending a man charged with some military crime, and the evidence as he was bringing it out in the trial of the case was pointing to the guilt of some officer. He was not to pursue that line of questioning any longer. This young officer refused. He said:

"I am defending this man, and I have nothing to do with the officer

whose reputation is being brought in question."

"And that young officer, because of his refusal to protect the other officer, because he insisted upon defending his client, was taken out of the case during its progress and another officer substituted who would not bring out the facts, but allowed his client to be convicted."

"The young officer who did his sworn duty is one of the best medical men in the army, but because he insisted on defending his client he has never been able to get rank higher than First Lieutenant."

Gen. Ansell Assailed.

Representative Burnett of Alabama vigorously assailed Gen. Ansell for not having brought the facts to light long ago.

"Any man who would sit by as Assistant Judge Advocate General and see men convicted under the circumstances Gen. Ansell detailed must either be a coward or an incompetent weakling," shouted the Alabamian, amid loud applause. "Now, there is no use talking about it. I think he stated the facts, and there have been committed enormities and atrocities by men on courts martial which have been winked at by Gen. Crowder, and perhaps by the Secretary of War himself. These outrages are only equalled by the atrocities the Germans themselves committed. It is infamous."

"Why did not Gen. Ansell appeal to Gen. Crowder? Why did he not him? Why did he go on here until appeal to the President to vindicate he was called before a committee of the Senate to do it? Now, if he had been a brave man and an honest man, he never would have held the place that he held with these atrocities and this wickedness being perpetrated by men in high life. You cannot get around it, gentlemen. He is a party to the crime."

Mrs. Burnett was reminded that Gen. Ansell either drew or assisted in drawing the amendment offered by Representative Siegel, and designed to reform courts martial procedure, and that he did the General an injustice. The Alabamian insisted that Gen. Ansell was in part responsible.

Bakers Responsibility.

A good deal of comment is being heard on the share of responsibility that properly rests upon the shoulders of Secretary of War Baker in this connection. All he had to do, it was pointed out to-night when the situation was called to his attention by Gen. Ansell, or anybody else, was

to issue an order, which would be promulgated by Chief of Staff, forbidding extreme sentences for minor offenses. There are growing indications that Mr. Baker and Gen. Crowder will have an uncomfortable time when they appear before the Senate committee.

Representative Greene of Vermont (Rep.), a Spanish War veteran, attempted a defense of the army, explaining that most of the cases of injustice were meted out by courts composed of inexperienced officers. His attention was called to the fact that in a large number of cases a regular army officer presided over the court.

Representative Crago of Pennsylvania, also a Republican and a Spanish War veteran, declared that extreme sentences were not given men for absence without leave until so many men broke this rule as to endanger the efficiency of entire units. Mr. Crago declared that in some instances commanding officers would have every route from the camp watched, would comb every passenger and freight train and every outgoing automobile to stop men who were going off without leave.

"It was very discouraging," he said, "to see how men would forget themselves, would desert their posts and make it absolutely impossible for an organization to become efficient. And these officers, National Guard officers. I have talked with, were frantic about the absent-without-leave men. They wanted to use more drastic measures than the law would allow. They had to, in order to curb this abuse. When they were trying to give the men their intensive training they found the men were not there. I think you will find few cases where the officers exceeded their authority."

THE WORLD: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1919.





# Official U. S. Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman \* \* \* COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 3

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No. 541

## NO PASSPORTS FOR WOMEN WHO HAVE MALE RELATIVES SERVING WITH U. S. FORCES IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY STATE DEPARTMENT

*Reports That Restrictions  
Have Been Relaxed In-  
correct—Food Conditions and  
Ship Shortage Among the  
Reasons for Continuing  
Limitations on All Travel  
to Europe, Including Neu-  
tral Nations.*

The State Department issued the following statement:

The department receives many inquiries from and in regard to women who desire to proceed to European countries for various objects. It therefore seems advisable to make a statement of the department's policy in regard to the issuance of such passports. Despite the fact that rumors are circulated to the effect that the department's restrictions on travel to European countries have been relaxed, such is not the case. On the other hand, present conditions in the belligerent and adjoining neutral countries, particularly the shortage of food and other resources, as well as the scarcity of ships to carry persons between this country and Europe, make it necessary for the department to issue passports for European countries only to persons whose trips are of an urgent and important nature.

#### Restrictions Not Modified.

Long before the armistice was signed, the War and Navy Departments requested, for military reasons, that passports be not issued for European countries to the wives, mothers, and daughters of men serving with the armed forces of the United States, in a civilian capacity with the American Expeditionary Forces, or with the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, and similar organizations doing relief work in France. These restrictions have not been modified and any woman having a husband, son, or father in a branch of the services mentioned, can not be granted a passport to go to Europe at this time. The department has had no intimation from the War or Navy Departments that there is any likelihood of these restrictions being removed in the very near future.

(Continued on page 2.)

## BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRIBUTING INCOME FORMS

Two Blanks for Individuals, One  
for Amounts Up to \$5,000 and  
One in Excess of \$5,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is proceeding with the construction and distribution of forms and regulations for the administration of the new tax law rapidly and successfully.

There will be two forms for individuals—one, carrying incomes up to \$5,000, and the other for incomes in excess of \$5,000. The former form—for returns of individuals coming up to \$5,000—has been distributed to all collectors, and through them is now being distributed to individuals. The larger form for individuals is now in process of printing, and is expected to be distributed not later than the 25th instant.

Corporation blanks, with the regulations, and instructions for preparing the same, will be distributed by March 1.

## TWO U. S. RAILROAD COMPANIES TO BE SENT TO NORTH RUSSIA

President Approves Plan to Safe-  
guard Troops Now There and  
Facilitate Withdrawal.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The President has approved the sending of two American railroad companies to Murmansk for the following objects:

1. To assure greater safety during this winter of the allied forces along Murmansk and at Archangel and south of Archangel.
2. The much better supply and if necessary the reinforcement from Murmansk of the advanced detachments south of Murmansk and Archangel.
3. To facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that the weather conditions in the spring will permit.

#### British Government Cooperating.

The British Government is sending to Murmansk in conjunction with the United States Government a force of about 2,400 troops. The two companies of railroad troops which the President has approved

(Continued on page 3.)

## STATEMENT BY MR. BAKER ON CONDITIONS AT BREST WITH REFERENCE TO VISIT MADE BY SENATOR OWEN

### CONVERSION OF SHIPS TO TRANSPORT TROOPS

*Fifty Cargo Vessels Being or  
to Be Refitted—Arrange-  
ments Also Made to Em-  
ploy German Steamers.  
Reports to Secretary in  
Regard to French Railroad  
Congestion and Sanita-  
tion at Camp.*

Press interview by the Secretary of War February 17, 1919:

I am delighted that Senator Owen has been to Brest, and have no doubt he will come to see me before long. Two things that struck me particularly about Senator Owen's statement, as it appeared in the papers, were, first, the slowness in getting additional ships. With that I have the fullest sympathy. I think, however, that the Senator probably did not have in mind just what we are doing along this line. We are converting 50 ships from cargo transports into troop transports. I have forgotten how many of these have already been converted, but ultimately 50 will be converted.

#### Forty-nine Days to Convert Ship.

It takes 49 days to convert a cargo ship into a troop carrier; windows have to be put in, bunks have to be installed, ladders leading into the hold have to be replaced by steps, and kitchen and sanitary equipment has to be placed in the ship; in all, it requires 49 days from the time the ship goes into dry dock until she is ready to sail as a troop carrier. Of the 50 ships I think 20 are now in dry dock undergoing repairs. A few have already been completed, and the others are being assembled for repairs.

In addition to that, arrangements have been perfected for a number of German ships. These will go into service in relatively a few days. We are also using all the ships the Navy Department can let us have, and we have perfected arrangements with the Holland-American Line for the use of the *New Amsterdam* and one or two others of their ships for the westward journey. We use them on the westward journey for troops, and turn them over to the company to use on the eastward journey as regular runners on their line. As



far as I know, every avenue has been searched.

Second. As to the crowding at Brest, I haven't the means of knowing what the answer to that is. I have been told—and I do not like to say what I have been told, because it sounds so unauthoritative—but I have been told that the French railroad congestion is such that it is necessary for us to use the French railroads when we can get them. They are using them in their own demobilization and for the British, and as a consequence we have to use them when we can get them. That might mean sending more people into Brest and keeping them longer than we would desire them to be there in anticipation of the known capacity of the transport fleet in order to make sure to have enough men there when the transports come in. That is the answer I have heard from officers who have returned to this country; but whether any error has been made about that and the French railroad difficulty has been overestimated and whether this is not the correct answer, I can not say, because I have not been there and do not know.

#### Mrs. Rinehart's Account.

When the Senator says "unsanitary" I do not think he means unsanitary in the sense that it is unclean. There are simply oceans of mud there. I know that, because I was at Brest substantially at this time last year. It rains there 330 days out of 365, and sometimes five times a day. The mud seems to be our big trouble there; but Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, who was in Brest not long ago, was in to see me and gave me a circumstantial account of conditions at that place. She said that there was a great deal of mud, but very little bad health; the best feeding arrangement she had seen in Europe, and that the tents were floored and each had a stove in it. The men all had five blankets apiece, and there were 36 miles of duck board that enabled the boys to get around from place to place. Apparently, she found very little to complain of.

#### The Water Supply.

Epidemics arise either from contaminated water supply, contaminated food supplies, or from congestion of population. Disease is carried either by water, by food, or by breath or contact. The water supply at Brest was slow in getting in. Brest, as I recall it, is a city of 60,000, and when I was there the only water supply was a tank on top of a hill, and the tank was not much larger than this room. It was the only tank for the whole city, and our engineers had to make the arrangements for the supply of the camp. This undoubtedly took some time, but we now have an adequate supply of water; and food arrangements are good so that the only danger from epidemic would be from having too many people sleeping too close together. In case of epidemic they would have to thin them out right away.

#### Condition of Mess Kits.

Mrs. Rinehart tells me that she had never seen any place in the world where the mess kits were as thoroughly sterilized as they are at Brest. She had never seen any place in the world where food was served so hot to soldiers as it is there. She told me of one day when she saw flapjacks served to 5,000 men, a total of 20,000 flapjacks, four to each man. When

## Divisional Names and Insignia Adopted In the U. S. Army as Listed to Date

The War Department publishes a list of the Army divisions that have to date officially reported the adoption or non-adoption of a divisional name or insignia.

The reports of two divisions only, the 37th and the 79th, have been received from overseas.

Number of division.	Name.	Design.
9th.....	None.....	None.
11th.....	"Lafayette".....	Head of Lafayette in circle.
12th.....	"Plymouth".....	Figure "12" in red on blue ground, pierced by bayonet. Gold border.
13th.....	None.....	None.
14th.....	"Wolverine".....	Shield-shaped panel of green upon which is superimposed a disk of yellow with black rim containing a black head of a wolverine.
15th.....	None.....	None.
16th.....	None.....	None.
17th.....	None.....	None.
18th.....	"Cactus".....	Figure "18" in white superimposed on green cactus plant, under which is written, "Noli me tangere."
19th.....	"Twilight".....	None.
20th.....	None.....	None.
30th.....	"Cold Hickory".....	None reported.
31st.....	"Dixie".....	Conventionalized design of the letters "CD" in bright red.
37th.....	None.....	Red circle 1½ inches in diameter with white border ⅓ of an inch wide.
40th.....	"Sunshine".....	None.
49th.....	None.....	Gray Lorraine cross on blue shield.
79th.....	None.....	White disk surrounded by red circle on which is superimposed "Lincoln 84" in blue and axe head of red and blue handle.
84th.....	"Lincoln".....	None.
90th.....	"Alamo".....	Conventionalized "TO" (TO) in red.
97th.....	None.....	None.
96th.....	None.....	None.

### Joint Conference Called On Building Trade Dispute

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of Labor have called a joint conference in Washington on Wednesday afternoon of representatives of the Building Trades Employers Association and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This action followed a conference with Commissioners of Conciliation Henry J. Skeffington and Walter D. Davidge, who have been endeavoring to effect a settlement of the dispute in New York which threatens to tie up the building industry throughout the country.

The conference will be held in the office of the Secretary of War.

### Holland Ready to Discuss Return of Dutch Vessels

The American minister to the Netherlands has been advised by the Netherlands foreign minister that the Government of the Netherlands is ready to enter into negotiations for the return of Dutch vessels, discussions to be held in London, beginning on the 24th.

you think of mass cooking for soldiers, cooking flapjacks for them is going about the limit.

We have reached a complete agreement with the British regarding the cost of transporting troops. The arrangement is based on cost without profit to either Government. The British laid all their books open, and Lord Reading and Gen. Hines sat down and worked out the arrangement at what Gen. Hines says is cost to the British.

### NO PASSPORTS FOR WOMEN

(Continued from page 1.)

The department receives many applications of women who desire to accompany their husbands to European countries on business trips. Because of conditions, as already set forth, the department has been obliged to decline to grant passports to enable women to accompany their husbands to belligerent European countries on business trips and for other objects of that nature. Clerks and assistants who desire to go to belligerent European countries in the employ of this Government are given to understand, at the time of their appointment, that they shall not be permitted to take their wives with them.

#### Exception to Neutral Countries.

The only exceptions made are in the cases of business men who desire to take their wives to neutral European countries. In issuing passports to women for such trips, they must proceed directly to such neutral countries, as passports are not issued if it is necessary for them to travel through a belligerent country en route. A few exceptions have been made in cases of the wives of business men who are the permanent representatives in European countries of established business houses in this country. In such cases, the wives have been granted passports to proceed to the country in which their husband's headquarters are located.

#### BEEHIVE COKE PRODUCTION.

The production of beehive coke in the United States during the week ended February 8 is estimated at 504,000 net tons, and is a decrease of 29,000 net tons, or approximately 6 per cent, compared with the week of February 1.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.



## Owen Calls Brest Camp Not Fit Even for Cattle to Live In; Baker Admits Discontent to Senators

### Senator Cuts Short European Visit to Report to Washington the Deplorable Conditions Seen by Himself and Wife at French Camp.

New York, Feb. 17.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, who for the last two months has been studying the reconstruction program of the American army in France, upon his arrival here today on the steamship Rotterdam, said "Brest is not fit for cattle to live in."

Many of the soldiers there are suffering from melancholia, he said, adding that he would recommend to the Senate military affairs committee that they be brought home as soon as possible and that every care be given them when they return.

#### Troops All Homesick.

There are "too many men and too few ships" at the debarkation camp according to Senator Owen, who said that "despondency and homesickness are evident wherever one goes. One major committed suicide while I was there."

"Officers are doing their best," he added, "to cope with the many difficulties. The government must organize employment bureaus and get these soldiers back into civil life as quickly as possible."

Senator Owen, who is chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency, and his wife who accompanied him, attributed much of the trouble to "bad climatic conditions" in Brest. They said they saw American soldiers standing in rain and mud for hours awaiting their food. Personally, they could not themselves find even a place to sleep.

#### Will Inform Baker.

Senator Owen said the first thing he intended doing was to inform Secretary Baker of the conditions and the attitude of the soldiers on coming home from what he called "a horrible hole." He declared that "anyone who advocates a correction of conditions is doing a charitable and Christian work. They told us over there that Brest is better than it was. If that is so, 'God help those who were there when it was worse.'"

Mrs. Owen confirmed all her husband's statements.

The senator and Mrs. Owen, who have visited London, Paris and Madrid and who contemplated remaining longer abroad, cut their visit short, they said, in order that they might "report to Washington the deplorable conditions existing at Brest."

"The trouble over there," said Mrs. Owen, "is that they order men from place to place when some of them are unfit to travel. Thousands of these men have been piled into Brest before the ships are ready to take them aboard. It is rainy and misty there almost every day, the men are crazy to get home and the weather conditions aggravate their homesickness."

### "Oceans of Mud There," Secretary of War Says—Food Good, He Has Heard. Seeks More Ships to Bring Men Home.

Senator Owen, who sharply criticized the living conditions of American soldiers at Brest upon his arrival in New York yesterday from France, will be called to testify in the Senate military committee's Brest investigation, according to Chairman Chamberlain. The situation at Brest was first exposed by George Rothwell Brown, of The Washington Post, who spent several weeks there.

Secretary Baker has promised to furnish the committee a recent official report on the camp. Referring to Senator Owen's statement that there was overcrowding at the camp, Secretary Baker said yesterday that this might be accounted for by congestion on the French railways, making it necessary for the Americans to use them whenever available, and that this might result in getting too many troops into Brest at once.

#### Plenty of Mud and Rain.

Secretary Baker said that he did not believe that Senator Owen meant to use the word "insanitary" in the sense that the place was "unclean." He admitted that there was plenty of mud there, and that it rained 330 days out of 365, and sometimes five times a day.

"There are simply oceans of mud there," he said. "I know that because I was at Brest substantially at this time last year."

The Secretary said he could well imagine the feeling of men waiting in that camp for returning ships, and that he fully sympathized with all the discontent and unhappiness that this waiting under unpleasant conditions entailed.

#### 20,000 Hot Cakes.

Mr. Baker added that returning officers and others who passed through Brest recently had told him that food conditions were very good. He said that he had been told of a day recently when 5,000 men were served with 20,000 hot cakes, which he thought was about the limit in the matter of mess cooking for soldiers.

The Secretary said that he expected Senator Owen to call at the War Department soon to inform officials there of what he saw at Brest. He said that the War Department was searching out every source where additional shipping might be had to bring the troops home more quickly, and that Senator Owen might not be familiar with all of the steps of the department in that regard, and he referred to the charter of five Holland-America Line ships, the conversion of about 50 cargo carriers and the requisitioning of German vessels.

## JUSTICE FOR SOLDIERS

### Move Is Made by Chamberlain to Reform Courts-Martial.

#### "WILL SHOCK THE COUNTRY"

Full Story of Sentences, Says Senate Chairman, Has Not Yet Been Told.

Gov. Allen to Be Heard Today on Kansas' Losses in the Argonne Forest Fighting.

Steps to insure legislation by this Congress to correct the evils of court-martial practice in the American army were taken yesterday by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee. Informal conferences with other members of the committee showed that practically every one of the nineteen will support a measure to wipe out the injustice inflicted.

It has been decided that if no other legislative way is opened for a measure along this line, the Chamberlain bill increasing the powers of the judge advocate general will be attached as a rider to the military appropriation bill. Adoption of the rider by the Senate would throw responsibility for the legislation upon the House, which would be almost forced to accept the Senate's action.

#### Ansell Indorses Bill.

The Chamberlain bill has been indorsed by Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, acting judge advocate general, who made startling revelations to the committee of the manner in which court-martial trials have been conducted.

The committee has yet to hear from Judge Advocate General Crowder, Chief of Staff March and Secretary of War Baker, all of whom, it is understood, will oppose the bill. Gen. Crowder will be heard some day this week, and the testimony of Gen. March and Secretary Baker will follow in the order named.

Gen. Ansell's statement made a strong impression upon all members of the committee. Senator Chamberlain made this statement yesterday:

#### Senator Chamberlain's Statement.

"When the full story of these court-martial cases is told it will shock the conscience of the entire country. I cannot help but feel that it has been a fine thing to have these conditions made known. I believe the country should know every detail of the manner in which our boys have been treated."

"We are anxious, of course, to hear the other side, and will gladly listen to Secretary Baker, Gen. March and Gen. Crowder. But I am confident that Gen. Ansell's disclosures have impressed all the members of the committee with the need of some kind of changes in these proceedings."

Hearings by the committee will, however, be temporarily laid aside, in order that bills which have passed the House may be disposed of. Today the committee is to hear from Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas on the charge that the Thirty-fifth division of troops was sent into the battle of Argonne forest ill prepared, and that thousands of its men were needlessly sacrificed.



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919

## TROOPS COMING OUT OF RUSSIA IN THE SPRING

Secretary Baker Conveys Decision  
of the Supreme War Council to  
Congress

## SOLDIERS ARE SAFE AND OUT OF DANGER

Reinforcements Being Sent to Arch-  
angel Sector by Great Britain  
and America to Facilitate With-  
drawal of Armies

Washington, Feb. 17—American and allied troops operating in North Russia will be withdrawn "at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit." To facilitate this movement and to improve lines of communications for the supplying of the forces that have penetrated into the country, President Wilson has approved the sending of two additional companies of American railway troops to Archangel.

"This information, cabled to the war department by Gen Tasker H. Bliss at Paris by direction of the president, was transmitted to-day to Chairmen Chamberlain and Dent of the Senate and House military committees by Secretary Baker. The announcement brought expressions of approval from several senators, including Senator Johnson of California, republican, who has been pressing his resolution providing for a declaration by the Senate in favor of withdrawal of the American forces.

Gen. Bliss also informed Secretary Baker that Great Britain had decided to send 2400 additional soldiers to Archangel to reinforce the army in North Russia. In this connection Gen Bliss said the British military authorities felt no apprehension over the military situation in northern Russia.

### Secretary Baker's Letters

Secretary Baker's letters to the committee chairmen were identical. They said:—

"I have just received a cablegram from Gen Bliss, sent by the president's direction, in which I am told that the president has approved the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk for the following objects: First, to assure greater safety during this winter of the allied forces both along Murmansk and at Archangel and south of Archangel; second, the much better supply and, if necessary, the reinforcement from Murmansk of the advance detachments south of Murmansk and Archangel; third, to facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit.

"The president has directed me to communicate the foregoing to the heads of the allied governments which I have done. The president desires that his action and the reasons for it be communicated to the military committees of the Senate and House for their information."

"In addition to the foregoing Gen Bliss tells me that the British government is sending a force of about 2400 men to Murmansk, and that they have requested the co-operation of the president to the extent of two companies of railway troops above referred to. The desire for the railway troops is based upon the fact that supplies and re-enforcements for Archangel during the winter have to go by railroad south from Murmansk to a point near the southern extreme of the White sea and that the operation of this railroad is believed by the British to be absolutely necessary to guarantee the prompt movement of re-enforcements and supplies to

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After reading Mr Baker's letter, Senator Johnson issued this statement: "When on December 12 last we commenced the agitation for the return of our troops in Russia for the sole purpose of saving the lives of American boys there, we had little sympathy and less support. After more than two months of absolute silence on the part of the government, the denial of information of any sort either to Congress or to the people, comes to-day's communication, the first of its kind, to the military committees, that our soldiers would be returned. The strangeness of this communication does not detract from my very great gratification.

"When the subject was first broached in December, 5000 American boys apparently had been abandoned and forgotten by their government. They were making a valiant stand against overwhelming odds in all of the severity of an Arctic winter, suffering untold privations and hardship and fighting a war which had never been sanctioned or declared by the American people. The government either would not or could not tell its policy or the activities of our soldiers or why they were killing and being killed. We are yet in total ignorance; but it is significant that the letter to-day, foreshadowing the early withdrawal of our troops, conclusively demonstrates the utter lack of foundation of every statement made by those who have sought to excuse this unjustifiable invasion.

"Finally in England a righteous public opinion compelled an alteration of England's course, and now apparently the course of America is changed. We cannot make whole again the maimed nor bring back the dear ones who have been killed in defiance of the law and in violation of the constitution in this miserable misadventure in Russia, but thank God, the American boys who are yet alive, are to be returned to us."

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FEBRUARY 20, 1919

### Baker and Polk

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"May his recovery be rapid and complete and his energy remain unimpaired, and may France long be able to avail herself of his patriotism and eminent abilities."

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The Right-About, New York  
Soldier-Paper, Gets Exclusive  
Word from Secy. Baker

## TAKE HEED OF STUDY

Greatest Gift Uncle Sam Can  
Bestow Will Be to Make All  
Casuals Self-Supporting

"Tell the soldiers who have fought the battle for democracy and won the victory, that their Commander-in-Chief is gathering the fruits of that victory they have won, and is writing the treaties that will make those fruits everlasting and free to all peoples of the earth," said Secretary of War Baker in a recent interview to The Right-About, a soldier-paper published for soldier-patients at the debarkation hospitals of New York city.

While in New York on a recent visit Secretary Baker was seen at the Hotel Belmont by members of The Right-About staff, and in an exclusive message to his soldier publication, Mr. Baker pointed out just what the returned and wounded soldiers might expect.

"I can only say to the returned soldier—be patient.

"When the country has passed through its present state of industrial disorganization and settles down to its prosperous industrial normal state once more, the returned soldier will again be welcomed back into the commercial and industrial life of the nation."

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That the men who are patients in the various hospitals which the government has provided for them throughout the country should take advantage of the opportunities offered them in an educational way was strongly urged by the Secretary.

"The greatest thing of all for you boys in the hospitals is to realize the advantages of the vocational training the government is offering you. You have no idea of the wonderful accomplishments which will be yours if you take the courses now being provided.

"The greatest gift in the power of the government to bestow is to make a returned disabled soldier self-supporting, self-respecting and independent, by teaching him a trade or occupation that he can practice despite the handicap of his injuries.

### Treatment Designed To Aid.

"The treatment given you today in the army hospitals is all designed to help bring about this end. Not only are your wounds being healed, but your mental attitude is being shaped, so that when the time comes you will be ready and fit in every particular to get back on the job. Some things you are asked to do now or later, may seem mighty foolish. For the life of you, you may not be able to see any benefit in turning a crank or kicking a pedal. But years after when muscle once torn, or a bone once broken in France shows surprising strength, you will know the reason.

"I want all the men in the hospitals to feel that it is a part of their duties as soldiers to take advantage of the opportunities the government offers them to become self-supporting citizens once more.

"The fighting was not all done with arms overseas. There is still the fight for reconstruction on this side."

THE DETROIT AZUWER, FEBRUARY 19, 1919.



# CABINET OFFICIALS TRY TO END STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES

Secretaries Baker and Wilson  
Invite Employers and Union  
Leaders to Conference.

100,000 MEN SAID TO BE OUT

Gompers Cabled To in Effort to  
Have Work on American Con-  
tracts in France Halted.

PLANS TO HELP SOLDIERS

A. F. of L. Makes Public Its Pro-  
gram, Which It Will Urge Con-  
gress to Consider.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In an effort to bring about an adjustment of the nation-wide strike of 100,000 workers in the building trades, which began yesterday, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson today invited representatives of both sides to come to Washington for a conference, to be held at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The opposing forces in the strike are the Building Trades Employers' Association and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the latter having the support of the other unions of the basic building trades in the strike.

Henry J. Skeffington and Walter D. Davidge, Conciliation Commissioners of the Department of Labor, who have been investigating the situation and seeking an adjustment, have reported that the unions were willing to submit the issue to arbitration by the National War Labor Board if the employers would do so. The employers' association has maintained all along that the carpenters' union broke their agreement with the contractors, and that they will not deal with the union, but will consider the grievances of the men when they indicate a willingness to return to work.

The principal operations involved are those on Government work, one of which is the immense army base being erected in South Brooklyn.

In the conference on Wednesday, both sides, it is believed, will be strongly urged to submit the issue to arbitration before the War Labor Board.

## SAY 100,000 ARE OUT IN BUILDING TRADES

Leaders Cable to Gompers in Effort to Have American Contracts in Europe Tied Up.

The intervention in the building trades strike yesterday by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson came on the day when the strike really began in earnest, for after weeks of attempting collective bargaining, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with the consent of the International Presidents of other trades union branches, called the threatened strike in the principal building trades yesterday. It was not as general as was contemplated, but in effect it will tie up operations on every big building contract in the country.

The International President of the brotherhood, William L. Hutcheson, said last night that so far strike orders had gone out only to the basic trades in the building industry—the carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, masons, and hoisting engineers. Other trades are in thorough sympathy with the strike, and any attempt to hire non-union labor on any contract will have the effect of making the strike general, it was said.

The strike took on an international character yesterday when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in the Hotel Continental, Broadway and Forty-first Street, sent a cable message to President Gompers of the American Federation, who is now in Paris, requesting that European labor oppose all contracts sought for by New York contractors in Europe.

### The Message to Gompers.

The message read:  
Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Grand Hotel, Paris:

Hostile attitude of New York building contractors has caused a continent-wide strike. We understand several large New York contracting firms are now seeking European contracts. The building trades of America request that they be given no recognition until their destructive designs upon organized labor are withdrawn and that you give this matter the fullest publicity to our friends throughout Europe.

This request has the approval of the Presidents of the Building Trades Organization and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor present.

JOHN H. DONLIN,

President of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, A. F. of L.

Referring to this message, Mr. Hutcheson said that the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor had given contracts of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who are seeking contracts abroad under the reconstruction program, the indorsement of American labor as being fair. "Since the strike has taken place," he said, "we have withdrawn this indorsement and we desire Mr. Gompers to notify European labor of that fact."

Labor leaders at the Continental said that about 100,000 men throughout the

country had laid down their tools in response to the strike order, of whom there are about 25,000 in New York City. The effect of the strike will not be immediate, for there has not been much activity in the building line. The largest contracts affected are for Government work, it was said, and it was because of this, some leaders think, that the invitation to Washington was issued.

### Elevator Constructors Quit Work.

Frank Feeney of Philadelphia, International President of the Elevator Constructors, asserted that the trade is 100 per cent. organized, and that 3,000 men quit work. He said the strike involved 750 elevator constructors and repair men here, and that it will affect every building in New York.

Samuel B. Donnelly, Secretary of the Employers' Association, also said that if all the trade unionists in New York had quit work, approximately 25,000 men were out. In the morning he said he had received reports that only about fifteen hoisting engineers had quit.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, aside from discussing matters pertaining to the building trades strike, took up matters of general interest to labor. Their most important business had to do with the delay of Congress in taking up legislation dealing with non-employment.

The federation believes that this question should receive serious consideration immediately, and urges the following program of action by Congress:

First—That sufficient money be appropriated by Congress to complete Government construction work suspended during the war.

Second—That Congress appropriate sufficient money to pay salaries to soldiers and sailors between the time they are discharged and the time they find employment—pay for a year if necessary.

Third—That Congress purchase new land, or take Government land, stump it, irrigate and drain it, and sell it to the men discharged from the service on long-term payments, and arrange so that the men can borrow money to build houses, buy farm implements and seed, so that they will be able to produce a crop for next year.

Fourth—That immigration be stopped during the period of reconstruction—for four years if necessary.

### More Garment Workers Out.

Three thousand house dress and kimono workers went out on strike yesterday morning, and, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 2,000 more will go out today. It was also announced that on Wednesday 7,000 girls working in independent shops of the children's dress industry, will go on strike for a forty-four hour working week and an increase in wages.

The fourth week of the waist and dress strike began yesterday. The union officials said that to date 840 shops, employing 16,000 workers, had come to terms with the union. The strike is now confined to 171 shops of the Employers' Association, and about 100 waist contractors' shops.

"I have gathered enough proof this morning," said Mr. Schlesinger, "on the picket line to convince the authorities that if there is any disorder near the waist and dress shops it is due to the so-called 'private detectives,' who hang around the strike-bound shops in the dress and waist district. We intend to lay before the District Attorney and other city authorities proof that these hired men forcibly prevent the girls from peacefully picketing. This morning several of these guards were arrested for beating up the girls."

### THE TEMPORARY ARMY.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday put itself on record as opposed to Secretary BAKER's plan of a temporary army of 500,000 men and 28,500 officers, although the bill presented by him had been reported by the Military Affairs Committee. The House abandoned the bill and accepted the Senate's measure providing for the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the peace army, the result of which will be a reversion to the Regular Army of 175,000 men as provided for by the National Defense act approved June 3, 1916. When Mr. BAKER appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee on Jan. 15 he was asked why the War Department proposed an army of 509,000 men, which was his original estimate. He replied:

I regard that as a tentative figure. It is a forecast of a situation of which we are uncertain. It may be that Congress will wish to cut it down next year.

Apparently there was more than one reason for the coldness of the House toward the proposal as embodied with complicated features of organization in the bill submitted. The time for considering the measure was short; the Peace Conference might not complete its labors until long after March 4; the question of an allied police force to execute orders of a League of Nations was "in the air," and it was very doubtful whether an army of 509,000 men could be raised by enlistments with the war receding into the past. Moreover, the majority was willing to let the next Congress deal with the problem of an army on a larger scale than that contemplated by the National Defense act.

Previous to 1916 enlistment, at a time when the private's pay was \$15 a month, failed to fill the ranks of an army of less than 100,000 men. Reckoning that there would be no hope of obtaining a force of 175,000 men unless the soldiers' pay was maintained at the war rate, the House on Tuesday fixed the private's compensation in the Regular Army at \$30 a month, and to attract men to the service it was decided to limit enlistments during the next twelve months to a term of one year, with no reserve requirement. With these conditions there should be no great difficulty in filling the ranks with drafted soldiers returning from France.

The new Regular Army will be a makeshift, a stop-gap, an adjustment to an unusual situation. At the same time, officers of the National Guard and the National Army who have seen service in France and like the military career will be glad to get commissions. The decision of Congress not to have an establishment that calls for 28,500 officers will be a disappointment to the armed forces in France and at home, for there won't be enough commissions to go around now, and many officers are being

NEW YORK TIMES.  
FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

BERUMEN  
VEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3  
Plant 7877-7878  
Old 438 B'way (40th-41st Sts.) Phone  
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*N.Y. Times Feb. 18/19*

## CABINET OFFICIALS TRY TO END STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES

Secretaries Baker and Wilson  
Invite Employers and Union  
Leaders to Conference.

100,000 MEN SAID TO BE OUT

Gompers Cabled To in Effort to  
Have Work on American Con-  
tracts in France Halted.

PLANS TO HELP SOLDIERS

A. F. of L. Makes Public Its Pro-  
gram, Which It Will Urge Con-  
gress to Consider.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In an effort to bring about an adjustment of the nation-wide strike of 100,000 workers in the building trades, which began yesterday, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson today invited representatives of both sides to come to Washington for a conference, to be held at 2:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The opposing forces in the strike are the Building Trades Employers' Association and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the latter having the support of the other unions of the basic building trades in the strike. Henry J. Skeffington and Walter D. Davidge, Conciliation Commissioners of the Department of Labor, who have been investigating the situation and seeking an adjustment, have reported that the unions were willing to submit the issue to arbitration by the National War Labor Board if the employers would do so. The employers' association has maintained all along that the carpenters' union broke their agreement with the contractors, and that they will not deal with the union, but will consider the grievances of the men when they indicate a willingness to return to work.

The principal operations involved are those on Government work, one of which is the immense army base being erected in South Brooklyn.

In the conference on Wednesday, both sides, it is believed, will be strongly urged to submit the issue to arbitration before the War Labor Board.

## SAY 100,000 ARE OUT IN BUILDING TRADES

Leaders Cable to Gompers in Effort to Have American Contracts in Europe Tied Up.

The intervention in the building trades strike yesterday by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson came on the day when the strike really began in earnest, for after weeks of attempting collective bargaining, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with the consent of the International Presidents of other trades union branches, called the threatened strike in the principal building trades yesterday. It was not as general as was contemplated, but in effect it will tie up operations on every big building contract in the country.

The International President of the brotherhood, William L. Hutcheson, said last night that so far strike orders had gone out only to the basic trades in the building industry—the carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, masons, and hoisting engineers. Other trades are in thorough sympathy with the strike, and any attempt to hire non-union labor on any contract will have the effect of making the strike general, it was said.

The strike took on an international character yesterday when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in the Hotel Continental, Broadway and Forty-first Street, sent a cable message to President Gompers of the American Federation, who is now in Paris, requesting that European labor oppose all contracts sought for by New York contractors in Europe.

### The Message to Gompers.

The message read:  
Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Grand Hotel, Paris:  
Hostile attitude of New York building contractors has caused a continent-wide strike. We understand several large New York contracting firms are now seeking European contracts. The building trades of America request that they be given no recognition until their destructive designs upon organized labor are withdrawn and that you give this matter the fullest publicity to our friends throughout Europe.

This request has the approval of the Presidents of the Building Trades Organization and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor present.

JOHN H. DONLIN,  
President of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Referring to this message, Mr. Hutcheson said that the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor had given contracts of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who are seeking contracts abroad under the reconstruction program, the indorsement of American labor as being fair. "Since the strike has taken place," he said, "we have withdrawn this indorsement and we desire Mr. Gompers to notify European labor of that fact."

Labor leaders at the Continental said that about 100,000 men throughout the

country had laid down their tools in response to the strike order, of whom there are about 25,000 in New York City. The effect of the strike will not be immediate, for there has not been much activity in the building line. The largest contracts affected are for Government work, it was said, and it was because of this, some leaders think, that the invitation to Washington was issued.

### Elevator Constructors Quit Work.

Frank Feeney of Philadelphia, International President of the Elevator Constructors, asserted that the trade is 100 per cent. organized, and that 3,000 men quit work. He said the strike involved 750 elevator constructors and repair men here, and that it will affect every building in New York.

Samuel B. Donnelly, Secretary of the Employers' Association, also said that if all the trade unionists in New York had quit work, approximately 25,000 men were out. In the morning he said he had received reports that only about fifteen hoisting engineers had quit.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, aside from discussing matters pertaining to the building trades strike, took up matters of general interest to labor. Their most important business had to do with the delay of Congress in taking up legislation dealing with non-employment.

The federation believes that this question should receive serious consideration immediately, and urges the following program of action by Congress:

First—That sufficient money be appropriated by Congress to complete Government construction work suspended during the war.

Second—That Congress appropriate sufficient money to pay salaries to soldiers and sailors between the time they are discharged and the time they find employment—pay for a year if necessary.

Third—That Congress purchase new land, or take Government land, stump it, irrigate and drain it, and sell it to the men discharged from the service on long-term payments, and arrange so that the men can borrow money to build houses, buy farm implements and seed, so that they will be able to produce a crop for next year.

Fourth—That immigration be stopped during the period of reconstruction—for four years if necessary.

### More Garment Workers Out.

Three thousand house dress and kimono workers went out on strike yesterday morning, and, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 2,000 more will go out today. It was also announced that on Wednesday 7,000 girls working in independent shops of the children's dress industry, will go on strike for a forty-four hour working week and an increase in wages.

The fourth week of the waist and dress strike began yesterday. The union officials said that to date 840 shops, employing 16,000 workers, had come to terms with the union. The strike is now confined to 171 shops of the Employers' Association, and about 100 waist contractors' shops.

"I have gathered enough proof this morning," said Mr. Schlesinger, "on the picket line to convince the authorities that if there is any disorder near the waist and dress shops it is due to the so-called 'private detectives,' who hang around the strike-bound shops in the dress and waist district. We intend to lay before the District Attorney and other city authorities proof that these hired men forcibly prevent the girls from peacefully picketing. This morning several of these guards were arrested for beating up the girls."

## THE TEMPORARY ARMY.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday put itself on record as opposed to Secretary BAKER's plan of a temporary army of 500,000 men and 28,500 officers, although the bill presented by him had been reported by the Military Affairs Committee. The House abandoned the bill and accepted the Senate's measure providing for the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the peace army, the result of which will be a reversion to the Regular Army of 175,000 men as provided for by the National Defense act approved June 3, 1916. When Mr. BAKER appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee on Jan. 15 he was asked why the War Department proposed an army of 509,000 men, which was his original estimate. He replied:

I regard that as a tentative figure. It is a forecast of a situation of which we are uncertain. It may be that Congress will wish to cut it down next year.

Apparently there was more than one reason for the coldness of the House toward the proposal as embodied with complicated features of organization in the bill submitted. The time for considering the measure was short; the Peace Conference might not complete its labors until long after March 4; the question of an allied police force to execute orders of a League of Nations was "in the air," and it was very doubtful whether an army of 500,000 men could be raised by enlistments with the war receding into the past. Moreover, the majority was willing to let the next Congress deal with the problem of an army on a larger scale than that contemplated by the National Defense act.

Previous to 1916 enlistment, at a time when the private's pay was \$15 a month, failed to fill the ranks of an army of less than 100,000 men. Reckoning that there would be no hope of obtaining a force of 175,000 men unless the soldiers' pay was maintained at the war rate, the House on Tuesday fixed the private's compensation in the Regular Army at \$30 a month, and to attract men to the service it was decided to limit enlistments during the next twelve months to a term of one year, with no reserve requirement. With these conditions there should be no great difficulty in filling the ranks with drafted soldiers returning from France.

The new Regular Army will be a makeshift, a stop-gap, an adjustment to an unusual situation. At the same time, officers of the National Guard and the National Army who have seen service in France and like the military career will be glad to get commissions. The decision of Congress not to have an establishment that calls for 28,500 officers will be a disappointment to the armed forces in France and at home, for there won't be enough commissions to go around now, and many officers in the Regular Army will have to step down a grade or two. Congress has taken the wiser course. At this time there is no knowing what kind of an army the United States will need after the Peace Conference adjourns and the League of Nations organizes. It is even possible that in another year a Regular Army of 175,000 will appear unnecessarily large. And then there is the question of universal military training to be settled. No attention can be given to it at present.

NEW YORK TIMES.  
FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

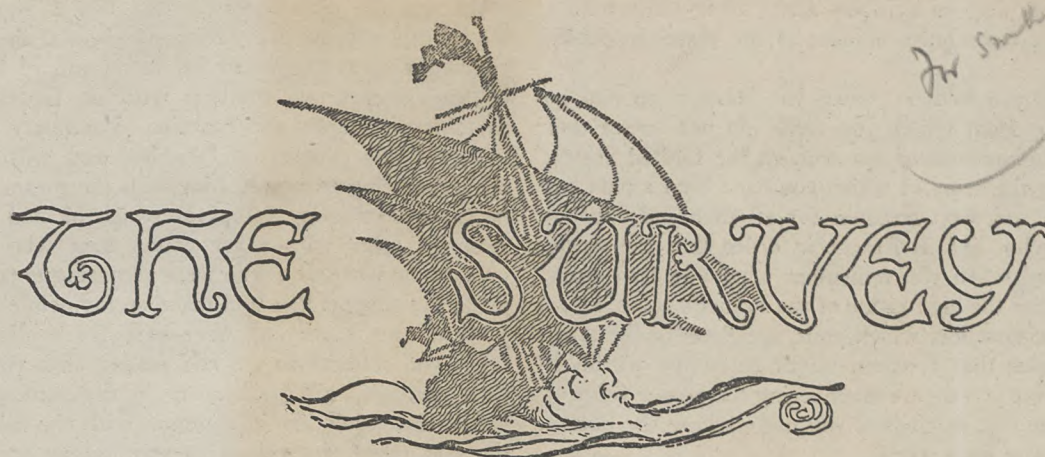


WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

MEMORANDUM,

Camp Humphreys





## The Soldier and the Future

From an Address at the Opening of the New Liberty Theater  
at Camp Humphries, Virginia

*By Newton D. Baker*

SECRETARY OF WAR

**T**HIS war is substantially over, the armistice has been signed and it represents a complete military victory over the so-called Central Empires. I suppose almost any military commander in history would rather have walked up to his adversary and handed him his sword in unconditional surrender than to have signed those exacting and complete terms of armistice which were presented to the Germans. The war has ended in what we may call a complete military victory, and that victory has come to the heroic armies of Great Britain and France and Italy which for four years have been bearing the brunt of this struggle, and to the splendid young army of the United States, which streamed across the seas at the rate of 300,000 a month until finally its numbers were approximately those of the British army in France, and in a short time bade fair to exceed the numbers of the French army fighting on French soil; and when the final hours came, from the first of November until the eleventh of November, and the climax of these great military operations was being conducted, the American army had amounted to a very large number of divisions—somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty divisions—which were engaged in actual battle of the most savage sort, and the backbone of the military strength of the German empire was broken at the place where the American army was carrying forward the Allied line. So we can say that this war had ended in a military victory and that the army of the United States has borne a distinguished part in achieving this victory, and the result of this victory, of course, is going to be a new sort of freedom in the world, a new sort of liberty in the world.

Many peoples who have not any traditions of self-government have imagined that it is going to mean abolition of government. We hear a lot of talk about strange uprisings of peoples groping for some new form in which to throw their society in order that they may fully realize the new liberty which has come upon the world. The United States is the country which least of all needs to grope under these circumstances; we have been a free and self-governing people for more than a hundred years and everybody in the United States

—whether born here or born abroad, whether of native extraction for one or more generations or of foreign extraction in one generation or two—has been made an heir to the traditions of self-government which took a raw continent in 1776 and made it a great industrial, financial, commercial and agricultural nation in one hundred years, and which built up among us free institutions in which the rule of the majority, as expressed by manhood suffrage through the ballot, is the principle of political action.

We need not grope for new ways of exercising our freedom. The thing we have to do, now that the military victory has been won, is to show these unaccustomed peoples of the world—these peoples to whom freedom and liberty has come out of the clouds without any explanation, without any book of rules for its management—how men who are habituated to self-government use the liberty which they have acquired. In other words, it is up to us as we demobilize our soldiers, as they drift back into civilian pursuits of one sort and another, as our industries are turned away from the manufacture of war materials into the manufacture of ordinary industrial and commercial supplies, as labor is readjusted and capital is readjusted, as extraordinary agencies of the government created for the war emergency are discontinued and the old agencies of government are reasserted—in all these changes we must show that we are a people who know that law and order, a settled obedience to the dictates of the majority, and conformity to the established and informed public opinion of the country is the true way to use liberty and freedom when it has been acquired.

I know no body of men upon whom that obligation rests more than it rests upon the soldiers. The soldiers have gone abroad, some of them, and some of them have had their duty here; but they have been chosen out of the community to represent the United States in a very peculiar way; they are an elect people. When you go home, you are going to be no longer the neighbor boy, but you are going to be the soldier who has been out representing the government, and the things you do, the views you take upon public questions, the attitude you



assume toward your duty as a citizen, are to a very large extent going to influence community opinion in the places in which you live.

I therefore ask you soldiers, when you leave camp and go back to the towns from which you came, do not forget that you have worn the uniform of the army of the United States; do not forget that the army of which you have been a part has saved civilization and won freedom for all mankind; do not forget the men who died in France in order that the world might be free; and when you remember what you have been, when you remember the high estate of the soldier's cause, when you remember the sacrifices which your associates in the army have made in order that freedom might be in the world, it will be very easy for you then, remembering the proper value of these things, to see that as citizens you make secure the liberty which as soldiers you have won.

I said just a moment ago that some soldiers went abroad and some stayed in this country, and I suppose there are a good many soldiers who have a wound—not one for which they wear a wound chevron on their sleeves—because they were not permitted to cross the seas to take their part in the trenches, and when they meet soldiers who have returned from overseas they feel somewhat abashed because the higher glory was not awarded to them. I do not want you to feel that way! I want you to feel that the soldiers over there and the soldiers over here had equally necessary tasks to perform, that they over there could not have done their part if you over here had not done your part. When the night was dark in France and the soldiers of America were trudging along unfamiliar roads, surrounded by unusual perils, when they realized the might of the great German military machine against which they were advancing, what thoughts do you think they were which sustained the valor of those Americans? Of course,

there was the high sense of duty and a high sense of privilege, but I suppose every American soldier in France when he closed his eyes thought of his home and of his country, and he saw fathers and mothers working for the war, he saw captains of finance and captains of industry and captains of labor in this country all wishing and willing him success, all cooperating to supply him with the means of success; and he saw the training camps in which he had been trained in America filled with other young men who wore the same uniform he wore, and who were preparing to come and take his place and support him and make an invincible army.

Both over there and over here the soldiers serve, and I want you soldiers to get the feeling that you are and have been parts of this great army in the accomplishment of its heroic task, and that in common with the soldiers from over the seas when you return to your homes you and they will divide both the privileges and duties of citizenship, and that upon your younger shoulders will fall the responsibilities which begin to slip off the shoulders of men who reach my time of life. Twenty-five years from now the United States will be what you make it, not what I make it. I will be in the lean and slippered pantaloon stage by that time, but the United States will be what you make it, and if you just carry in your minds all the time the sacrifice which you are now willing to make for the freedom and liberty of the world and carry that through the next twenty-five years of your occupations and opportunities as citizens—then when those twenty-five years have rolled around the United States will be a land of prosperity and plenty, opportunity will abound in it for all men, and there will be new sources of happiness and new sources of opportunity opened up by reason of the application of this splendid sacrificial spirit which was developed in this great war.

## A Conference That Does Things

*By Frederic Almy*

PRESIDENT, SOCIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE OF BUFFALO

**B**UFFALO has a thirty-year-old Social Welfare Conference composed of seventy societies, which not only confers but does things. It has just issued several thousand copies of a twenty-page pamphlet of resolutions on the social needs of Buffalo, and will use them for action, "in every possible way," to quote from its constitution. These resolutions were drafted by ten standing committees, on children, health, labor, relief, etc.—"expert committees responsible for *action* when there is opportunity to obtain for Buffalo what is good or to repel what is bad." The methods of this conference which does things are now of more than local interest in view of the question whether the National Conference of Social Work should cease to be a forum only, and should become a conference for action as well as for deliberation. [See p. 740.]

Among the objects of the Buffalo conference according to its constitution are to make recommendations as to how any specific need of the city shall be met, and "to support in every possible way such legislation, municipal, state or national, as tends to promote the social welfare of Buffalo." On its thirtieth anniversary day, February 9, Bishop Brent closed a reconstruction conference of four sessions, called by it, in which Allen T. Burns spoke on Americanization; Edward T. Devine on children, and Paul U. Kellogg on labor; with a local speaker to follow each and make concrete appli-

cation. These sessions and these notable speakers were arranged only in order to give prestige and carrying power to the platform of Buffalo's social needs which was adopted at the business session.

Since last October, this conference is at all times executive as well as deliberative. For instance, the Committee on Children, with Douglas P. Falconer as secretary, has met not less than five times to promote or to oppose legislation or to act on local needs. Each of the ten committees can and does take action without special authority, though subject to veto by the executive committee. This action cannot be taken in the name of the whole conference unless authorized either by the executive committee, which meets monthly or on call, or at a regular meeting of the whole conference which is held quarterly or on call.

The purpose of this article is to suggest that similar executive power can now be easily given to the National Conference of Social Work, so that the new National Association of Social Workers "for concerted action," which is put forward for discussion in the *SURVEY* for January 25, is unnecessary and superfluous. By the amendment voted at Pittsburgh, in 1917, the prohibitive clause in the present constitution of the National Conference of Social Work ("It does not formulate platforms") can be removed "at any business meeting of the conference provided that such amendment



shall have first been presented to and considered by the executive committee." Apparently this can be done by a majority vote and on the briefest notice.

This seems to me far better than to create a new conference, which, as John Daniels says, would be "much the same group of persons organized otherwise under an alias." As he says also, "much duplication would inevitably result, with a strong probability either that the old conference would henceforth languish or that the new organization would prove of slight account. The former outcome would be a calamity, the latter a superfluity. So why not see if the national conference, which in its recent change of name and procedure has shown capacity to move with the times, is not fully equal to this new job?"

Just this was contemplated by the bolder spirits in the reorganization unanimously adopted at Pittsburgh through the report of the committee of which Roger N. Baldwin was chairman. This provides for a continuing policy by the different divisions of the conference, which never become dormant. Formerly each division, or committee, had a new chairman yearly and a new membership, with no special secretary. Now each division must have its secretary, and not only may but often does have a continuous chairman and secretary, while only one-third of the members are elected each year, so that a certain continuity is assured. These divi-

sions are democratically elected instead of being appointed as formerly, and shape their own policies and programs, with power to appoint sub-committees for special purposes. At Kansas City the Division on Children appointed sub-committees on Minimum Standards of Child Protection and Home Care, on Physical and Mental Diagnosis of School Children, on the Problem of the Child of Unmarried Parents, and on the Status of Social Work for the Children in Rural Communities.

If at Atlantic City next June we strike out of the preamble to the constitution the clause which forbids the formulation of platforms, and perhaps add a clause definitely allowing action, nothing further is necessary.

The Buffalo conference, when formed in 1889, was called the Conference of Charities, and changed its name to Social Welfare Conference in 1916, a year before the National Conference of Charities and Correction changed its name to National Conference of Social Work. At that time it was composed of forty-three societies; now it has enrolled seventy, or practically all in the city. Each society has as many delegates as it pleases, but only one vote. The president is the secretary of the local Charity Organization Society, and the efficient secretary is Joseph P. Murphy, chief probation officer of Erie county and president of the Buffalo Social Workers' Club.

# Organized Labor in Alsace-Lorraine

*By Lewis S. Gannett*

**A**LFACE-LORRAINE is a part of France today. Neither the French authorities nor the Alsatians and Lorrainers themselves have waited for the formal ratification of the peace conference. (Elections for the new German Reichstag were held in the occupied provinces on the left bank of the Rhine but not in Alsace or Lorraine.) Not the least interesting part of the reannexation has been the fusion of the labor organizations of Alsace-Lorraine with those of France.

All three branches of the labor movement—the trade unions, the co-operatives and the Socialist Party—were well developed in Alsace-Lorraine under German rule. Naturally these organizations developed as did similar organizations across the Rhine; the trade unions especially were centralized, the local unions paying their dues to the central organization in Berlin and receiving in return the sickness, unemployment and other benefits paid out to members. French unions, on the other hand, have much more local autonomy, have lower union dues and pay smaller benefits; and the control of these funds is localized. On the other hand, the French unions are, nominally at least, non-political, while the German labor unions were organized in two hostile political groups—the larger, which before the war had over 25,000 members, frankly Socialist; the other, much smaller, an auxiliary of the Centrist or Catholic party. The former called themselves "free" unions; the latter "Christian"; and the two groups were in Alsace-Lorraine, as everywhere in Germany, bitterly hostile.

## VIII SOCIAL ASPECTS of the PEACE CONFERENCE



War was no tonic for the Alsatian labor movement. It mobilized some of the leaders as well as many of the members; it narrowed the sphere of possible labor action. It opened a gap between the immigrant German workingmen and the old Alsatians. Generally speaking, the German Socialists and labor leaders in Alsace-Lorraine approved the voting of war credits by their representatives in the Reichstag, while the Socialists of native stock did not. Alsace had a considerable Socialist delegation in the Reichstag, but it was largely German. It was not their German fellow-workingmen whom the Alsatians hated, but the Junker officers

and bureaucrats.

The armistice brought a sudden release. There was a period of rejoicings and celebrations that convinced even Socialist deputies like Marcel Cachin—who had always insisted on a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine—that there could be no question of the desire of the people to return to France. Then came an era of expulsions. The total number of Germans expelled from Alsace-Lorraine by the French authorities is not known, but it is very large; and Alsatian-born sons of Germans have been considered as Germans. Among those expelled were twenty-four of the twenty-five permanent labor union secretaries of Alsace-Lorraine. This seriously crippled the labor movement there. Meanwhile all communication with Berlin was cut off, unemployment was growing, and the unions were without local funds.

Almost immediately they asked for permission to join the French General Confederation of Labor. So in the first



weeks of January a conference was held at Strassburg, attended by delegates of all the unions of Alsace-Lorraine and by a French delegation headed by Leon Jouhaux, the secretary of the confederation, and Merrheim, the leader of the big metal workers' union in France.

An unprecedented thing happened. The Christian (Catholic) unions announced that they desired to fuse with the Socialist unions, and with them join hands with the French confederation. "We have come to realize that without a common union of all the workers, nothing can be attained," said their spokesman. "Our strikes have proved that without union we are powerless." Imbs, the veteran Socialist leader, saluted them. "There will be no more fratricidal battles," he declared. "We will stand in full accord to fight the exactions of the employers and capitalists."

Only the men from Mulhouse wanted an immediate and complete fusion with the French confederation. The others preferred an at least transitional autonomy. (Merrheim returned from the conference convinced that the Alsations still wanted political autonomy as well. They are Alsations first of all, he said, and would choose autonomy if they had entire freedom. The annexation is a *fait accompli*, but he was not sure that it would be permanent. Some of the French authorities have been arousing discontent by unnecessarily severe action. The Alsations, he said, have no hate for the Germans; they would like to see those Germans who denounced Alsations during the war expelled, but those who had gone about their business quietly, permitted to continue to do so. The continual expulsions irritate them. He thought a plebiscite would result in a vote for autonomy even were it under French occupation.) Many of the delegates envisaged a permanent separate status with much more regional autonomy than is enjoyed by the various local federations in France. The final decision was to form three regional groups of unions, one with headquarters at Metz, center of the steel and iron industries; another at Strassburg, center of sundry mechanical trades; and the third at Mulhouse, center of the textile industries; and to group these into a central Union of the Syndicates of Alsace-Lorraine, with a main office at Strassburg. This union gives its moral adhesion to the French

confederation, but pays no dues. Indeed, the French organization will for a time subsidize its new ally.

Just how much more the Alsace-Lorraine organizations had paid to the German union center in Berlin than they had drawn from it in various benefits is not clear; but it is a considerable sum. The officials of the French confederation felt it unwise to attempt to recover these funds from Berlin, because such a move would run counter to one of the fundamental principles of their organization, that if a lesser group withdraws from a greater, it cannot recover past dues, etc., which have been paid in. To compensate for this in part, the French organization pledged its financial support to the Alsations during the transitional period of recovery. Amounts paid out for benefits, etc., up to the signing of the peace, they will attempt to recover from Berlin. On the other hand, the Alsatian organization is considerably in debt to Berlin for the large and handsome trade union building in Strassburg.

All the French delegates were impressed by the better working conditions of their Alsatian fellows—the cleaner, better-lighted factories—though wages in most occupations are not very different; by the high dues and correspondingly high benefits paid, and the careful insurance against unemployment provided in most of Alsace and Lorraine. Thus it may be that while the fusion will encourage individual and local union initiative in Alsace-Lorraine, it will have a healthy reaction toward union discipline and firmer organization in the French unions.

One resolution unanimously passed by the Alsations and Lorrainers in conference deserves attention. The conference declared that German workers in Alsace and Lorraine should be respected and defended and taken into the organization on equal terms. There was no discordant note on this point. Even the enthusiastic, francophile delegate from Mulhouse who had wanted complete fusion with the French confederation at once, spoke for the resolution. There was not a word of hate in the whole series of meetings.

A week later the delegates of the cooperatives of Alsace met at Colmar and voted to form a Federation of Alsatian Cooperatives which would adhere to the National Federation of Cooperatives of France. The Socialists are following suit.

## The Deportations

FOR several days last week the eyes of newspaper readers were fixed upon a train under heavy guard that passed swiftly across the continent from Seattle.

Persons who peered in at the windows (apparently no one was allowed to go aboard) remarked that most of the occupants looked foreign. Few were seen to smile. Apparently there was a commissariat on board, for "no food was taken aboard at Buffalo." Reaching Hoboken, N. J., its occupants were hurried on board ferries and soon found themselves in the detention quarters of the United States Immigration Station, on Ellis Island, in New York harbor awaiting sailing to various corners of the earth.

The passengers on this curious journey have all been ordered to be deported from the United States. They constitute the vanguard of what is described as an "army of undesirable aliens" soon to leave our shores. For weeks the newspapers have been picturing the "great combing-out process" in which the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice are declared to be cooperating.

Reports of "wholesale deportations of aliens" are unjustified, according to a statement attributed to Anthony Caminetti, commissioner-general of immigration, in an Associated Press dispatch dated February 12. "It is estimated that about 6,000 aliens are to be deported, the great majority because they are insane or otherwise public charges," Mr. Caminetti said. "Most of the rest are diseased or have been found guilty of offenses subjecting them to deportation. A few, comparatively, are agitators who are opposed to our form of government or all organized government." None of the aliens recently taken from Seattle to Ellis Island have had any connection, said Mr. Caminetti, with the recent strikes at Seattle or other western points. They have been rounded up over a considerable period of time, but could not be deported before because of the shortage of shipping facilities.

The law under which these deportations are taking place is, first, the federal immigration act of 1917 and, second, the amendment to that act passed in October, 1918. Section one of the amendment reads:



# PERSHING CABLES BREST CONDITIONS ARE EXCELLENT

No Harsh Treatment of Our Soldiers by Officers, but Most Considerate Care Is Given the Well and Wounded.

ENTIRE GARRISON IS FED  
IN HOUR AND 15 MINUTES.

Men Stand but Ten Minutes in Line — Buildings Watertight and Comfortable — Quotes Newspaper Men's Praise.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Sweeping and specific denial of charges respecting conditions at the Army Embarkation Port of Brest are made in a cablegram received to-night by Gen. March, Chief of Staff, from Gen. Pershing and immediately made public.

Gen. Pershing caused an exhaustive investigation to be made by Major Gen. Helmick of the Inspector General's Department, following the receipt of a cablegram addressed to President Wilson by the New York Evening Telegram stating that paper had received hundreds of complaints. The President turned the cablegram over to Gen. Pershing, who immediately ordered a searching inquiry. Gen. Pershing's cablegram, after explaining this order, quotes the following summary of conditions at Brest received from Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, commanding there:

"The charge that soldiers from the front and Red Cross nurses practically held prisoners is absolutely groundless. No individual has been put at the bottom of the sailing list. One organization was held fifteen days on account of bad state of discipline and neglect of duty, and was released before expiration of time set on account of honest efforts made to correct deficiencies. No man of the garrison of more than 60,000 is required to remain in line over ten minutes. Troops are marched to meals by time schedules, and the entire garrison is fed within one hour and fifteen minutes.

"Relative to officers overbearing and harsh and give cauals no consideration, all commanding officers of troops and casual officers passing through here have almost without exception voluntarily and without solicitation visited my office before leaving and have expressed their appreciation both verbally and in writing for the uniform courtesy and great consideration shown them by all officers on duty at this base section.

"With the exception of a newspaper reporter by the name of Brown of Washington, D. C., paper, every newspaper man that has visited Brest has become an ardent advocate of the organization, efficiency and human kindness in common at the railroad station, at camp, at the embarkation office, at the pier, and in all offices in Base Section No. 5. Inspections of buildings are made daily, and only in rare instances are leaks discovered during the hardest wind and rain storms.

## Leaks at Once Repaired.

"In every instance the leaks are immediately repaired, usually before the occupants have had time to report them. As relates to mud everywhere, this is the rainy season. Footpaths and roads were muddy for a time, due to conditions over which no man had control. Even this has been met by laying approximately forty miles of board walks along the roadside throughout the camp to storehouses, to incinerators, to laundries, to delousing plants, to mess halls and along highways. Thousands of cubic yards of crushed stone have been laid and rolled, so that one may walk over the camp without stepping in the mud.

"Sheds and messes have been built at the railroad station to serve 5,000 men within an hour after arrival both day and night. These are located conveniently near the docks in order to also serve troops embarking in case of necessity.

"Enclosed buildings and rest rooms furnished with heating facilities such as stoves and open fireplaces with attractive decorations, have been provided at the docks and are being managed by the Red Cross, assisted by commissioned and enlisted details from the army. These facilities are provided with chairs, writing tables, music, light refreshments, benches and will accommodate 4,000 men.

"A neat and attractive building has been provided as an infirmary at dock to which ambulances have access under cover. Sick and wounded are provided with covers from infirmary to hospital boat, which is enclosed and heated. Sick and wounded are removed from hospital to hospital train or ships under cover."

## Newspaper Men's Praise.

Gen. Pershing's report, goes on to say:

"Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick quotes the following newspaper men as having no criticisms to make, but much to praise relative to conditions at Brest: Mr. Mellett of the United Press; David Lawrence, Tiffany Blake, Mr. Amond of Chicago Tribune; Raymond Carroll of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Charles M. Schwab went over the entire camp at Pontanazen and made the statement that it is one of the best examples of good organization and efficient operation that he had ever observed, and expressed his intention of reporting the improvements observed on returning to the United States.

"Mr. Schwab was asked by a newspaper man present if he objected to being quoted as having made such a statement, to which he replied that he had no objection. A report of health conditions at Brest has already been cabled you.

"PERSHING."

Wash. Post

4 Feb 27/19.

## KIND TO "OBJECTORS"

Baker's Secret Order Read Into  
Senate Committee Record.

WAS KEPT FROM PUBLIC

Commanders Instructed Not to Let  
Them Reach Newspapers—Text  
of the Order—Crowder Testifies  
Opposing Chamberlain Bill—Tells  
of Court-Martial Revisions.

When the Senate military committee yesterday resumed hearings on the court-martial situation, Chairman Chamberlain read into the record a confidential order on conscientious objectors which he said was sent to all camp commanders in the United States by Adj. Gen. Learned at the direction of Secretary Baker. The order as placed in the record follows:

"The Secretary of War directs that you be instructed to segregate the conscientious objectors in their divisions and to place them under supervision of instructors, who shall be especially selected with a view to insuring that these men will be handled with tact and consideration and that their questions will be answered fully and freely.

"With respect to their attitude of objecting to military service, these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration.

## Not for Newspapers.

"Attention in this connection is invited to a case where a number of conscientious objectors in one of our divisions, when treated in this manner, renounced their original objections to military service and voluntarily offered to give their best efforts to the service of the United States as soldiers.

"It is desired that after the procedure above indicated shall have been followed for a sufficient length of time to afford opportunity to judge the results derived from it, a report of the action taken and the results obtained under these instructions is to be submitted to the War Department by each division commander. As a result of the consideration of these reports, further instructions will be issued by the Secretary of War as to the policy to be observed in future in the case of conscientious objectors.

"Under no circumstances are the instructions contained in the foregoing to be given to the newspapers."

## Review of 5,000 Cases.

Maj. Gen. Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, appearing before the committee yesterday, said that all imprisonment sentences imposed on men of the army during the war and found, upon review, to be too severe, would be mitigated through the President's power of remission.

Gen. Crowder said that within 60 days the 5,000 sentences imposed since the beginning of hostilities would be reviewed by a special board headed by Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, who was acting judge advocate general during the war and whose testimony as to severity of court-martial sentences led the committee to extend its investigation.

Practically all of the men sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment, he said, already have had the dishonorable discharge provision revoked.

## Opposes Chamberlain Bill.

Gen. Crowder added that 1,200 men sentenced to long terms at Leavenworth, Kans., had been honorably restored to duty in the last year.

Provisions of the pending Chamberlain bill authorizing review by the judge advocate general of court-martial sentences were opposed by Gen. Crowder, who said it would give the judge advocate general extremely broad powers and authority to administer the entire system of army discipline. He indicated that many times the commanding officer in the field was in a better position to review the case.

Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Clark, of the judge advocate general's office, who preceded Gen. Crowder before the committee, testified that only a few of the 15,000 or 20,000 court-martial verdicts handed down during the war were criticized as too severe.



## 5,000 ARMY TRIALS ARE TO BE REVIEWED

**Crowder Says Work Was Begun  
Before Senate Started the  
Court-Martial Inquiry.**

### WILSON TO ACT ON FINDINGS

**Record Produced to Show That  
Baker Ordered Tact Used  
with Objectors.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the army, appearing before the Senate Military Committee today at a resumption of hearings on the court-martial situation, said that all imprisonment sentences imposed on men of the army during the war and found upon review to be too severe would be mitigated through the President's power of remission.

General Crowder said that within sixty days the 5,000 sentences imposed since the beginning of hostilities would be reviewed by a special board headed by Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, who was acting Judge Advocate General during the war and whose testimony as to severity of court-martial sentences led the committee to extend its investigation.

Steps toward mitigating the sentences were begun, Gen. Crowder said, prior to the investigation by the Senate committee. Practically all of the men sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment, he said, already have the dishonorable discharge provision revoked. He added that 1,200 men sentenced to long terms at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, had been honorably restored to duty in the last year.

#### Opposes Chamberlain Bill.

Provisions of the pending Chamberlain bill, authorizing review by the Judge Advocate General of military sentences, were opposed by Gen. Crowder, who said it would give the Judge Advocate General extremely broad powers and authority to administer the entire system of army discipline. He indicated that many times the commanding officer in the field was in a better position to review the case.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Clark of the Judge Advocate General's office, who preceded General Crowder before the committee, testified that only a few of the 15,000 or 20,000 courts martial verdicts handed down during the war were criticised as too severe. All classes of men were brought into the army through the draft, he said, and it was necessary to punish insubordination severely.

Chairman Chamberlain read into the record of the hearing a confidential order on conscientious objectors which he said was sent to all camp commanders in the United States by Adjt. Gen. Learned at the direction of Secretary Baker. The order as placed in the record follows:

War Department, Washington, D. C.,  
Oct. 10, 1918.

Confidential.  
From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding Generals of all National Army and National Guard division camps.

Subject: Conscientious objectors.

1. The Secretary of War directs that you be instructed to sergeantate the conscientious objectors in their divisions and to place them under supervision of instructors, who shall be specially selected with a view of insuring that

these men will be handled with tact and consideration and that their questions will be answered fully and frankly.

2. With reference to their attitude of objecting to military service, these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the Articles of War, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration. Attention in this connection is invited to a case where a number of conscientious objectors in one of our divisions, when treated in this manner, renounced their original objections to military service and voluntarily offered to give their best efforts to the service of the United States as soldiers.

3. It is desired that after the procedure above indicated shall have been followed for a sufficient length of time to afford opportunity to judge of the results derived from it, a report of the action taken and the results obtained under these instructions is to be submitted to the War Department by each division commander. As a result of the consideration of all these reports, further instructions will be issued by the Secretary of War as to the policy to be observed in future in the case of conscientious objectors.

4. Under no circumstances are the instructions contained in the foregoing to be given to the newspapers.

(Signed) H. S. LEARNED,  
Adjutant General.

#### Objectors Honorably Discharged.

At the time the letter was read, Colonel E. G. Davis, formerly attached to the Adjutant General's Staff, occupied the stand. He was asked under what authority of law the Secretary had ordered honorable discharges of the objectors. He said that he did not know, but his own opinion was that the Secretary probably exercised his right of clemency, had the men restored to duty, and then ordered honorable discharges for them.

Colonel Davis told the committee that General Ansell expressed the belief to him that the death sentences of four men convicted in France for sleeping on post and for refusing to drill should be carried out. General Ansell, recently before the committee, cited the death sentences as instances of the injustice of court-martials. The sentences were commuted by President Wilson.

Colonel Clark said that in examining the records of trials he was impressed with the severity of the punishment and the brevity of records in some instances. This, he thought, was due to the fact that many of the trial officers came from civil life, and were impressed with the necessity for discipline.

#### Neglected Dying Soldier.

Colonel Clark told how a medical officer at Camp Funston had been tried and sentenced to dishonorable discharge for refusing to give medical aid to a sick soldier, who died of double pneumonia forty-eight hours after asking for a doctor. When that case reached the Judge Advocate General's Department, he said, he recommended that the officer be tried for manslaughter, but the recommendation was turned down by the Secretary of War.

Instead of giving the enlisted man medical attention, the officer told a Sergeant to assign him to "double duty," Colonel Clark said.

Discussing the execution of thirteen negro soldiers for mutiny and rioting at Houston, Texas, in 1917, Colonel Clark said the cases were not sent to Washington before execution because authority to carry out the sentences for such an offense in time of war was vested

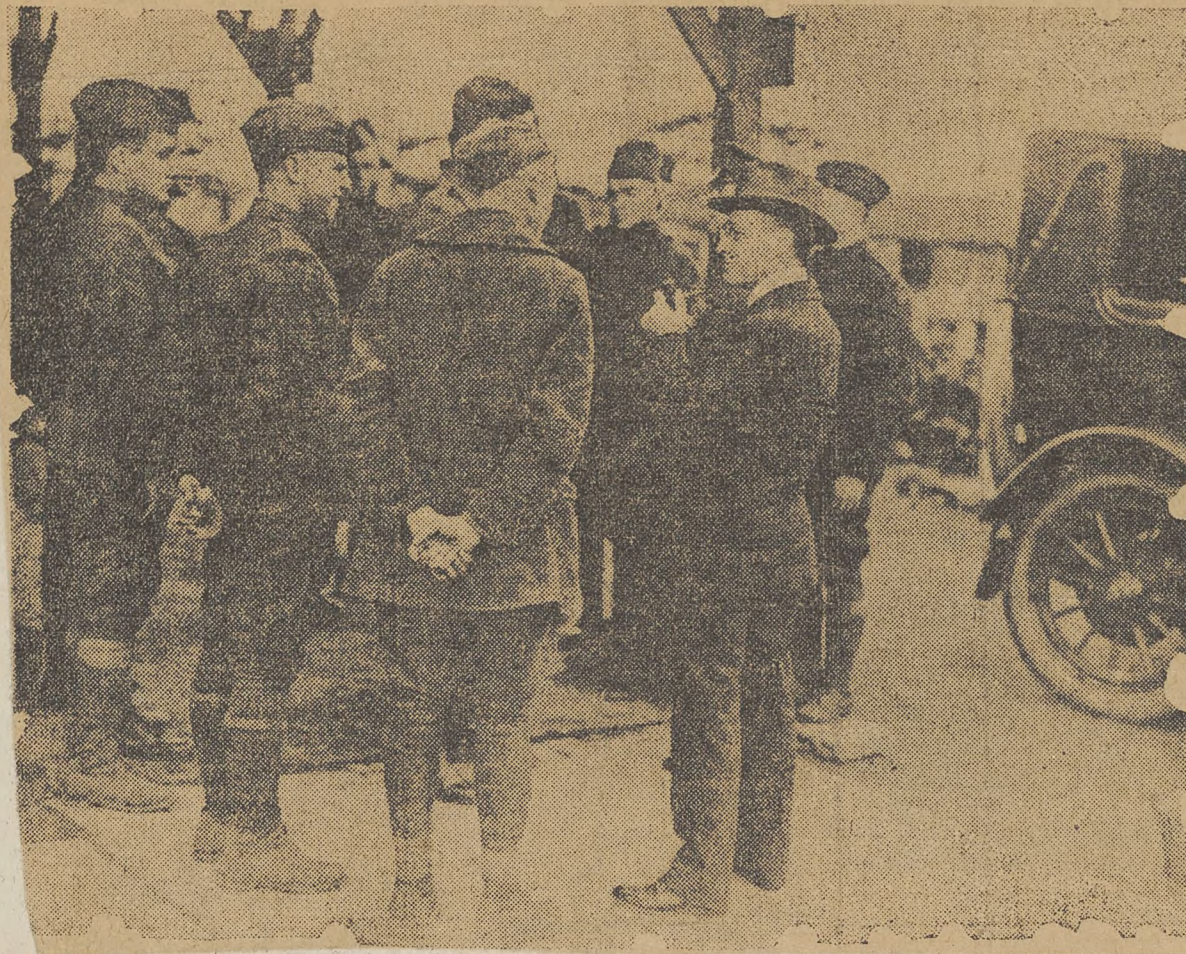
in the commanding General of the army post.

The War Department announced today that it had received from conscientious objectors as refunds of pay the sum of \$4,319.82. Conscientious objectors have also refunded their pay through the channel of the Y. M. C. A. to the amount of \$270. The Friends' Society had received up to Feb. 15 \$4,000 designated for Friends' reconstruction work from conscientious objectors unwilling to accept pay from the army. This makes a total of \$8,589.82 thus refunded.



## SECRETARY BAKER, VISITING WAR CAMPS, FILLS OLD BRIAR PIPE WITH TOBACCO FROM SOLDIERS' POUCHES

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker inspects American Red Cross activities in England. The entire party traveled by automobile through a series of American camps, making frequent stops. Baker took advantage of these stops to walk around among the soldiers, and talk with them about their work and life in camp. The Secretary wore a dark sack suit and a soft hat. Everywhere he went he carried the inevitable briar pipe, and several times filled it from some soldier's pouch.



### Conscientious Objectors.

Instructions sent by Secretary of War Baker to commanding generals in charge of army camps in this country regarding the treatment to be accorded conscientious objectors who refused to do military duty shows a degree of tender consideration which is decidedly distasteful to the patriotic men who put behind them every other consideration and went forward to fight for their flag and country. The Secretary's letter contained this provision:

With respect to their attitude of objecting to the military service, these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration.

The selective draft act specifically exempts conscientious objectors from military service, but it does not guarantee them "kindly consideration." Under the terms of the law they are not compelled to bear arms or to perform any other combatant service. However, the President is authorized to draw the distinction between combatant and noncombatant service, and the law provides that "no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that

the President shall declare to be non-combatant."

The problem of handling conscientious objectors proved one of the most puzzling with which camp commanders were brought into contact during the war. Many objectors not only refused to carry a rifle, but also balked at camp police duty or any other duty in connection with the military service. In some instances it is reported that camp commanders endeavored by discipline to break the determination of these men and cause them to reverse their views, and sometimes with success. But always they were able to fall back upon the statutory exemption which protected them.

They were not, however, exempted from doing any one of many duties which the President consistently could have ruled as noncombatant, and it is probable that the services of a large number of men were lost through trying to make soldiers out of them when they refused to become soldiers, and were protected by the law in their attitude.

Wash. Post. Feb. 28/19.



## Woman Nurse Wins Distinguished Service Cross While Several Officers of Allied Armies and a Civilian Receive Medals

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the distinguished-service cross is awarded to:

Miss Beatrice MacDonald, reserve nurse, Army Nurse Corps, for extraordinary heroism while on duty with the surgical team at the British Casualty Clearing Station No. 61, British Area. During a German night air raid she continued at her post of duty, caring for the sick and wounded until seriously wounded by a German bomb, thereby losing one eye.

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the distinguished-service medal is awarded to:

Mr. H. M. Adams, Director of Inland Traffic, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service with the Army of the United States, as Director of Inland Traffic. His responsibilities have been great in supervising the utilization of railroad facilities and the immense movement of troops and supplies during the war. His excellent judgment and marked ability have contributed materially to the successful and orderly movement of troops and supplies to the ports of embarkation and for the Army overseas.

### MEDALS FOR ALLIED OFFICERS.

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 8, 1918 (Bul. 43, W. D., 1918), the distinguished-service medal is awarded to each of the following-named officers of the allied armies:

#### JAPANESE ARMY.

Maj. Gen. Kazutsugu Inouye, Imperial Japanese Army, military attache to the Imperial Japanese Embassy, Washington. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as military attache to the Imperial Japanese Embassy, Washington.

Capt. Hisao Watari, Imperial Japanese Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as acting military attache to the Imperial Japanese Embassy, Washington.

#### BELGIAN ARMY.

Lieut. Philippe Barbier, Belgian Army, acting military attache to the Belgian Legation, Washington. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as acting military attache to the Belgian Legation, Washington.

#### ITALIAN ARMY.

Capt. Count Enrico Luserna di Campiglione, Royal Italian Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as the liaison officer between the embassy, the High Commission of Italy, and the War Department.

#### FRENCH ARMY.

Col. Louis Remond, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished

services rendered the United States Army while serving as chief of the French Artillery Mission to the United States.

Lieut. Col. Edouard J. Requin, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as the personal representative of Marshals Joffre and Foch, and as special delegate of the French General Staff to the United States.

Maj. Leopold Pierre de Montal, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as the liaison officer between the embassy, the High Commission of France, and the War Department.

#### BRITISH ARMY.

Lieut. Col. H. Arthur Pakenham, C. K. G., General Staff, British Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as the liaison officer between the British and American military intelligence services.

Maj. Walter Miller, Canadian Forces. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as the liaison officer between the British Embassy, the Ministry of Militia and Defense, Dominion of Canada, and the War Department.

### Remarks of Secretary Baker at Ceremony

Remarks of the Secretary of War at presentation of distinguished-service medal and crosses, February 27, 1919:

On the present occasion I have the pleasure of conferring one distinguished-service cross and some distinguished-service medals.

The distinguished-service cross was established in our service as a reward for conspicuous gallantry, and for the most part is nearly always conferred in the field of action where the battling armies are. The fortunes of war, however, took some of our personnel into association with the British Armies, and among those who had an opportunity there to display distinguished gallantry; some were wounded and returned to this country before the proper assessment of their service could be made on the other side. One such case is presented to-day, and, in the name of the Government of the United States, and on behalf of the Army, I have the honor to award that cross. It is interesting to note that this cross is to be conferred upon a woman and a nurse. This war has, of course, taken the nurses, who are the ministers of mercy, up to the very front lines of battle, and because of the carrying of the war into the third dimension, the airplane has, of course, made their task more perilous.

In the case we have before us Miss Beatrice McDonald, reserve nurse, Army Nurse Corps, for extraordinary heroism while on duty with the surgical team at the British Casualty Clearing Station No. 61, British Area. During a German night

air raid she continued at her post of duty, caring for the sick and wounded until seriously wounded by a German bomb, thereby losing one eye.

It gives me great pleasure in conferring this cross to say that the Army of the United States is under deep obligation to the nurses who served so gallantly and so faithfully; that our losses in this way were so slight, relatively, is undoubtedly due to the fidelity, self-sacrifice, and heroism of the women of the Nurse Corps who ministered to our wounded at the very front.

#### Tribute to Allied Officers.

The distinguished-service medal in our Army is conferred upon those who in places of great responsibility have performed service of great value to the country. In the organization of our forces for overseas service and for participation in the war, our soldiers, of course, became companions in arms of the soldiers of the allied nations; they were brought into very intimate association with soldiers of the great powers in the conflict on our side. Many of those armies sent officers to this country to assist us in the preparation of our troops for service, and by an interchange of information and experience enabled us more rapidly to prepare for participation in the struggle. Some medals have already been awarded to foreign officers for service rendered. In awarding these medals to-day, I am glad to testify on behalf of the American Government and the American Army our sense of deep obligation to the armies of our associates, and particularly to the officers representing them in this country who served in so generous a spirit, and aided so much in the preparation of America's military strength.

(Presentation took place at this point.)

And this ends to-day's ceremony. It demonstrates the character of service which has been rendered to the Army of the United States by its own citizens and those of the associated and allied countries; men and women, soldiers and civilians are included in this list of honor. On behalf of the Army, I take pleasure in recognizing these services, and congratulating you upon the opportunity you have had to serve the cause of mankind, and to express deep appreciation for the services you have rendered to this country and its Army.

### Order to Pershing to Have Three Medals Conferred

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cablegrams to the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"The Secretary of War directs that you designate a suitable officer to present to each of the following officers, now in France, the distinguished-service medal, which medals were conferred upon them on February 26, 1919, by direction of the President: (a) Col. Louis Remond, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as Chief of the French Artillery Mission to the United States. (b) Lieut. Col. Edouard J. Requin, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as the personal representative of Marshals Joffre and Foch, and as special delegate of French General Staff to the United States. (c) Maj. Leopold Pierre de Montal, French Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered the United States Army while serving as the liaison officer between the embassy, the High Commission of France, and the War Department."



## SECRETARY BAKER'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT RECOMMENDING COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCES IN THE CASES OF FOUR SOLDIERS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following letter which was transmitted to the President by the Secretary of War on May 1, 1918:

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I present you herewith the court-martial proceedings in four cases occurring in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, each of which involves the imposition of the death penalty by shooting to death with musketry.

These cases have attracted widespread public interest, and with the papers are numerous letters and petitions urging clemency, most of which are of that spontaneous kind which are stirred by the natural aversion to the death penalty which humane people feel. Many of them are from mothers of soldiers whose general anxiety for the welfare of their sons is increased by apprehension lest exhaustion or thoughtlessness may lead their boys to weaknesses like those involved in these cases which the newspapers have described as trivial and involving no moral guilt, with the consequence that sons whose lives they are willing to forfeit in their country's defense may be ingloriously taken for disciplinary reasons in an excess of severity. Many of the letters are from serious and thoughtful men who argue that these cases do not involve disloyalty or conscious wrongdoing, and that whatever may have been the necessities of military discipline at other times and in other armies, the progress of a humane and intelligent civilization among us has advanced us beyond the helpful exercise of so stern a discipline in our Army in the present war.

### Cases Examined Personally.

I examined these cases personally and had reached a conclusion with regard to the advice which I am herein giving before I had seen any of the letters or criticisms.

The record discloses the fact that the Divisional Commander, the Commander in Chief, Gen. Pershing, the Chief of Staff, Gen. March, and the Judge Advocate General concur in recommending the execution of the penalties imposed. The Judge Advocate General limits his concurrence to the technical statement that the proceedings in the cases are regular, and expressing regret that a more adequate conduct of the defense of the several men concerned was not provided, concurs in the recommendation of Gen. Pershing. As I find myself reaching an entirely different conclusion, and disagreeing with the entire and authoritative military opinion in case, I beg leave to set out at some length the reasons which move me in the matter.

### Divided Into Two Classes.

The cases must be divided into two classes, and I will deal first with the two young men convicted of sleeping while on duty, namely, Pvt. Jeff Cook and Pvt. Forest D. Sebastian, both of Company G, 16th Infantry.

These cases are substantially identical in their facts. The accusations were laid under the eighty-sixth article of war,

which reads: "Any sentinel who is found \* \* \* sleeping upon his post \* \* \* shall, if the offense be committed in time of war, suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct."

In both cases a corporal inspecting along a front-line trench found these young men standing in the proper military position, leaning against the trench, with their rifles lying on the parapet of the trench within easy reach of their hands. Each man had his head resting on his arm, and his arm resting on the parapet. The offenses were committed, in the Sebastian case on the night of November 3 and 4, and in the Cook case on or about the 5th of November. In both cases the testimony was exceedingly brief, and showed that the night was dark and cold, that the soldiers had their ponchos and other equipment on, and in one case it was a fair inference that the poncho was drawn over the ears and trench helmet in such a way as to make it difficult for the soldier to hear the approaching steps of the corporal. In each case the corporal laid his own rifle upon the parapet and took that of the soldier, carrying it away with him, and instructed the other sentinel, the men being posted in this outpost duty in twos, to shake the soldier and tell him to report to the corporal for his gun. In each case the corporal shames the soldier for his neglect of duty, and pointed out to him the fact that not only his own life but those of others were at stake, and that he should be more zealous and alert. In neither case does either the corporal or the fellow sentinel swear positively that the accused was asleep; I confess that on all reasonable grounds, taking the circumstances into consideration, it seems to me entirely likely that both men were asleep; but it is important to note that in neither case had the accused stepped away from his proper military post to sit down or lie down; both being found standing at their post of duty in what is admitted to have been a correct military position, and if they were asleep their heads literally nodded over onto their arms without any intentional relaxation of attention to their duty so far as can be gathered from any of the surrounding circumstances.

### Both Enlisted Men.

These soldiers are both young. Sebastian enlisted in the Regular Army by volunteering on the 18th of April, 1917, having had no previous military experience, his age at that time being 19 years and 6 months. He was, therefore, slightly more than 20 at the time of the alleged offense. Cook enlisted on the 11th of May, 1917, without previous military experience, his age at that time being 18 years and 11 months. He was, therefore, at the time of the alleged offense, slightly under 20 years of age.

From the testimony, it appears that both of these young men had been posted as sentinels doing what is called double sentry duty, going on duty at 4 p. m. and remaining on duty until 6 a. m., with relief at intervals by other sentinels during the night, but with no opportunity

to sleep during the night because of there being no place where they could secure sleep. It further appeared that neither of them had slept during the day before after having spent the previous night on gas sentinel duty, although both had tried to sleep during the day preceding the night of the alleged offenses, but found it impossible because of the noise. In both cases the commanding officer of the soldiers who forwarded the charges and recommended trials by general courts-martial added to his indorsement as extenuating circumstances the youth and failure of the soldiers to take the necessary rest when off duty on the first occupation of trenches.

### Severe Conditions Cited.

It is difficult to picture to the eye which has not seen it the situation in which these young soldiers were placed. In the month of November the section of France in which these soldiers were stationed was cold, wet, and uncomfortable in the extreme. No sort of shelter of any comfortable kind could be provided near the trenches, because it attracts enemy observation and fire. Throughout one long night they performed duty as gas sentinels, during the next day, when they perhaps ought to have sought more rest than they did seek, they found it difficult to secure any sleep because of the noise and discomfort of their surroundings. As a consequence on the night of the alleged offenses they had reached the place at which exhausted nature apparently refused to go further, and, without any intentional relaxation of vigilance on their parts, they dozed in standing positions at their posts of duty.

I am quite aware of the gravity of this offense and of the fact that the safety of others, perhaps the safety of an army and of a cause, may depend upon such disciplinary enforcement of this regulation as will prevent soldiers from sleeping on sentinel duty, and yet I can not believe that youths of so little military experience, placed for the first time under circumstances so exhausting, can be held to deserve the death penalty, nor can I believe that discipline of the death sentence ought to be imposed in cases which do not involve a bad heart, or so flagrant a disregard of the welfare of others and of the obligation of a soldier as to be evidence of conscious disloyalty.

### Lincoln's Attitude Quoted.

In both of these cases the reviewing judge advocate quotes with approval some observations of Gen. Upton, who in his work on military policy points out that action taken by President Lincoln in the early days of the Civil War, pardoning or commuting sentences in cases of death penalty led to the need of greater severity at a later period in the interest of discipline; but the cases which Gen. Upton had in mind were cases of desertion in the face of the enemy involving cowardice, and cases of substantially treasonable betrayal of the Nation, and I can see no persuasion in them as an example. Rather it would seem to indicate that the invocation of this opinion of Gen. Upton indicates a feeling on the part of the reviewing judge advocate that while these particular cases might not be deemed on their own merits to justify the death sentence, that, nevertheless, as a disciplinary example such action would be justified. I am not, of course, suggesting that any of the military officers who have



## SECRETARY BAKER'S LETTER ON SENTENCES OF FOUR SOLDIERS

reviewed these cases would be willing to sacrifice the lives of these soldiers even though innocent; but I do think that if these cases stood alone no one of the reviewing officers would have recommended the execution of these sentences; their recommendations being, in my judgment, soldierly and in accordance with the traditions of their profession, and based upon a very earnest desire on their part to save the safety of their commands, and the lives of other soldiers; but, nevertheless, to some extent influenced by the value to the discipline of the Army of the examples which their execution would afford.

### History of Death Penalty.

I have not sought to examine the learning of this subject, and, therefore, have not prepared a history of the death penalty as a military punishment; but I think it fair to assume that it arose in times and under circumstances quite different from these, when men were impressed into armies to fight for causes in which they had little interest and of which they had little knowledge, and when their conduct was controlled without their consent by those who assumed to have more or less arbitrary power over them. Our Army, however, is the army of a democratic Nation fighting for a cause which the people themselves understand and approve, and I had happy and abundant evidence when I was in France that the plain soldiers of our expeditionary forces are aware of the fact that they are really defending principles in which they have as direct an interest as anybody, principles which they understand, approve and are willing to die for.

I venture, therefore, to believe that the President can with perfect safety to military discipline pardon these two young men; and I have prepared and attached hereto an order which, if it meets with your approval, will accomplish that purpose, and at the same time, I believe, upon its publication further stimulate the already fine spirit of our Army in France. Such an order as I have here drawn would be read by every soldier in France and in the United States, and coming from the Commander in Chief would be a challenge to the performance of duty, quite as stimulating as any disciplinary terror proceeding from the execution of these sentences. In the meantime, public opinion in this country would, I believe, with practical unanimity approve such action on your part.

### Refusal to Obey Orders.

In the cases of Stanley G. Fishback and Olon Ledoyen, the charges are substantially identical in that each of them is accused under the 64th article of war of having "willfully disobeyed any lawful command of his superior officer." The facts show that on the 3d day of January, 1918, these two young men in broad daylight in the theater of war, at a place back of the actual line, were directed to bring their equipment and fall in for drill. Each refused, whereupon they were warned by the lieutenant who gave the order not to persist in their refusal on the ground that grave consequences would ensue. They were not warned that the penalty of disobedience was death; but were advised

earnestly to comply. Both persisted in their refusal. Each gave as his reason for refusing that he had been drilled extensively the day before, that they had gotten cold, the weather being extremely severe, and that they had not yet recovered from the effects of that exposure.

Both plead guilty at the trial.

It is perfectly obvious that this order ought to have been obeyed. It was a proper military order, and it seems to me inconceivable that such obstinate refusal on so trivial a matter could have been made with any consciousness that the death penalty was the alternative. Nevertheless, the disobedience was willful, undisciplined, and inexcusable, and it ought to be punished with a suitable punishment.

### Judge Advocate's Review.

The Judge Advocate General in reviewing these cases limits himself again to the technical correctness of the proceedings; but in a subsequent memorandum he called the attention of the Chief of Staff to the fact that four cases of sleeping on post arising in the same regiment at approximately the same time resulted in acquittal of the accused on substantially the same evidence as that recited in the Sebastian and Cook cases above reviewed, and that in six cases similar offenses committed elsewhere in France had led to very moderate penalties. The Judge Advocate General says in this memorandum: "In addition to the foregoing the study in this office reveals a number of cases which have come in from France where men have been convicted of willful disobedience of orders under circumstances which do not distinguish them as to the locus of the offense from the cases of Fishback and Ledoyen, who were sentenced to death. The sentences in the cases referred to run from a few months' to several years' confinement."

In other words, the Judge Advocate General reviewing generally the state of discipline in the Army in France, and the steps taken to enforce it, reaches the conclusion that up to the time of the trial of these cases the offenses of which these soldiers were convicted has been regarded as quite minor in their gravity. The Chief of Staff in commenting upon this memorandum of the Judge Advocate General is able from his own recollection to add that the willful disobedience cases lately tried in France did not occur in the actual theater of war, making at least that much of a distinction. But the case still remains one in which suddenly a new and severe attitude is taken without the record disclosing that any special order had been made notifying soldiers that the requirements of discipline would call upon courts-martial thereafter to resort to extreme penalties to restore discipline.

### Both Young Men.

Both Ledoyen and Fishback are young. The record shows that Ledoyen enlisted on the 3d of February, 1917, without previous military experience, his age at that time being 18 years and 1 month. Fishback enlisted on the 17th of February, 1917, without previous military ex-

perience, his age being 19 years and 2 months. Each of them at the time of the commission of the alleged offenses was, therefore, less than 20 years of age.

The record in the Fishback case shows that there had been previous shortcomings on his part in the matter of obedience. That is to say, he had once failed to report for drill, for which he was required to forfeit 15 days' pay; a second time failed to report for drill, penalty not stated; and a third time failed to report for fatigue duty for which he was sentenced to one month at hard labor and to forfeit two-thirds of his pay for two months. He seems, therefore, to have found it difficult to accommodate himself to the discipline of the life of a soldier, and his offense hereunder reviewed is aggravated by this previous record.

### Their Captain Disciplined.

By a very extraordinary coincidence this record discloses the fact that these two soldiers were members of a company commanded by Capt. D. A. Henckes. It is from the captain of his company that the soldier most immediately learns discipline and obedience. The captain sets the example, and inculcates the principles upon which the soldier is built. Now, this particular Capt. Henckes, although for many years an officer in the Regular Army, was himself so undisciplined and disloyal that when he was ordered to France with his command he sought to resign, because he did not want to fight the Germans. Born in this country, and for 20 years an officer in its Army, under sworn obligation to defend the United States against all her enemies, domestic and foreign, he still sought to resign; and when the resignation was not accepted, and he went to France, the commander in chief was obliged to return him to this country because of his improper attitude toward the military service and his country's cause in this war. He was thereupon court-martialed, and is now serving a sentence of 25 years in the penitentiary for his lack of loyalty and lack of discipline.

I confess I do not see how any soldiers in his company could have been expected to learn the proper attitude toward the military service from such a commander. I do not suggest that the shortcomings of Capt. Henckes be made an excuse for their disobedience, but these mere youths can hardly be put to death under these circumstances, and I, therefore, recommend that the sentence in each case be commuted to one involving penal servitude under circumstances which will enable them, by confinement in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, to acquire under better conditions a wholesomer attitude toward the duty of a soldier. Orders accompanying this letter are drawn for your approval which will carry out the recommendation here made.

In view of the fact that both Fishback and Ledoyen had been previously guilty of minor offenses as disclosed by the record the penalty suggestion is three years' confinement.

Respectfully submitted,

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.



THE EVENING STAR, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1919.

## HEROIC NURSE DECORATED BY SECRETARY BAKER.



Secretary Baker pinning the U. S. distinguished service cross on Miss Beatrice MacDonald of the Reserve Nurse Army Corps. Miss MacDonald was decorated for extraordinary heroism on duty with the surgical team at British casualty clearing station No. 61, British area. During a German night air raid she continued at her post until she was wounded by a bomb, thereby losing an eye.

*March 1/19*  
*N.Y. World*

## PERSHING PROTEST WAS NOT REFUSAL

War Department So Explains  
General's Attitude to Orders  
as to Revisions of Court  
Martial Findings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Pershing has only protested, not refused, orders as to revisions of court martial sentences in France, the War Department asserts in denying statements made in the House yesterday by Representative Johnson of South Dakota relative to the order issued on Sept. 11. The statement said Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, is considering the protest.

The order provided that sentences of courts martial in the expeditionary forces should be reviewed by Brig. Gen. E. A. Kreger of Gen. Crowder's office. Gen. Pershing protested that the order took final jurisdiction in disciplinary cases out of the hands of the Judge Advocate General of the expeditionary forces. His protest, however, was not considered in any way insubordinate.

The War Department to-day made public the proceedings in the cases of three conscientious objectors, all of whom were sentenced to be shot and two of whom were later restored to duty by President Wilson, while the third was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years. The men refused to obey an order of a superior officer to don army uniform.

Two of the cases occurred at Fort Riley, Kan. Major Gen. Wood approved the findings in both cases, but recommended that the sentence be commuted to twenty-five years' imprisonment at hard labor. The President disapproved both sentences and also Gen. Wood's recommendation, restoring the men to duty. The objectors are Privates Benjamin Breger and Herman D. Kaplan.

The third is Private Nicholas Le Cassle, Medical Department, Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, commanding the Southeastern Department, approved the findings and, like Gen. Wood, recommended that the sentence be commuted to twenty-five years' imprisonment. The President ordered the sentence cut to fifteen years.

The formal orders in all three cases are dated Jan. 30, and they presumably were passed upon at the same time. When the attention of Secretary Baker was called to the matter to-day, he said the cases merely showed that all cases were disposed of on individual merit.



## SAYS ANSELL WAS DEMOTED FOR SPITE

Johnson Cites Evidence Refuting Baker in Letter to Secretary.

KREGER WAS OUTRANKED

Representative Wants to Know Why Action Was Taken a Day After Congress Adjourned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, who has just received a Distinguished Service Medal for military service in Europe, has written a sharp letter to Secretary of War Baker in which he declares that Brig. Gen. Ansell was demoted as Assistant Judge Advocate General for his activity in exposing court martial cases before a Congress committee. Secretary Baker has stated that the demotion had nothing to do with testimony given by General Ansell.

In his letter to Mr. Baker, Representative Johnson points out that General Ansell would outrank General Kreger, who has been recalled from abroad to serve as Acting Judge Advocate General during General Crowder's absence in Cuba, had not General Ansell been demoted.

"General Ansell has been awarded a medal for most distinguished service as acting head of the office, but shortly after he had testified, indeed, the day after Congress adjourned, you ordered him demoted and superseded," says the letter. "In the face of these facts please state how it can be said that this demotion had no connection with the dispute about military justice."

Representative Johnson's letter reads: "The question in which the public is and ought to be interested is whether General Ansell has been demoted because of his stand upon the administration of military justice. This you deny. The evidence seems flatly to contradict you, unless this turns out to be one of those rare instances where what appears as compelling evidence turns out upon explanation to be a rare coincidence."

"I regard it as due to yourself, to me, as a member of Congress, and to the public at large, that you respond to the following questions:

"1—Why did you send to France for a needed Brigadier General, when one was already in the service?

"2—Had not General Ansell been demoted, would General Kreger, upon his arrival at the office, have been the senior officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps?

"3—Was not General Ansell senior to General Kreger as a Brigadier General by seven months?

"4—Was not General Ansell in charge of the office throughout the greater part of the war, and was not his service in that capacity such as to cause you to award him the Distinguished Service Medal just previous to his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs?

(D.) Have you not recently authorized an increase, by new appointments, to the office of the Judge Advocate General?

(F) Is not General Ansell the first general officer in the Judge Advocate General's Department to be demoted?

(G) Was not General Kreger especially appointed a Brigadier General for an office in France which you abolished the day you ordered him home? In any event, upon the abolishment of his office, was not he the logical officer to be demoted?

(H) You say that General Ansell will continue to be Chairman of the Clemency Board. Now that he is demoted, is he the senior officer of the board?

"In the face of the fact that General Ansell was the senior to General Kreger in his own corps and his senior in the grade of Brigadier General by the larger part of the entire list, and of the fact that General Ansell had served with and for the most part as the chief of the office throughout the war and the other not at all; and of the fact that he would by virtue of his seniority have succeeded to the headship of the office in the absence of General Crowder notwithstanding the presence of General Kreger in the office; of the further fact that General Ansell's views are opposed by the Judge Advocate General and by yourself, and that just before he gave his testimony you had awarded him a medal for most distinguished service as acting head of the office, but shortly after he had testified, indeed, the day after Congress adjourned, you ordered him demoted and superseded—in the face of the facts—please state how it can be said that this demotion had 'no connection with the dispute about military justice.'"

BROOKLYN N. Y. REFORM  
JANUARY 10, 1919

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS NECESSARY

Declaring the spirits of millions of dead men hover over the Versailles peace session, demanding thier sacrifices be not fruitless, Secretary of War Baker has expressed the view that a league of nations can be reared to prevent future wars of conquest. He spoke before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

While admitting the proposed league would perhaps not entirely guarantee against wars, Baker said:

"It is at least possible that if we write the record of the judgment of this generation it will have some weight with those who are to come after us, that is will be an admonition to the new world that is in the making, of the experience the old world has had, that it will become a cornerstone in the national policies of the civilized peoples, that their children will read it in their school books about government, and that gradually it will become a common place in the hearts of men that the suffering and sacrifice and loss of war are things to be endured only when liberty itself is at stake, and that no man or group of men dares invoke such a weapon as war in any other than a high and consecrated cause."

Alluding to President Wilson, Baker continued:

"So far as we in America are concerned our case is in the hands of our captain. He stands with head erect in the ancient places of the Old World where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and of the women who sacrifice; he is by the force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new Bill of Rights to liberate the children of the future from the burned of the past."

Farm  
GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS  
JANUARY 7, 1919

## FAILURE TO END WARS IS INCONCEIVABLE

SECRETARY BAKER SAYS PEACE  
CONFERENCE CAN NOT MAKE  
TRAGEDY INSUPPORTABLE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Speaking here before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of War Baker declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world war an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangements to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We here in America, who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to some high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One can not close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling there hover over it the spirits of millions of dead men, demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain, that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the president, whose statements had been explicit, and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

### Not Form but Principle.

"He stands with head erect," said the secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle."

"It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation here and there in their timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and of the women who sacrifice; he is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new magna charta of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposal for a league of nations, Mr. Baker said it was not such a scheme as the holy alliance suggested by some of its critics.

"It is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers," he said, "but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated, who know little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

"For my own part, I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto. I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world. I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases."



THE YALE DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919.

## SEC. BAKER SAYS, "YALE R. O. T. C. MADE ENVIABLE RECORD."

### Statement to News Favors Military Training Whatever U. S. Future Policy May Be.

#### "NEW R. O. T. C. PLAN EFFICIENT."

"We Should Fail in Our Duty to Our Country Did We Not Continue Certain Military Agencies Already Established."

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in an exclusive statement to the News, says: "The Yale R.O.T.C. unit of Field Artillery has made an enviable record, and has provided the Army with approximately 1,000 officers. The Chief of Field Artillery has announced a program for the continuation of this unit, which promises to increase both its military efficiency and its benefits to students who join it."

Secretary Baker realizes that the slackening of interest in military training is natural, but, speaking of the college R.O.T.C., says: "We should fail in our duty to our country did we not continue upon an efficient basis certain military agencies that are already established, and are clearly consistent with our institutions and our international obligations."

He belittles the belief that any comprehensive and permanent system of military training in this country must await the outcome of the Peace Conference.

He concludes: "Whatever be the future military policy of the United States it is highly desirable that there be a continuous supply of young men having the fundamentals of a military education, and of technically trained men who are informed as to the military applications of the several sciences."

Secretary Baker's letter follows:  
Editor of the YALE DAILY NEWS,  
New Haven, Conn.

Sir: It is only natural that there should now be some slackening of interest in military training both on the part of those who have recently been discharged from the service, and on the part of those who, having missed the opportunity of service in the great struggle just ended, feel that a similar national emergency is too remote to require any sacrifice on their part at this time. There is, furthermore, a well-grounded belief that any comprehensive and permanent system of military training in this country must await the outcome of the Peace Conference now sitting in Paris. But we should fail in our duty to the country did we not continue upon an efficient basis certain military agencies that are already established, and are clearly consistent with our institutions and our international obligations. The Reserve Officers' Training

Corps was established in 1916, before our entrance into the war, and was intended as a peace-time measure, by which the War Department could be assured of the support of the educational institutions of the country. The wisdom of this plan has been abundantly confirmed by the experience of the present war. The younger officers of the Army have been largely drawn from the undergraduates and younger graduates of the colleges, and the promptness and skill with which these young men entered upon their military duties was due in no small measure to the basic training received in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and in the summer training camps connected therewith. Furthermore, the various technical and scientific experts who have proved so indispensable in modern warfare have been almost entirely supplied by the colleges and have proved the importance of having the colleges in close touch with the needs and problems of the Army. Whatever be the future military policy of the United States it is highly desirable that there be a continuous supply of young men having the fundamentals of a military education, and of technically trained men who are informed as to the military applications of the several sciences.

These objects the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is designed to serve and I trust that the students of Yale and of other universities and colleges will co-operate in its support.

The Yale R.O.T.C. unit of Field Artillery has made an enviable record, and has provided the Army with approximately one thousand officers. The Chief of Field Artillery has announced a program for the continuation of this unit, which promises to increase both its military efficiency and its benefits to the students who join it. The physical fitness, technical proficiency, and spirit of loyalty which this unit will seek to promote are benefits which every young man should covet even though, as we must all hope, there should be no occasion to use them in war. It is to be hoped that the students of the University will seize this opportunity to combine an admirable system of training having educational values of its own, with service to the nation.

(Signed)

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

Colonel F. J. Morrow, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training, in a letter enclosed with that of Secretary Baker says: "The Committee is confident of the continued success of the Yale unit, and it can always count upon our hearty co-operation." He requests, in the interest of the committee, Secretary Baker's letter be given as wide publicity as possible, and that the committee be permitted to use it in statements from the Washington office.

## Baker Trip Arranged To Permit Speeches

### Secretary Will Inspect Camps Early in Day to Leave Evenings Free

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Baker, who left Washington to-day with Chief of Staff March to visit demobilization camps in the Middle West, on the Pacific Coast and in the Southwestern states, has arranged a schedule that will provide opportunity for him to make numerous public addresses. Mr. Baker and General March will arrive at each cantonment city in the early morning, in order to complete the inspection during the day, thus leaving the evening open for speaking engagements.

The Secretary's trip, which will consume three weeks, was not planned until after President Wilson returned to this country and the opposition to the present draft of the league of nations had developed in the Senate. In fact it was believed that Secretary Baker, who some months ago announced that he was again to visit Europe, would return to France in the Presidential party. Instead the swing around the circle in the West was planned.

Secretary of the Interior Redfield also will tour the Middle Western and Northwestern cities in support of the President's league of nations scheme.

## The Des Moines Capital

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919

### TWO DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Secretary of War Baker who is a Des Moines visitor today, was born in West Virginia in the year 1871. He was graduated from John Hopkins university in 1892 and from the law school of Washington and Lee university in 1894; practiced law at Martinsburg, West Virginia; became city solicitor of Cleveland, Ohio, and mayor of Cleveland; being appointed secretary of war by President Wilson in March, 1916. The secretary has built up an army, the greatest the western world ever saw and has been especially faithful in caring for the morals and health of the men. He co-operated with the great medical department and instituted every known system at the cantonments to protect the lives and health of the soldier from contamination and contagion. His life is exemplary and he might be called the leader of the young men of the nation.

Secretary Baker is accompanied by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States army. General March was graduated from West Point in 1888. His service was in the artillery branch. He served in the Philippine war with great distinction. His work as a soldier has been characterized by faithfulness and ability. In the present war the country has heard from General March as to the progress of events. He has not believed in concealment but has kept the parents and relatives of soldiers fully informed.

Des Moines is honored by the presence of these two Americans who in the present war have served with such distinction.

The city is attempting, in the brief time allotted, to demonstrate to these genuine Americans that they are thoroly appreciated.



## BAKER AND DANIELS GOING TO EUROPE

Former Sails April 1; Naval  
Secretary March 15.

## WILL DISCUSS WARSHIPS

Daniels and Experts to Confer  
With Allied Naval Officials.

## THREE SECRETARIES ABROAD

Absence of President and Heads of  
Army and Navy at Same Time  
Said to Be Without Precedent in  
History of Nation—Vast Quanti-  
ties of Building Materials and  
Equipment to Be Disposed Of.  
Admirals to Accompany Daniels  
Include Taylor, Griffin and Earle.

(By the Associated Press.)

Secretary Daniels and a party of American naval experts will leave for Europe next week to discuss with allied naval officials the best type of capital warships to be built in the future, based on the lessons gained in the great war. Because of conflicting opinions on this subject among American officers, the Secretary has been asked to submit a definite recommendation to the next Congress, in December.

It also was learned yesterday that Secretary Baker would sail for Europe about April 1 to close up the business operations of the American expeditionary forces. He will be absent about six weeks, and probably will arrive overseas before Secretary Daniels returns home.

### Army and Navy Without Chiefs.

Thus President Wilson and the heads of both the army and navy probably will be away from the country at the same time, a situation which many officials said yesterday was without precedent.

The Naval Secretary will be accompanied by Rear Admirals Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair; Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering; Earle, chief of the bureau of ordnance, and Commander Foote, his personal aid. The party will be joined overseas by Admiral Benson, chief of the bureau of operations, who is attached to the American peace delegation, and Vice Admiral Sims, commanding all American naval forces in European waters.

### Will Consider Types of Ships.

Mr. Daniels and his party will sail from New York on the transport Leviathan a week from today, and will go first to Paris to confer with the French admiralty. Later they will visit London and Rome, and probably will be away a month or more. Plans for the return trip have not yet been made.

While all deductions to be drawn from war experiences will be discussed in detail, the American mission will address itself particularly to the question of future types of capital ships. It has been the judgment of the navy general board, charged with fixing the military characteristics of new ships, that the United States should continue to build dreadnoughts of constantly increasing power and battle cruisers. This view is held by Rear Admiral Fletcher, chairman of the general board, and former commander of the Atlantic fleet.

### Experts Favor Composite Ship.

Admiral Mayo, now commander of the Atlantic fleet; Vice Admiral Sims and Rear Admiral Rodman, the three officers who have held the highest posts of the American service in the war zone, believe, however, that a composite ship, combining the speed of a battle cruiser with the gun power and armor of a battleship, should be substituted. These officers have been particularly impressed by British experiments toward a composite craft with the construction of the Hood, one of the so-called British "hush" ships.

Secretary Daniels has not taken sides in the dispute, nor have his three chief technical advisers, the men who will design and construct whatever ships may be decided upon, expressed any opinion.

### British Invitation to Daniels.

It is the Secretary's purpose to give these officers a full opportunity to go into all of the involved technical questions as to design during the trip abroad in order that he may have the benefit of their advice when it becomes necessary for him finally to determine future ship types.

Secretary Daniels was invited by the British admiralty to visit Europe during the war, but he was unable to accept that invitation. However, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who will be acting Secretary while Mr. Daniels is overseas, twice visited the war zone.

Secretary Baker made two trips to France during the war, and had planned a third one immediately after the signing of the armistice, so as to give his personal attention to the settlement of the many big problems growing out of the presence abroad of millions of American soldiers.

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The decision of President Wilson to attend the peace conference, however, necessitated a delay, and Edward R. Stettinius, who was then in France as the personal representative of the Secretary of War, was intrusted with the negotiations looking to the disposition of the vast quantities of building material and other equipment not of a strictly military nature which had been concentrated for the army in France.

When Mr. Stettinius returned some weeks ago he reported satisfactory progress in his negotiations with the French and other governments, but there remain many questions which must be decided by the Secretary, who has felt that he could expedite this entire matter by his personal attention to it in Europe.

The Secretary of War hopes to be able to complete all the work that lies before him in France in three weeks time and get back to Washington by the middle of May. While he is over-  
tary Benedict Crowell, First Assistant Secretary, will act as Secretary of War.

## THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARCH 12, 1919.

### HOLDS CROWDER TO BLAME.

C. J. Post Asserts That General Had  
Power of Court-Martial Review.

An interview relating to Secretary Baker's defense of Judge Advocate General Crowder was given yesterday by Charles Johnson Post, now Director of the Publishers' Advisory Board, at 200 Fifth Avenue, and who, in 1914, attacked alleged abuses of the court-martial system.

"When Secretary Baker," said Mr. Post, "in his defense of Judge Advocate General Crowder stated that he did not recall prior to the war that 'our system of military law ever became the subject of public attack on the ground of its structural defects' he placed himself on record as being probably the only official connected with the War Department who was not aware that in 1914 an elaborate series of articles setting forth case after case of cruelty, injustice, and abuse was published in Harper's Weekly.

"These articles were based upon hundreds of cases in the War Department, which the Judge Advocate General's Department permitted me to go over. Later, when I was fortified with facts and a knowledge of the departments methods I asked questions which proved embarrassing, and I was peremptorily denied further access to these public records of public court-martial trials.

"I charged that enlisted men were punished in time of peace with reckless severity and prison sentences for slight infractions of discipline when officers who had committed crimes of embezzlement and fraud against the soldiers under them, with whose funds they were entrusted, were lightly punished by a simple dismissal from the army without prison sentence.

"In no way does Judge Advocate General Crowder attempt to meet the issue

or deny the exposures of the Congressional Committee as to abuses and inhumanities in his department; General Crowder merely attacks the courage of General Ansell for making these abuses public.

"As to the legal argument, General Crowder in substance states that he was powerless to revise the abuses of lack of revision of the court martial cases because it was necessary for Congress to pass adequate legislation. This is disingenuous. Congress passes the organic law, the articles of war, and every legislative enactment governing the War Department and other Governmental departments. But like every other great Governmental department, Congress also empowers that department to establish its own rules and regulations under the Congressional organic law for the administration of the department. These rules are covered in the department in a series of volumes known as the opinions of the Judge Advocate General, which are the departmental interpretations of the organic law, and are merely regulations only for the department—but which may be changed by the department itself, since the department itself is the supreme authority as to its own regulations. General Crowder had the power to reverse the opinions of the Judge Advocate General that preceded him, in a similar way to that in which any department chief can—where no legal matters are involved. For years past General Crowder has elected to defend the court martial system, and on his head alone is the responsibility for the present general public condemnation."



# CROWDER DEFENDS COURTS MARTIAL; ATTACKS ANSELL

Judge Advocate General in Letter to Baker Says Administration of Military Law During War Was Equitable.

DECLARES ANSELL DIDN'T  
START MOVE FOR REFORMS.

Cites His Own Activities in This Direction and Blames Congress for Delaying Steps for a Tribunal of Review.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Judge Advocate General Crowder to-night came to his own defense and to the defense of the Military Code law. In a letter to Secretary Baker, Gen. Crowder argued:

- 1—That the administration of military law during the war has been generally fair and equitable.
- 2—That if the Military Code is weak in that there is not sufficient power to review judgments, it is the fault of Congress, to which he submitted legislation providing further reviewing power, in January, 1918.
- 3—That Brig. Gen. (now Lieut. Col.) Samuel T. Ansell did not originate the reform movement, and that Ansell has not been demoted or reprimanded because of his activity.

## Report Asked by Baker.

Gen. Crowder was asked by Secretary Baker for a report summarizing the whole controversy over courts martial and outlining the background of military and legal facts behind the controversy. Secretary Baker said he had no fears of his own, but the public should be reassured, saying to Gen. Crowder:

"I have not been made to believe by the perusal of these complaints that justice is not done to-day under the military law, or has not been done during the war period. I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound."

Secretary Baker added that the 6 years. Certainly most un-  
Beautifully made of she-  
lace or embroidery insertion  
Children's Pettie

the appointing officer's review and modify, affirm or reverse his action.

## One Point of Concurrence.

"With this I agree, and there is no controversy about it. I submitted and you approved in January, 1918, a draft of legislation vesting such a further appellate or reviewing power in the President. The draft was introduced and died in the Senate Military Committee, which no doubt considered it of less actual importance than other pressing business of the war. If this were the only alleged difference of opinion within the department, therefore, it vanishes with this simple statement, and it is difficult to perceive a cause for unusual interest.

"The storm centers, however, about three briefs—two from Gen. Ansell and one from myself to you. Strange to say, these briefs were not addressed primarily to the desirability of such a power of review. That is conceded. They were addressed solely to the question of whether that power had not actually been granted by Section 1,199 of the Revised Statutes, a law that had been on the statute books for fifty-five years, with but a single attempt to deduce from it the grant of so broad a power in any officer of the Government. That single attempt was made in a desperate effort to obtain the release of a convicted soldier by habeas corpus.

## Main Point of Difference.

"The precise question on which Gen. Ansell and I do not agree was carried into a circuit court of the United States and there decided once for all in a manner binding on all administrative officers sworn to execute the law as they find it. I shall not prolong this statement by discussing of that question. That any administrative officer would be justified in finding in the unequivocal language of a statute so old, against the seasoned judgment of a Federal Court and the administrative practice of fifty-five years, a hidden meaning revolutionizing the entire system of military justice is simply preposterous.

"Gen. Ansell's argument was an eager, earnest plea for a forbidden short cut based on expediency rather than on reason. With the desirability of such an appellate power in the President you agreed and forthwith requested it of Congress which alone could grant it. Countenance of a plan to play ducks and drakes with a statute of the United States you refused. The briefs are in the Congressional Record, or in the reports of Committee hearings and they may confidently be left to the reading of any fair minded man, lawyer, or layman. That thread of the story is at an end.

"But if the controversy is not over the advisability that such an appellate power and not in a substantial sense in the famous briefs, where is it? It lies in this: First, that Gen. Ansell believes that the power, when granted, should be vested in the Judge Advocate General, and that a complete judicial system with faithful analogies to the organization and procedure of civil courts should be substituted for the present simple and direct system of army discipline, while the department believes that the power should be vested in the President, that with such a grant of power the faults of the existing system will be completely removed with the exercise of those powers and with the improvements that have been invested in the last two years."

## Justifies the Present Code.

Gen. Crowder argued against the substitution of the civil code for the military code, saying that the two were designed for different purposes. In justification of the army system, he said:

"The military code, and especially our military code, is designed for the United States, as in France. Mr. Post announced that a chain of municipal landing fields for aeroplanes soon would be established in the United States, as in France. From the battle line to Portugal, to the Azores, to Newfoundland, and then to Washington.

demand the admirable systems of checks and balances, that is illustrated by the divorce of our executive from our judicial system, we entrust ourselves to these devices rather than to the fairness and justice in the hearts of men. The very nature of the war is such that men forget the sordid views that made those checks and balances necessary. \* \* \* On this theory the soldier is remitted to the simple and direct discipline in the army. His court has its inception in the old courts of chivalry and honor, and the essential principle remains. His conduct is taken before his comrades who determine whether it is the conduct of a soldier or no.

## Opposes Divided Command.

"In this lies the difference between the systems of civil and military justice. The War Department naturally adheres to the latter system. It repels the thought of an army in the field with two commandes, one in charge of its discipline and one in charge of its strategic and tactical manœuvres. The picture is, to the student of war or to the man with the slightest familiarity with things military, nothing less than ridiculous."

In the man even Crowder's argument was without personal feeling or sentiment. Near the end of the letter, however, he took occasion to defend himself against any charge of severity and to speak of Big Gen. Ansell. He said:

"Hostile criticism will undoubtedly assert that the observations I have submitted commit me to a support of excessive sentences, which, of course, is not true, I only speak the probable viewpoint of the officers who have assessed the sentences, but it may be said with entire accuracy that on the day the armistice was signed, Nov. 11, 1918, no person was serving the sentence of a general court martial who had on that date entered upon the execution of the excessive portion of his sentence.

"As you are aware, shortly after my resumption of full charge of the office of the Judge Advocate General, I recommended the convening of a board of clemency to undertake with the greatest expedition the adjustment of war time punishment to peace time standards, and that an admonition was issued upon my recommendation, to courts martial and reviewing authorities, both at home and abroad, to conform, unless special reasons influenced them to a contrary course, to the limits of punishment observed in time of peace.

## Vindicates His Own Course.

"My motives any my actions have been attacked, and I have been advertised as having hampered the efforts of Gen. Ansell. I have been set off against him as reactionary. It has been said that the present military code is archaic. I merely say that I began what proved a tedious and heart-breaking task of years to obtain a complete revision of the old military code early in my service, personally conducted that task, beginning with my appointment as Judge Advocate General, and at the end of four annual disappointments obtained its complete revision in 1916.

"During much of this time Gen. Ansell was one of the most promising and trusted officers in my office. During all the time that the code was in revision he never suggested to me nor, so far as I can learn, to any one else, any of the changes he is suggesting now. He participated in preparing the manual for courts martial, which was based upon the new code, but he advanced none of these new views.

"Indeed, the first time that I was advised of such a view was in November, 1917, on the occasion of his shoe shop, bookbinding shop, laundry in trades. There are now a

and partly to be used as shops for ins, partly to house the prisoners asked Washington for more build- by the men and that the officials had said no complaints had been made officer of the disciplinary barracks. Major Willis C. Metcalf, executive

Said Men Do Not Complain.

# TROOPS BOUND

COMFORT (Hosp.)—From Bordeaux Convalescent Detachment and 121. 12 officers and 390 enlisted men; 125, North River.

HONOLULU—From Bordeaux, Artillery Brigade, Advance School men; Casual Company No. 37, California.

CHINAMPA—From La Pallice, 1st ment A of Casual Company No. 35.

MOUNT VERNON—From Brest including 102d Supply Train, complete men; 102d Sanitary Train, complete whom 35 officers and 835 enlisted men; 994 enlisted men are from New York, 2 officers and 207 enlisted men; 998, New York, 2 officers and 85 enlisted men; 971, West Virginia; 990, Regular A 1,000 and 1,416, Illinois; 1,403, Wisconsin; 1,407, Marines; 1,408, Minnesota; 1,409, Pennsylvania; 1,413, South Dakota, and

THE WORLD:

MARCH 12, 1919.

# A BAKER OR MARCH JUST FOLKS TO HIM

So Secretary Rides in Stuffy  
Smoker and Chief of Staff  
Gets Half a Seat.

DES MOINES, March 11.—Secretary of War Baker contented himself with a seat in a crowded smoker of a stuffy two-car train for two hours to-day getting into Des Moines. Gen. March, Chief of Staff, was favored with half a seat in the rear day coach.

"Save nothing; I ain't got no authority to save no seats for nobody. If you got any secretaries with you they'll have to take their chances on seats just like anybody else," was the greeting that Major Swing, aide to Gen. March, got from a brakeman when he rushed from the Chicago train over to a local to obtain seats for his party.

But the officials saw the humor of the situation and made the best of the journey.

The Secretary and Chief of Staff came here to visit Camp Dodge and Fort Des Moines and were guests at luncheon at the camp and at a banquet in the city at night. They left late at night for Omaha.



# CROWDER DEFENDS COURTS MARTIAL; ATTACKS ANSELL

Judge Advocate General in Letter to Baker Says Administration of Military Law During War Was Equitable.

DECLARES ANSELL DIDN'T  
START MOVE FOR REFORMS.

Cites His Own Activities in This Direction and Blames Congress for Delaying Steps for a Tribunal of Review.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Judge Advocate General Crowder to-night came to his own defense and to the defense of the Military Code law. In a letter to Secretary Baker, Gen. Crowder argued:

- 1—That the administration of military law during the war has been generally fair and equitable.
- 2—That if the Military Code is weak in that there is not sufficient power to review judgments, it is the fault of Congress, to which he submitted legislation providing further reviewing power, in January, 1918.
- 3—That Brig. Gen. (now Lieut. Col.) Samuel T. Ansell did not originate the reform movement, and that Ansell has not been demoted or reprimanded because of his activity.

## Report Asked by Baker.

Gen. Crowder was asked by Secretary Baker for a report summarizing the whole controversy over courts martial and outlining the background of military and legal facts behind the controversy. Secretary Baker said he had no fears of his own, but the public should be reassured, saying to Gen. Crowder:

"I have not been made to believe by the perusal of these complaints that justice is not done to-day under the military law, or has not been done during the war period. I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound."

Secretary Baker added that the public has not had a fair chance to judge the controversy on its merits. Gen. Crowder, therefore, went into the subject at length. He said:

"Gen. Ansell contends that there is a fault in the organic structure of the court martial system, in the fact that after a man has been tried by court martial, and the record of trial has been reviewed by the authority that appointed the court (usually a military officer of high rank), and by him finally approved and carried into execution, there is no further appellate body or officer who can review

the appointing officer's review and modify, affirm or reverse his action.

## One Point of Concurrence.

"With this I agree, and there is no controversy about it. I submitted and you approved in January, 1918, a draft of legislation vesting such a further appellate or reviewing power in the President. The draft was introduced and died in the Senate Military Committee, which no doubt considered it of less actual importance than other pressing business of the war. If this were the only alleged difference of opinion within the department, therefore, it vanishes with this simple statement, and it is difficult to perceive a cause for unusual interest.

"The storm centers, however, about three briefs—two from Gen. Ansell and one from myself to you. Strange to say, these briefs were not addressed primarily to the desirability of such a power of review. That is conceded. They were addressed solely to the question of whether that power had not actually been granted by Section 1,199 of the Revised Statutes, a law that had been on the statute books for fifty-five years, with but a single attempt to deduce from it the grant of so broad a power in any officer of the Government. That single attempt was made in a desperate effort to obtain the release of a convicted soldier by habeas corpus.

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"Gen. Ansell's argument was an eager, earnest plea for a forbidden short cut based on expediency rather than on reason. With the desirability of such an appellate power in the President you agreed and forthwith requested it of Congress which alone could grant it. Countenance of a plan to play ducks and drakes with a statute of the United States you refused. The briefs are in the Congressional Record, or in the reports of Committee hearings and they may confidently be left to the reading of any fair minded man, lawyer, or layman. That thread of the story is at an end.

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## Justifies the Present Code.

Gen. Crowder argued against the substitution of the civil code for the military code, saying that the two were designed for different purposes. In justification of the army system, he said:

"The military code, and especially our military code, is designed to operate on men hurriedly drawn from the liberal operation of the civil code, and to concentrate their strength, their thought, their individual action on one common purpose—the purpose of victory. The common purpose is the plan of action. The plan of action cannot be, as we have heard it is in the Bolshevik Army, the debated sense of the army. The plan of action is and must be the plan of the commander. Therefore, the individual liberty code is designed to accomplish that purpose.

"What is the essence of all this? It is, that for the purposes of peace we demand an intricate legal system, even at the cost of technicalities, delays, and abstruse rules of law, we

demand the admirable systems of checks and balances, that is illustrated by the divorce of our executive from our judicial system, we entrust ourselves to these devices rather than to the fairness and justice in the hearts of men. The very nature of the war is such that men forget the sordid views that made those checks and balances necessary. \* \* \* On this theory the soldier is remitted to the simple and direct discipline in the army. His court has its inception in the old courts of chivalry and honor, and the essential principle remains. His conduct is taken before his comrades who determine whether it is the conduct of a soldier or no.

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"Indeed, the first time that I was advised of such a view was in November, 1917, on the occasion of his presenting to you—not through me and entirely without consulting me—the first of the elaborate briefs about which so much has been made.

## Makes Specific Denials.

"It has been charged that, as a result of that brief an order designating him as Acting Judge Advocate General was revoked, and further that he was relieved from his duties of supervising the administration of military justice. Nothing could be farther from the truth. He was never relieved from his duties supervising the Administration of Military Justice, except to take a trip to France, which he was eager to do, and this was considerably after the submission of the brief, and after the revocation of the

order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General and relieving me of my functions.

"That order was killed before I knew anything about the brief. It had never been published. It had been obtained by him from the Chief of Staff, without consulting you and without your knowledge, and it was revoked by you because it was contrary to your wishes.

"Gen. Ansell asked me in a formal written memorandum to help him secure an order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General in charge of my functions. I did not wish to be relieved, but did not wish to embarrass you. I therefore replied in writing that he could take the matter up directly with the Secretary of War in his own way. He did not take the matter up with the Secretary of War at all. He took it up with the Acting Chief of Staff with the remark that I concurred. Upon this being shown the Chief of Staff marked the draft of an order that Gen. Ansell had prepared for suspended publication. By accident I learned of this order.

## Leaves Other Issues to Inquiry.

"This was before I had any intimation from any source of the prepara-

tion of the first brief or any intimation that Gen. Ansell had reached a conclusion as to the desirability of any appellate power in Judge Advocate General. I called your attention to the circumstance and you directed that the order be not published.

"While it is true that Gen. Ansell's attempt to secure an order giving him my functions as Judge Advocate General was concurrent with his preparation of a brief urging a revolution in the military system and his circulation of a document of such grave consequences, among every officer in my office without giving me the slightest information of his efforts, it is not true that I knew of the brief until after you directed the rescinding of the unpublished order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General.

"But I deem it unnecessary to enter this field of accusation further and discuss the many issues of fact which have been raised, as I am informed that the Inspector General of the army has been designated to conduct a thorough investigation and make all the ascertainment of fact that are necessary to elucidate the Administration of military justice during the war period."

## THE WORLD:

MARCH 12, 1919.

## A BAKER OR MARCH JUST FOLKS TO HIM

So Secretary Rides in Stuffy  
Smoker and Chief of Staff  
Gets Half a Seat.

DES MOINES, March 11.—Secretary of War Baker contented himself with a seat in a crowded smoker of a stuffy two-car train for two hours to-day getting into Des Moines. Gen. March, Chief of Staff, was favored with half a seat in the rear day coach.

"Save nothing; I ain't got no authority to save no seats for nobody. If you got any secretaries with you they'll have to take their chances on seats just like anybody else," was the greeting that Major Swing, aide to Gen. March, got from a brakeman when he rushed from the Chicago train over to a local to obtain seats for his party.

But the officials saw the humor of the situation and made the best of the journey.

The Secretary and Chief of Staff came here to visit Camp Dodge and Fort Des Moines and were guests at luncheon at the camp and at a banquet in the city at night. They left late at night for Omaha.



## CROWDER CHARGED WITH BUILDING UP A G. O. P. MACHINE

Democratic Senators Declare  
Judge Advocate General  
Showed Political Favoritism  
in Granting of Commissions.

ANSELL FRAMES HIS REPLY  
TO SUPERIOR'S ATTACK.

Reduced Officer Asks the War  
Department to Give State-  
ment the Same Publicity Ac-  
corded the Other Side.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Lieut. Col. Ansell—Brigadier General until a day or two ago—to-day filed his reply to Judge Advocate General Crowder with the Secretary of War, accompanying the document with the request that it be made public in the same manner as Gen. Crowder's attack was made public—through the War Department press bureau.

Col. Ansell cannot give out the document without offending against the military regulations, and so far no word is obtainable as to the course the department will take. Meanwhile the controversy that started with the effort to modify and humanize the archaic savagery of the court martial system is spreading to other phases.

### Political Criticism Starts.

Criticism of Gen. Crowder of a political nature that has been smoldering for some time, is beginning to break into open fire. As a sequel to the Crowder-Ansell row, Democratic Senators and Congressmen are declaring that if Gen. Crowder had not been so busy in a seeming effort to develop a Republican machine in his department, he might have less trouble on his hands now over the court martial situation.

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, said: "It was impossible for a Democratic Senator or Congressman to break into Crowder's office with a jimmy. In common with other Senators I usually failed to convince the Judge Advocate General that men I recommended should have commissions. But any number of Republicans from Ohio were appointed."

"There were six officers under Crowder from Cincinnati, and five of the six were Republicans, all of them members of the George B. Cox gang. The sixth was an alleged Democrat, a man who in my last campaign opposed my nomination, saying he wanted a candidate who would be acceptable to the German vote."

### "Second Rate Lawyers."

"If these officers, and I do not know who recommended them or how they got their commissions, were fair samples of the Judge Advocate General's staff, I do not wonder at the apparent trouble over administering the military code. None of these men is

recognized as better than a second rate lawyer in his own city."

One story was current to-day that Secretary Daniels on going to Crowder's office to inquire about a friend's prospect of promotion was met by a young officer, who suggested he would do well to "see Perry Heath about it." Daniels to-night denied this story, saying he had gone to Crowder's office to introduce a friend. In the corridor outside Crowder's room they met Heath.

Heath, it will be remembered, was a protege of Mark Hanna some years ago, and prominent in Republican Party affairs. He was an Assistant Postmaster General under President McKinley. At one time he lived in Utah.

Senator King, a Democrat of Utah, said of his experiences:

"I had heard that Perry had his 'fine Italian Hand' in it, and I am not surprised if he has used some influence. I recommended several Democratic attorneys and some Republicans as well, but I know of none of the Democrats that got in. On the other hand, there were four or five Utah Republicans who got commissions in Crowder's office."

### "Political Enemies" Commissioned

Former Senator Lewis of Illinois was quoted by friends as having said it seemed to him that "every political enemy" he had was getting commissions in the Army and the Judge Advocate General's office. Representative Frank Doremus of Michigan, former Congressional Chairman, declared few if any Michigan Democrats succeeded in winning commissions, especially in Crowder's office, although he recommended several able attorneys for places. Doremus told an amusing story related to him by Representative John V. Leshner of Pennsylvania. Leshner, a Democrat, went to see Crowder in regard to an appointment of a lawyer of his district. They talked it over for a few minutes and then Gen. Crowder, apparently thinking Leshner a Republican, wound up the conference with: "Well, I'll see Penrose about it."

Senator Pomerene said he had protested to Secretary Baker that there was discrimination, but that Baker had refused to intervene, saying he would have to rely on his staff officers. Senator Pomerene declared a friend from Ohio who had looked into the situation had found the Republican National Committeeman from Michigan, Charles B. Warren of Detroit, serving as Colonel, and one of Crowder's right hand men, Col. Warren, had charge of registration and also of the Appeals Division in Crowder's office as Provost Marshal General. Vance McCormick, then Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, went to the White House and protested vigorously against the commission of Col. Warren in Crowder's office, it is understood.

Another development in the controversy over an antiquated courts martial system came to-night with charges by Representative Gould of New York, that Gen. Ansell, who attacked the system, had been demoted because of his revelations to Congress. Mr. Gould made public a letter to Secretary of War Baker in which he said Gen. Ansell's sole offense "was against a powerful and self-centered clique in your department."

THE WORLD:

MARCH 13, 1919.

## BAKER AND DANIELS QUIT AS PATRONS OF BEETHOVEN CONCERT

"Friends of Music" Cancel  
Entertainment Planned for  
Returned Troops, Following  
Protest by Mrs. Jay.

The protest of Mrs. William Jay against the presentation of a Beethoven programme as a tribute to American soldiers and sailors was followed yesterday by the withdrawal of Secretaries Baker and Daniels as patrons of the affair, and finally by the cancellation of the concert.

"The Society of the Friends of Music," said an announcement from that society last night, "regrets to announce that they are abandoning their Nation-wide tribute to the officers and men of the United States Army and Navy, which was to have been given on April 13. The Secretaries of the War and of the Navy who had consented to act as patrons have now withdrawn on account of the protest against the giving of a Beethoven programme."

"The society were asked asked to change their programme, but are unwilling to be dictated to in this matter by Mrs. William Jay and others, and, abhorring controversy and disturbance, prefer to abandon the concert. Mr. Walter Damrich is giving a Beethoven concert on Thursday and Saturday of this week. We leave judgment to the intelligent public."

In Mrs. Jay's protest, which was sent to the press, she called the concert "a subtle attempt" by "the friends of German kultur," and said it was under the management of Mrs. James F. D. Laner of No. 123 East 35th Street. She pointed out that the programme was German and the conductor an Austrian.

The Standing Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati followed Mrs. Jay's lead yesterday, and adopted a resolution denouncing the proposed concert.

It called the plan "an insult to the memory of the gallant men who made the supreme sacrifice of their lives in the war against Germany, in order that justice and right may prevail in the world."



THE WASHINGTON POST: MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1919.

## DECEIT LAID TO BAKER

Members of Congress Determined to Investigate Acts.

### ANSELL DEFENSE DEMANDED

Chamberlain Calls Upon Secretary to Make Answer Public.

Senator Declares Reply to Crowder's Attack Should Be Given to People—Military Affairs Chairman Speaks of "Second Dreyfus" Controversy Growing Out of Criticism of Courts-Martial.

Bitter criticism of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has developed from the clash between Lieut. Col. Ansell and Judge Advocate General Crowder, members of Congress declaring yesterday that they will demand a thorough investigation of the cabinet member's official conduct.

In a telegram sent to Secretary Baker, at the Presidio, San Francisco, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee, demanded that Ansell's reply to Crowder's attack on his subordinate be made public at once.

#### Want No "Second Dreyfus."

"Ansell shall not be made a second Dreyfus," declared Chamberlain.

The Ansell-Crowder controversy arose after Ansell, then acting judge advocate general, with temporary rank as a brigadier, testified before the Senate military affairs committee concerning courts-martial and declared the system of administering justice in the army was glaringly wrong and should be reformed.

#### Telegram to Baker.

Senator Chamberlain, in his telegram to Secretary Baker, said:

"Upon my request I have been furnished by the Acting Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell, a copy of a statement made by Gen. Ansell and addressed to the Secretary of War, in reply to the statement made by Gen. Crowder in defense of the present courts-martial system, which was released by you for publication last Monday.

"The statement of Gen. Ansell has been furnished me confidentially and for the information of the military committee alone.

"I have read the statement with care. In my judgment, it is a complete answer to the published defense of the present courts-martial system, and shows affirmatively and convincingly the necessity of courts-martial reform, a subject in which the public and Congress are now vitally interested.

"I therefore regard this statement as being in a real sense a public document and one which you should be as quickly disposed to give to the public as you were the statement made in defense of the system. I accordingly request that you authorize the Acting Secretary to release this statement for publication, not at a late date, but immediately, when the public mind is fresh with the subject and is desirous of receiving it."

#### Looks for Publication.

"I think that the Secretary of War ought to give this statement to the public, and believe that he will do so," said Senator Chamberlain. "This should be done, not only because the statement is an affirmative contribution of great informative value upon the subject of military justice itself, but because common fairness and justice to the officer who has advocated the necessity of reforming the present courts-martial system require it."

In a formal statement issued from Senator Chamberlain's office, Secretary Baker is quoted as saying in a letter that "he himself had seen no injustice in the army, that the present agitation was due to 'inflamed statements, made by those in responsible position,' and declared his full faith and confidence both in the system and in the judge advocate general who was responsible for it."

Gen. Crowder's reply is characterized as "a bitter attack on Gen. Ansell." In a statement last Wednesday Senator Chamberlain said Gen. Crowder's reply "did not state the facts, but was unreliable and deliberately misleading."

#### Demotion Follows Testimony.

"That the demotion of Gen. Ansell was because of his testimony before the Senate is no longer open to question," continued the statement, "notwithstanding that on March 9 the Secretary of War issued an authoritative statement, saying that the demotion had no connection with the testimony, but was taken in due course of demobilization of the judge advocate general's department."

A War Department circular is cited as showing that Gen. Kreger, who succeeded Gen. Ansell, supplanted the latter in violation of the department's own order, in which reference was made to demotion of officers "found unsuited for advanced rank."

Senator Chamberlain says Ansell "could hardly have been found unsuited, in view of his citation January 27 for the distinguished service medal. The citation mentioned 'especially meritorious and conspicuous service as acting judge advocate general,' and said his 'broad and constructive interpretations of law and regulation have greatly facilitated the conduct of the war and military administration.'"

"The demotion of Gen. Ansell and the transfer to his place of Gen. Kreger has resulted in the worst kind of mal-

administration," says Chamberlain. "Gen. Kreger organized and fully understood the office in France, and Gen. Ansell organized and thoroughly understood the office here at home. The office in France is now in charge of an officer who is unfamiliar with its organization and duties, and so is the office here at home."

"By reason of bias and prejudice," Senator Chamberlain says, the inspector general of the army is disqualified to pass judgment on affairs of the judge advocate general's office, which he is investigating.

Gen. Ansell's statement before the Senate military committee showed that the inspector general of the army and the chief of staff stood upon the side of the judge advocate general in denying any right of revision of courts-martial judgment. These officers later were characterized by Ansell as "absolutists and reactionaries."

#### "Misled" by Baker.

The statement from Senator Chamberlain's office charges that Secretary Baker "deliberately misled Congress while it was still in session by impliedly stating in a reply to a letter written to him by Congressman Gould, of New York, prior to the adjournment of Congress, that Gen. Ansell would not be demoted."

The demotion order was not made public until Congress had adjourned.



THE WORLD: MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1919

# CHAMBERLAIN ASKS BAKER TO PUBLISH ANSELL'S REPLY

Senator Wires Secretary That  
Demoted Officer's Answer to  
Defense of Court Martial Sys-  
tem Is Complete.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A demand that the reply of Samuel T. Ansell, recently demoted from Brigadier General to Lieutenant Colonel, to Gen. Crowder on the administration of military law be made public immediately was telegraphed to Secretary of War Baker by Senator Chamberlain to-day, who said:

"I think that the Secretary of War ought to give this statement to the public, and believe he will do so. This should be done not only because the statement is an affirmative contribution of great informative value upon the subject of military justice itself, but because common fairness and justice to the officer who has advocated the necessity of reforming the present court martial system require it."

The Senator's telegram follows:

## Telegram to Baker.

"Upon my request I have been furnished by the Acting Secretary of War a copy of a statement made by Gen. Ansell and addressed to the Secretary of War in reply to the statement made by Gen. Crowder in defense of the present court martial system, which was released by you for publication last Monday. The statement of Gen. Ansell has been furnished me confidentially and for the information of the Military Committee alone."

"I have read the statement with care. In my judgment, it is a complete answer to the published defense of the present court martial system, and shows affirmatively and convincingly the necessity of court martial reform, a subject in which the public and Congress are now vitally interested."

"I therefore regard this statement as being in a real sense a public document and one which you should be as quickly disposed to give to the public as you were the statement made in defense of the system. I accordingly request that you authorize the Acting Secretary to release this statement for publication, not at a later date but immediately, when the public mind is fresh with the subject and is desirous of receiving it."

Secretary Baker is at Presidio, Cal., with Gen. March.

## Col. Ansell Protests.

Col. Ansell, it was learned to-day, is making a protest against investigation of the court martial controversy and the situation in the office of the Judge Advocate General. His protest against probing by the Inspector General is based on the ground that the administration of military justice is not an incident of

general military administration. It is not, he argues, a disciplinary matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Inspector General.

Friends of Col. Ansell assert that the Inspector General should be automatically disqualified from the investigation by reason of alleged bias and prejudice. When Col. Ansell was before the Senate Military Affairs Committee he testified that the Inspector General had stood with the Chief of Staff and Gen. Crowder in denying any right of revision of courts martial judgment. As a result of this position by the three officers in superior positions, Col. Ansell filed with the Secretary of War a brief in which he said the Inspector General and other officers mentioned were "professional absolutists and reactionaries."

Justice, according to Col. Ansell, could not be administered in the army in accordance with their views.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

MARCH 18, 1919

## The Ansell Charges Again

Senator Chamberlain's demand on the War Department for the publication of Lieutenant Colonel Ansell's reply to General Crowder's recent charges suggests the existence of a sharp prejudice inside the department against Colonel Ansell. The latter took a big personal risk in calling the attention of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to defects in the administration of military justice. Has he been harshly disciplined for that? Has there been in his case a biased application of the policy of demotion and silence?

Secretary Baker is on record as rejecting the idea that "justice is not done to-day under the military law or has not been done during the war period." He has also said that he believes "the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and have not existed." But Senator Chamberlain, whose opinion in these matters is entitled to great respect, differs radically from Mr. Baker. He says that Lieutenant Colonel Ansell's latest letter now in the hands of the War Department "is a complete answer to the published defence (General Crowder's) of the court-martial system." General Crowder's report was solicited by the Secretary and was promptly given to the press. Why is Lieutenant Colonel Ansell's reply only handed about in confidence?

It is also charged that the Ansell demotion was in conflict with a department regulation. The public is not particularly interested in the personal friction which apparently exists between Lieutenant Colonel Ansell and General Crowder. But it is deeply interested in the question whether an officer who has done a public service at cost to himself shall be protected in his rights or shall be exposed to humiliation at the hands of those who dislike him and resent his criticisms as officious and trouble-making.

The Ansell incident is not closed. It cannot be closed by the publication of whitewashing assurances that there is nothing the matter with the administration of military justice. Secretary Baker's course so far naturally gives birth to inferences harmful to his good repute.



## CALLS ON BAKER FOR ANSELL REPLY

Chamberlain Formally Requests  
That Rejoinder to Crowder  
Be Made Public.

### DEMOTION AGAIN ASSAILED

Violation of Department Order  
Charged in Replacing An-  
sell with Kreger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee in the last Congress, today sent to Secretary of War Baker, who is absent from Washington on a tour of inspection, a telegram calling on him to make public the answer that Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell has made to Major Gen. Enoch Crowder's recent defense of the army court-martial system. It was in this letter that General Crowder made the accusation that Lieut. Col. Ansell had tried to have himself appointed Judge Advocate General in place of General Crowder while the latter was acting as Provost Marshal General.

The telegram which Senator Chamberlain sent reads:

March 16, 1919.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Presidio, Cal.:

Upon my request I have been furnished by the Acting Secretary of War a copy of a statement made by General Ansell and addressed to the Secretary of War in reply to the statement made by General Crowder in defense of the present court-martial system, which was released by you for publication last Monday. The statement of General Ansell has been furnished me confidentially and for the information of the Military Committee alone.

I have read the statement with care. In my judgment, it is a complete answer to the published defense of the present court-martial system, and shows affirmatively and convincingly the necessity of court-martial reform, a subject on which you should be as quickly disposed to give data to the public as you were to the statement made in the defense of the system. I, accordingly, request that you authorize the Acting Secretary to release this statement for publication, not at a late date, but immediately, when the public mind is fresh with the subject and is desirous of receiving it.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Chairman, Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Lieut. Col. Ansell's reply was submitted to Benedict Crowell, the Acting Secretary of War, early last week, but he declined to make it public.

"I think," said Senator Chamberlain tonight, "that the Secretary of War ought to give this statement to the public, and believe that he will do so. This should be done, not only because the statement is an affirmative contribution of great informative value upon the subject of military justice itself, but because common fairness and justice to the officer who has advocated the necessity of reforming the present court-martial system require it."

### Assert Order Was Violated.

It was pointed out tonight that Circular 69 of the War Department, dated Feb. 8, 1919, provided that regular officers rendered surplus in their higher grade would be assigned to vacancies in that grade, and if no such vacancies existed they would be demoted to their regular army rank. The circular further provided that in addition to these normal demotions, officers of the regular army found unsuited for advance rank would be demoted to their regular army rank.

A statement was made by the War Department that the office of the acting Judge Advocate General in France, which had been created to review courts-martial judgments in the American Expeditionary Forces, had been abolished and that it was necessary to find a place for General Kreger. In finding him a place it is contended that the department not only demoted his senior, but violated Order 69, inasmuch as General Kreger became the surplus officer.

It now develops that the War Department abolished the office in France on March 1, only to re-establish it on March 13.

The charge also is made that the demotion of General Ansell and the transfer to his place of General Kreger have resulted in maladministration. General Kreger organized and thoroughly understood the office in France and General Ansell organized and thoroughly understood the office here at home. The office in France, it is asserted by supporters of Ansell, is now in charge of an officer who is unfamiliar with its organization and duties and the office here will be in similar condition, as General Crowder is going to Cuba. It also is asserted that, instead of a decrease by way of demobilization or otherwise in the office of the Judge Advocate General, the number of officers and men in that office is steadily increasing.

As to General Ansell being "unsuited" for his advanced position, it is insisted by those rallying to his support that he could hardly have been unsuited as Brigadier General and acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, because by General Orders No. 18, dated Jan. 27, 1919, the Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to him. The citation read: "Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, U. S. A., for especially meritorious and conspicuous service as acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, whose broad and constructive interpretations of law and regulation have greatly facilitated the conduct of the war and military administration."

### Ansell Protests Inspection.

There was another development in the situation tonight in connection with the disclosure that the Inspector General of the Army, Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, is investigating the office of the Judge Advocate General and any controversy therein with respect to the system of military justice and its administration. It is learned that Ansell has protested against this investigation on the ground that the system of military justice is not an incident of military administration or a disciplinary matter which falls within the jurisdiction of the Inspector General and also because the Inspector General himself is alleged to be disqualified by reason of bias and prejudice.

The controversy concerning military justice is taking on a more serious aspect than was at first expected in the War Department. Many members of Congress are contending that Secretary Baker abused the functions of his office when he recently ordered that the records of courts-martial proceedings should not be considered public documents open to the public and the press. They say that this has effectually concealed information to which the public is entitled upon a question which is of great public interest. They do not like what they characterize as "sinecure" statements made to Congress by the Secretary concerning the demotion of Ansell and in other matters of far more general importance.

It is also regarded as unprecedented that the Secretary Ansell should have invited one officer to attack another who had testified before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and then make that attack public without at the same time permitting the reply of the assailed officer to receive equal publicity promptly.

U. S. Bulletin  
Official

March 10, 1919.

U. S. Military Court System defended  
by Judge Advocate Gen'l. Crowder in a  
letter to the Secretary of War.





# Official U. S. Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman \* \* \* COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 3

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919.

No. 557

## U. S. MILITARY COURT SYSTEM DEFENDED BY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL CROWDER IN A LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

**PUBLISHED AS REPLY  
TO RECENT CRITICISM**

*"Families of Men in the Army Entitled to Know Facts," Says Mr. Baker. Expresses Entire Faith in System and Administration—Answer to "Highly Colored Press Reports of Certain Extreme Statements."*

Publication of the following correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General is authorized by the Secretary of War for the purpose of presenting to the people facts in relation to the system of military justice:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, March 1, 1919.

MY DEAR GEN. CROWDER: I have been deeply concerned, as you know, over the harsh criticisms recently uttered upon our system of military justice. During the times of peace, prior to the war, I do not recall that our system of military law ever became the subject of public attack on the ground of its structural defects. Nor during the entire war period of 1917 and 1918, while the camps and cantonments were full of men and the strain of preparation was at its highest tension, do I remember noticing any complaints either in the public press or in Congress or in the general mail arriving at this office. The recent outburst of criticism and complaint, voiced in public by a few individuals whose position entitled them to credit, and carried throughout the country by the press, has been to me a matter of surprise and sorrow. I have had most deeply at heart the interests of the Army and the welfare of the individual soldier, and I have the firmest determination that justice shall be done under military law.

**"Public Apprehensions Groundless."**

I have not been made to believe by the perusal of these complaints that justice is not done to-day under the military law, or has not been done during the war period. And my own acquaintance with the course of military justice (gathered as it is from the large number of cases

(Continued on page 6.)

## GOVERNMENT FIXED-NITROGEN ADMINISTRATION TO BE FORMED

**Will Try to Endow War Nitrate  
Plants with Maximum Peace-  
Time Efficiency.**

The following statement is authorized by Mr. Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War:

The United States nitrate plants were built with the greatest urgency to meet imperative military necessities. These immediate military demands were extinguished by the signing of the armistice. The problem now is to endow these plants with the maximum peace-time value, while maintaining and enhancing their war efficiency. This involves new questions in the technique of fertilization, and requires not only constructive but creative work.

Following a careful study of the situation, it has been decided to establish forthwith a civilian organization, under the interdepartmental control of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, and Agriculture, to be known as the United States Fixed-Nitrogen Administration, and charged with all of the Government's fixed-nitrogen interests. In due course the nitrate plants and other interests now administered by the Nitrate Division of the Ordnance Department of the Army will be turned over to this new fixed-nitrogen administration.

Mr. Arthur Graham Glasgow has been requested to act as first administrator and to be responsible for creating the new organization.

## CUBAN STRIKERS REJECT TERMS.

**Refuse to Abide by Award Made by  
President as Arbitrator.**

Advices to the State Department from Habana, Cuba, state that the strikers have rejected the President's award, given on their request to have him act as arbitrator and have broken all further conferences. The strike is reported to be spreading. Railways are at a standstill, causing curtailment of the sugar production, in which United States interests are affected.

This strike is a sympathetic strike in connection with that of the building trades unions declared last December.

During the week ended March 1, 41 locomotives were shipped to various railroads, according to a statement issued by the Railroad Administration.

## PERSONNEL OF INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCED BY U. S. COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

**ACTIVITIES EXPECTED  
TO BE TEMPORARY**

*The Condition, Its Cause, Its Remedy, the Results to Be Expected, and the Objections to the Purpose Analyzed in Statement Issued by the Council—Offices to Be in Council of National Defense Building.*

The United States Council of National Defense announces, under the authority of William C. Rredfield, Secretary of Commerce, the following personnel of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce:

George N. Peek, chairman, Moline, Ill., formerly vice president Deere & Co.

Samuel P. Bush, Columbus, Ohio, president, Buckeye Steel Castings Co.

Anthony Caminetti, Washington, D. C., commissioner general of immigration, Department of Labor.

Thomas K. Glenn, Atlanta, Ga., president, Atlantic Steel Co.

George R. James, Memphis, Tenn., president, William R. Moore Dry Goods Co.

T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, Ohio, director, capital expenditures, Railroad Administration.

William M. Ritter, West Virginia, president, W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

The President has authorized the appointment of a board to address post-war stagnation in commerce and industry. The condition, its cause, its remedy, the results to be expected, and the objections to the course purposed are briefly analyzed below:

### I. The Condition:

#### (a) Although—

1. Commercial stocks are depleted.
2. There is plenty of money.
3. Building and construction are several years in arrears of necessity.
4. A long period of enforced economy is greatly relieved.
5. Markets are in prospect in all parts of the world.



# PERSONNEL OF INDUSTRIAL BOARD ANNOUNCED

## (b) Still—

1. Buying is timid and has been decreasing in volume.
2. Money is also timid and remains in bank.
3. Some mills and factories are idle; few are running full.
4. Construction of public and private works has not begun.
5. Nonemployment is spreading.

## II. The Cause:

(a) War-required production abnormally increased generally, and abortively increased respecting certain commodities specially needed for war. This irregular increase was secured by enormously increased prices. Consequently, the sudden termination of war left a highly inflated and very irregular market, which is generally far above what the peace demand will support and which is not homogeneous, many prices being abortively above their place in the normal pattern.

(b) This situation was originally created by the abnormal operation of the law of supply and demand, stimulated by the great need of the European countries for war materials before this country entered the war; but after we entered the war the law of supply and demand was adjourned, and was replaced by such new and powerful forces as priority certificates, compulsory and commandeering orders, export and import restrictions, and price fixing. These forces worked through comprehensive agreements and cooperation between the Government and industry. Therefore it may fairly be stated that the existing condition was not brought about by the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

(c) The normal operation of the law of supply and demand can not cure what it did not cause, first, because it can not operate until buying begins, and, second, because buying can not begin until we have a more normal, stable, and homogeneous market.

(d) Everybody knows that some prices must fall. No one dares buy until they do fall and even then everybody will wait to see how far they fall. Individual action in lowering selling prices is therefore timid, unscientific, and long drawn out. It can not render the market uniform or stable, but on the contrary renders it unstable, dangerous, and panicky. The law of supply and demand would cure the situation eventually, but can we afford to wait, first through a period of suspicion and uncertainty, then through a panicky crash in all markets, and then through chaotic readjustment? By sane and temperate action all this can be avoided and the law of supply and demand helped over the gap between hold-over war prices and a stable level.

(e) Some uncertainty results from governmental accumulation of facilities and raw, finished, and partly finished materials, which must be fed very carefully into the market. This situation requires the cooperation and advice of industry.

## III. The Remedy:

(a) The condition must be cured as it was caused. It was not caused by the normal operation of the law of supply

and demand but by general, comprehensive cooperation and agreement between industry and Government. It must be cured by the same kind of cooperation and agreement—a consummation possible only at the instance and with the approval of Government.

(b) Wholesome cooperation in American business at governmental instance was proved in the War Industries Board (W. I. B.). Governmental control as practiced by the W. I. B. is no longer necessary, but cooperation and agreement in industry at governmental instance and with governmental approval is necessary to bring the law of supply and demand back into normal operation and to let loose prosperity.

(c) To this end the President has authorized a board, largely of W. I. B. men, operating on W. I. B. ideals, minus W. I. B. control, to call industry together group by group, and let them decide on prices to be offered to the Nation as the governmentally approved judgment of assembled industry on a price scale low enough to be stable, homogeneous throughout the whole fabric, and founded so solidly on a comprehensive review of conditions as to encourage general buying, including that of the railroads and other governmental agencies, and the resumption of normal activities.

## IV. Results to Be Achieved:

(a) Basic commodities such as steel, building materials, textiles, and food will be considered first and brought to a stable basis. The Governmental policy, as expressed by the bill to authorize purchase by the Government of wheat at the guaranteed price and resale of it at the world price is to assist in bringing prices of basic commodities to normality by bringing down the cost of living. It is hoped that these steps alone will automatically operate to reduce the price of fabricated articles. If they do not do so in any particular case the industry affected will be invited into conference.

(b) As soon as a stable and wholesome scale of prices is achieved, the cost of living will have so far been reduced as to create automatically reductions in the price of labor without interfering with American standards and ideals for the treatment and living conditions of labor, and thus the last inflating element will have been withdrawn from prices. It is believed that industry will agree that the cost of living must be substantially reduced before labor should be asked to accept lower wages, and thus industry should stand the first shock of readjustment.

(c). The assurance to the country of a market stabilized at the lowest reasonably expected level will loosen such a flood of buying for the recreation of stocks, the making up of arrears in the building program, the feeding of needs long starved by economy and the invasion of world markets, as may stand unprecedented in this country. From the stable level thus reached by cooperation we may expect a healthy and normal condition created by the complete and unhampered operation of the law of supply and demand.

## V. Objections to the Governmental Purpose Shortly Answered:

Objection (a). Business resents Governmental interference and control which is to be avoided rather than encouraged.

Let conditions alone and the law of supply and demand will cure all evils.

Answer. The war developed a new thing in Government, cooperation and mutual help between Government and industry, in which Government appeared not as a policeman and not as a jealous guardian of a suspicious character but as a friend and helper. The idea proved itself. What is proposed is not governmental control. The board has no power of control. It is proposed to provide a forum in which industry can meet and agree on a policy for itself at the instance and with the approval of Government, which will help the law of supply and demand over the gap between hold-over war prices and a stable level.

Objection (b). Business and industry will not come into a governmental conference unless there is a power of compulsion.

Answer. The experience of the W. I. B. utterly disproves this criticism. It has been argued that patriotism impelled business and industry to the W. I. B. Patriotism is not adjourned with the closing of the war.

Objection (c). War prices were fixed at such a level as to insure the production of many high-cost and inefficient producers. What is proposed would shut off this production.

Answer: This production is not needed in peace. The American people can not be expected to support inefficiency in the enterprises that serve them with the necessities of life or to maintain production not normally needed. Inflated production above that which would be supported by the law of supply and demand must cease.

Objection (d). Such readjustment must necessarily require redistribution and readjustment of labor.

Answer: This is quite true. It is necessary. The distribution and allocation of labor to war industries has upset the normal pattern in this country for four years. What is proposed is a stimulated peace industry which will employ as much or more labor as did war industries, especially considering the loss of man power, due to decreased immigration, loss by influenza, war, and probably increased Army and Navy. That it will employ them in different places and at different tasks is inevitable, whether the proposed step is taken or not.

Objection (e). A general reduction in selling prices now will force industry and commerce to take a loss on products purchased at war prices.

Answer: This is true and inevitable, whether the proposed plan is attempted or not, but under the proposed plan better adjustments are possible; buying will begin immediately, the overhead of continuing high-cost operations through a period of stagnation is eliminated, and finally much of the loss will be recouped by buying at fair prices and selling in the inevitably increasing market that will result from the normal operation of the law of supply and demand under prosperous conditions.

## VI. In Conclusion:

It is expected that the activities of the board will be temporary and are intended only to give governmental assistance to aid the law of supply and

(Continued on page 4.)



## WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, gave the Senate committee investigating bolshevik and other propaganda a description of conditions as he knew them in Russia at a session of that committee Saturday. He declared that peace in Europe was impossible so long as the bolshevik remain in power in Russia. Ambassador Francis was in Russia for more than a year after the bolshevik regime began. He said that Germany would exploit Russia under bolshevist rule, which would make Germany in reality a victor and that within 10 years she would be stronger than in 1914.

Ambassador Francis said that a thorough study of the doctrines of the bolsheviks convinced him it meant a return to barbarism and that it must be stamped out as it constitutes a menace to the whole civilized world. The practices and doctrines of the bolsheviks, he said, made it impossible for any responsible Government to give it recognition. Russia, he said, was honeycombed everywhere with German agents and if the war had been delayed another five years the hold of Germany would have been so strong it never could have been dislodged. To-day, he declared, Germany was steadily increasing her firm grip upon Russian interests and was controlling what industries now exist. He expressed the belief that German and Austrian officers were in command of the Red forces in northern Russia.

In his judgment the Bolshevik do not represent 10 per cent of the Russians, but maintained their hold on the country through the exercise of terrorism. Mr. Francis said he always believed Lenin and Trotsky were German agents, and he never placed any trust in either of them. Lenin, he said, was the brains of the Bolshevik movement, but a fanatic. Trotsky, he explained, was even more brilliant, but an adventurer, completely dominated by Lenin.

At the conclusion of the session, Chairman Overman announced that it was doubtful if any other witnesses would be heard, but added that a mass of documentary evidence showing the existence of Bolshevik and other lawless propaganda within the United States would be inserted in the record.

Representative Good of Iowa, who will be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the next Congress, in a statement issued Saturday, contended that if the calling of Congress in extra session was delayed until June a number of the appropriation bills that must be passed before the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, would fail. "Without the passage of the money measures at an early date," he said, "several Government departments would be without funds to carry on their activities." The seven appropriation bills that failed of passage carried appropriations aggregating \$3,821,725,962.

## GERMANY SEIZING CATTLE.

Advices from Copenhagen, Denmark, state that German authorities are issuing orders for the seizure, beginning to-day, of all cattle in the Province of Schleswig.

71-19-3

# List of Transports and Army Units Sailing From France for United States

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The transport *Maumee* sailed from Brest March 6 and is due to arrive at New York March 20 with the following troops:

Casual Company No. 1473, Ohio, 2 officers, 102 men.

The cruiser *Seattle* sailed from Brest March 6 and is due to arrive at New York March 19 with the following troops:

104th Machine Gun Battalion, complete, New York, 12 officers, 396 men.

Detachments 107th Infantry, Camp Dix, 3 officers, 244 men.

Mobile hospital No. 102, 7 officers, 60 men, as follows: Camp Sherman, 5 officers, 34 men; Camp Dix, 2 officers, 26 men.

Casual companies as follows: No. 945, California, 2 officers, 145 men; No. 947, Massachusetts, 1 officer, 151 men; No. 955, New York, 2 officers, 145 men; No. 956, Pennsylvania, 2 officers, 146 men; No. 1463, scattered, 2 officers, 140 men; No. 1907, scattered, 1 officer, 96 men.

Fourteen casual officers, classified as follows: Field Artillery, 1; Engineers, 1; Infantry, 4; Medical, 2; Motor Transport, 1; Ordnance, 1; Quartermaster, 2; Tank Corps, 1; unidentified, 1.

Other casuals: 4 field clerks, 3 civilians. Also 20 naval enlisted men.

The transport *Giuseppe Verdi* sailed from Marseille March 6, and will arrive at New York with the following troops:

Transportation Corps Company No. 60, 7 officers, 223 men, as follows: Camp Sevier, 1 officer, 45 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 36 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 33 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 30 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 29 men; Camp McClellan, 1 officer, 25 men; Camp Merritt, 1 officer, 25 men.

Transportation Corps Company No. 107, 4 officers, 224 men, as follows: Camp Dix, 1 officer, 92 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 76 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 32 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 24 men.

Transportation Corps Company No. 82, 5 officers, 205 men, as follows: Camp Lee, 1 officer, 80 men; Camp Travis, 1 officer, 31 men; Camp Upton, 1 officer, 34 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 35 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 25 men.

Transportation Corps Company No. 115, 4 officers, 219 men, as follows: Camp Meade, 1 officer, 64 men; Camp McClellan, 1 officer, 53 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 49 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 53 men.

Transportation Corps Company No. 137, 8 officers, 124 men as follows: Camp Grant, 5 officers, 39 men; Camp Travis, 1 officer, 28 men; Camp Devens, 1 officer, 26 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 31 men.

Special Casual Company No. 1958, 1 man.  
Special Casual Company No. 1959, Marines, for discharge, 1 officer, 75 men.

Casual companies as follows: No. 1982, Pennsylvania, 1 officer, 73 men; No. 1964, Missouri, 3 officers, 54 men; No. 1965, Pennsylvania, 3 officers, 88 men; No. 1983, Washington, 1 officer, 22 men; No. 1957, Virginia, 2 officers, 54 men; No. 1968, Washington, 1 officer, 57 men.

Special Casual Company No. 1970, Marines, for discharge, 1 officer, 7 men.

Special Casual Company No. 1971, discharge, 2 officers, 107 men.

Special Casual Company No. 1972, discharge, 2 officers, 111 men.

Special Casual Company No. 1973, furloughs, 3 men.

Casual Company No. 1974, colored, 3 officers, 146 men, scattered.

Twelve casual officers classified as follows: Transportation Corps, 1; Air Service, 7; Coast Artillery, 2; Infantry, 2.

Other casuals, 3 civilians.

The transport *Santa Teresa* sailed from St. Nazaire March 5 and is due to arrive at New York about March 16 with the following troops:

One hundred and thirteenth Field Artillery complete, 48 officers, 1,408 men, as follows: Camp Lee, 41 officers, 1,193 men; Camp Dix, 2 officers, 71 men; Camp Gordon, 2 officers, 45 men; Camp Logan, 1 officer, 34 men; Camp Funston, 2 officers, 70 men.

Casual Company No. 173, New York, 1 officer, 19 men.

Two casual civilians.

St. Nazaire Convalescent Detachments Nos. 94 and 95, 23 officers, 293 men.

Two field clerks.

Attendants, 4 officers, 20 men.

Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded as follows: Bed ridden, 12 men; mental, 12 officers, 2 field clerks; others requiring no special attention, 11 officers and 281 men.

The transport *F. A. Luckenbach* sailed from Bordeaux March 6 and is due to arrive at New York about March 22, with the following troops:

Bordeaux convalescent detachments Nos. 151, 156, 161 to 163, inclusive, 2 officers and 256 men.

Medical detachment for duty, 3 officers, 15 men.

Headquarters 40th Division, 1 officer, 23 men, Camp Kearney.

Postal detachment 40th Division, 1 officer, 12 men, Camp Kearney.

Following detachments of 26th Engineers: Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 104 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 111 men; Camp Custer, 2 officers, 288 men; Camp Upton, 1 officer, 69 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 86 men.

Following detachments of 160th Infantry: Camp Dodge, 7 officers, 763 men; Camp Funston, 2 officers, 214 men; Camp Sherman, 3 officers, 336 men; Camp Travis, 1 officer, 167 men; Medical detachment, Camp Kearney, 3 officers, 19 men.

Casual civilians, 2; sick and wounded included in the foregoing as follows: Tubercular, 8 men; others requiring no special attention, 2 officers and 248 men.

## Cabled Corrections In Sailing of Troops

The War Department publishes the following cabled corrections:

On the battleship *Louisiana*, which sailed from Brest March 5, and is due to arrive at Newport News March 17, "Casual Company No. —, 2 officers, 139 men" should read "Casual Company No. 936, 2 officers, 139 men, Alabama"; and "Mobile Surplus Unit No. 102" should read "Mobile Surgical Unit No. 102."

On the battleship *South Carolina*, which sailed from Brest March 5 and is due to arrive at Newport News March 17, "Casual Company No. 953 —, 2 officers, 145 men" should read "Casual Company No. 953, Texas, 2 officers, 145 men."

## Board on Reorganization Of Red Cross Hospitals

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

A board of medical officers to consider and make recommendations in regard to the reorganization and equipment on a peace basis of Red Cross base hospitals has been appointed by the Surgeon General of the Army. The board consists of Brig. Gen. Francis A. Winter, Col. Paul F. Straub, and Col. Robert U. Patterson. Gen. Ireland has also appointed a board of officers to consider criticisms and suggestions concerning the medical service of the Army which have been submitted by medical officers as a result of their experiences during the war. The officers comprising the board are Brig. Gen. Francis A. Winter, Brig. Gen. John M. T. Finney, and Col. L. A. Conner.



## GEN. CROWDER DEFENDS ARMY COURT SYSTEM

(Continued from page 1.)

which in the regular routine come to me for final action) convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and had not existed. My own personal knowledge of yourself and many of the officers in your department and in the field corroborates that conviction and makes me absolutely confident that the public apprehensions which have been created are groundless. I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound.

### "Highly Colored Press Reports."

But it is not enough for me to possess this faith and this conviction. It is highly important that the public mind should receive ample reassurance on the subject. And such reassurance has become necessary, because all that the public has thus far received is the highly colored press reports of certain extreme statements, and the congressional speeches placing on record certain supposed instances of harsh and illegal treatment.

The War Department and its representatives have not been in a position to make any public defense or explanation and have refrained from doing so. The opportunity recently afforded the members of your staff to appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been an ample one, and it has furnished, I hope, entire satisfaction to the members of that committee. But of the proceedings of that committee I perceived no general public notice; the testimony, when published, will be somewhat voluminous, and its publication will not take place for some time yet, and it will certainly not reach the thousands of intelligent men and women who read the original accounts. And yet it is essential that the families of all those young men who had a place in our magnificent Army should be reassured. They must not be left to believe that their men were subjected to a system that did not fully deserve the terms law and justice. And this need of reassurance on the part of the people at large is equally felt, I am sure, by the Members of Congress in both houses who have, of course, not yet become acquainted with the proceedings before the Senate committee. It is both right and necessary that the facts should be furnished. It is indeed a simple question of furnishing the facts, for when they are furnished I am positive that they will contain the most ample reassurance.

Those facts are virtually all in your possession, on record in your office. I am aware that they are voluminous, and that a complete explanation and answer to every specific complaint is impracticable. But I believe that you are in a position to make a concise survey of the entire field and to furnish the main facts in a form which will permit ready perusal by the intelligent men and women who are so deeply interested in this subject.

I have been asked by a Member of the House of Representatives to furnish him

with such a statement. And I am now calling upon you to supply it to me, at your early convenience.

Faithfully yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

To Maj. Gen. E. H. CROWDER,  
Judge Advocate General,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

### Gen. Crowder's Letter.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Office of the Judge Advocate General,  
Washington, March 8, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I was very glad to receive your letter of March 1 calling upon me for a brief statement of the facts concerning the organization for and the practice of the administration of military justice during the war. I agree heartily with you that there has been no opportunity for our people to hear through the press more than reports of fragmentary and inflamed criticisms based on sensationalized allegations, and that they are entitled to a statement of the case as it is recorded in and viewed by the department.

The circumstances that have most amazed me in my following of the press reports are that the public interest has been carried and sustained by a supposed controversy between myself and an officer of my department, Gen. Ansell, and yet that the exceedingly small margin of actual controversy is entirely lost to sight in a murk of supposed instances of harsh or unjust treatment of soldiers which bears little or no relation to Gen. Ansell's lack of concurrence with the views of the War Department. I think, therefore, that a clear statement of the organic basis of that difference of opinion will go far to clear the atmosphere and leave us in a position to discuss separately the allegations of harshness or injustice.

### Gen. Ansell's Contention.

Gen. Ansell contends that there is a fault in the organic structure of the court-martial system, in the fact that after a man has been tried by court-martial, and the record of trial has been reviewed by the authority that appointed the court (usually a military officer of high rank), and by him finally approved and carried into execution, there is no further appellate body or officer who can review the appointing officer's review and modify, affirm, or reverse his action.

With this I agree, and there is no controversy about it. I submitted and you approved in January, 1918, a draft of legislation vesting such a further appellate or reviewing power in the President. The draft was introduced, and died in the Senate Military Committee, which no doubt considered it of less actual importance than other pressing business of the war. If this were the only alleged difference of opinion within the department therefore it vanishes with this simple statement, and it is difficult to perceive a cause for unusual interest.

### Storm Centers Around Three Briefs.

The storm centers, however, about three briefs—two from Gen. Ansell and one from myself to you. Strange to say, these briefs were not addressed prima-

rily to the desirability of such a power of review. That is conceded. They were addressed solely to the question of whether that power had not actually been granted by section 1199, R. S., a law that had been on the statute books for 55 years with but a single attempt to deduce from it the grant of so broad a power in any officer of the Government. That single attempt was made in a desperate effort to obtain the release of a convicted soldier by habeas corpus. The precise question on which Gen. Ansell and I do not agree was carried into a circuit court of the United States and there decided once for all in a manner binding on all administrative officers sworn to execute the law as they find it. I shall not prolong this statement by discussion of that question. That any administrative officer would be justified in finding in the unequivocal language of a statute so old, against the reasoned judgment of a Federal court and the administrative practice of 55 years, a hidden meaning revolutionizing the entire system of military justice is simply preposterous. Gen. Ansell's argument was an eager, earnest plea for a forbidden short cut based on expediency rather than on reason. With the desirability of such an appellate power in the President, you agreed and forthwith requested it of Congress, which alone could grant it. Countenance of a plan to play ducks and drakes with a statute of the United States you refused. The briefs are in the Congressional Record or in the reports of committee hearings, and they may confidently be left to the reading of any fair-minded man—lawyer or layman. That thread of the story is at an end.

### "The Real and Only Issues."

But if the controversy is not over the advisability of such an appellate power and not in a substantial sense in the famous briefs, where is it? It lies in this: First, that Gen. Ansell believes that the power, when granted, should be vested in the Judge Advocate General, and that a complete judicial system, with faithful analogies to the organization and procedure of civil courts, should be substituted for the present simple and direct system of Army discipline, while the department believes that the power should be vested in the President; that with such a grant of power the faults of the existing system will be completely removed with the exercise of those powers and with the improvements that have been instituted in the last two years.

These are the real issues and the only ones.

The case is one of technical ramifications, and I am sorry that limitations of space will not carry to the American people the wealth of fact and argument to be found in the files of the department. Each of the points of controversy must be discussed briefly and without avoidable technicality.

What is proposed is to carry the principles of the civil code and civil court principles of procedure into our military system. Appeal is made to the Anglo-Saxon conviction of the net desirability for the guarded procedure, the technicalities of indictment and pleading and the stays, delays, and rights of appeal, which characterize our criminal courts. The



## GEN. CROWDER DEFENDS ARMY COURT SYSTEM

real effect of such a change has not been examined, but it is, in fact, a divorcement of the power to control discipline from the power to command armies. Indeed an analogy has been suggested between an army and a government and it is urged that our governmental distinction and separation between the executive and judicial system must be carried into the Army and that no commanding officer should be permitted to appeal to the disciplinary measure of trial by court-martial without the concurrence of his law officer or judge advocate, who should be, and usually is, a man learned in the technicalities of civil practice. Thus if a division commander entrusted with a major part in the Argonne offensive had contumaciously declined to carry out his part of the general plan, he could not be brought to trial by Gen. Pershing unless the judge advocate of the American Expeditionary Forces concurred.

### Design of the Military Code.

Our civil code is good. It protects our most sacred liberties, but gentlemen who contend that it should be substituted for our military code—which is also good—forget that the purposes of the two systems are diametrically opposed. The civil code is designed to encourage, permit and protect the very widest limit of individual action consistent with the minimum necessities of organized government. The military code, and especially our military code, is designed to operate on men hurriedly drawn from the liberal operation of the civil code, and to concentrate their strength, their thought, their individual action on one common purpose—the purpose of victory.

The common purpose is the plan of action. The plan of action can not be, as we have heard it is in the Bolshevik Army, the debated sense of the army. The plan of action is and must be the plan of the commander. Therefore, individual liberty of action inconsistent with that common purpose must be restricted. The military code is designed to accomplish that purpose.

The truth is (and our people have lately seen it demonstrated in a thousand ways) that peace and war both demand sacrifices of individual liberty to a common purpose, but such sacrifices in war are infinitely greater in number and degree than they are in peace. The soldier from the day he dons his uniform must be prepared to sacrifice much of his old freedom of action, and, indeed, he swears to do so in his oath to obey the orders of his commander.

What is the essence of all this? It is that for the purposes of peace we demand an intricate legal system, even at the cost of technicalities, delays, and abstruse rules of law—we demand the admirable system of checks and balances that is illustrated by the divorce of our executive from our judicial system. We intrust ourselves to these devices rather than to the fairness and justice in the hearts of men. The very nature of war is such that men forget the sordid views that made those checks and balances necessary. They give the Nation, willingly and eagerly, their fortunes and their lives; and in such a time of patriotic exaltation we willingly give over—and the peril is such that we must give over—this

adherence to artificial safeguard of complex rules and trust our individual rights more and more to the principles of humanity, honor, and justice in the breasts of our fellow citizens who are offering their lives and fortunes, as we are offering ours, to the perpetuation of our institutions and for the common good. On this theory the soldier is remitted to the simple and direct procedure for the enforcement of discipline in the Army. His court has its inception in the old courts of chivalry and honor, and the essential principle remains. His conduct is taken before his comrades, who determine whether it is the conduct of a soldier or no.

### Difference in Systems.

In this lies the difference between the systems for civil and military justice. The War Department naturally adheres to the latter system. It repels the thought of an army in the field with two commanders—one in charge of its discipline and one in charge of its strategical and tactical maneuver. The picture is, to the student of war or to the man with the slightest familiarity with things military, nothing less than ridiculous.

I should be willing to rest with this statement were it not that it has been said, that without such a radical change as is proposed, we have witnessed atrocities of injustice, and that they are traceable to faults in the existing system of military justice. I have said that there is one such fault. That fault is imposed by a statute of the United States. I presented it to Congress for correction and it was not corrected. The fault lies not in the lack of a civil judicial system, but in the lack of a power to reverse, modify, or affirm the action of a military commander on the findings and sentence of a court-martial. I think we have disposed of the contention that the power should lie in the Judge Advocate General. It should lie in the President.

But what actual harm has resulted from this fault? I have covered the facts in my letter to you of February 13. I cannot repeat them here. It is only the executed portion of a sentence that the present power of the President does not reach. In order that such power as he now has may reach every case of injustice, excessive sentence, and illegality appearing in a trial by general court martial, a mechanism has been created in the office of the Judge Advocate General that gives, I venture to say, a scrutiny more far-reaching and exacting than is possible under any civil system under the sun. I shall not repeat its description or its record as shown in my letter to you of February 13, but I shall content myself with an assertion that I stand upon its record and that its record is complete and open to the public.

### Power of Final Review.

That mechanism added to the power of final review in the President asked for over a year ago will make the system such that I am willing to stand or fall by it.

So much for the controversy that has been magnified in the press and on the floor of Congress—this statement would not be complete, however, without reference to the allegations that have shocked the nation and in respect of which the nation is entitled most of all to assurance.

It is asserted and attempted to be established by example that the sentences of courts-martial during the war have been atrociously severe.

Let me say first of all that the criticism that they are severe is not a criticism of the system of military justice; it is not a criticism of my administration of that system. It is a criticism of the officers who imposed, for instance, sentences of death for sentinels convicted of sleeping on post, for soldiers willfully and contumaciously refusing to obey the direct orders of their commanding officers, and for desertion in time of war, and it is a criticism of the Congress which authorized a death penalty, in plain statutory terms, to be assessed on convictions for these offenses. I do not mean to say that, if criticism in the connection is due, I am immune. I am not. I agree with the statute, and shall defend it, but I am not responsible for it.

### Officers Assessing the Sentences.

Considering the charges from the standpoint of the officers who assessed the sentences, let us see who they are. Are they military zealots—men ground in an iron and heartless system until the liberal views of civil practice are ironed out of their souls? They are not. They are men taken in a general dragnet through the Nation so lately that the civilian clothes they left behind them are not yet out of style. They come from every walk of life. There are 200,000 of them. They comprise a faithful cross section of our whole people and our national life.

What is this charge of severity by them? We have seen that it can not be an indictment of the system. It is simply a difference between the opinions of well-meaning and humane critics far removed from the scene of the offenses punished and with only a partisan, inadequate, and highly colored statement of that case to guide them, and the opinions of men who considered the facts under the solemn obligation of an oath to be honest, impartial, and fair, who lived in the environment of the offense and were steeped in the reasons making it grave, and who assessed the sentence in the performance of the highest civic duty of man—the defense of home and country.

These men can not merit the indictment and diatribe that has been heaped upon their action. As Burke has said, you can indict a few individuals, but you can not indict a nation. These men are a portion of the Nation—the portion that has been dedicated to death if need be to save the Nation from destruction. Their expression and not that of men 3,000 miles from the field of action is certainly the voice of the Nation on the punishments that should be meted out to men who imperil its honor and its safety.

### Consequences of Disobedience.

Why should the offenses by a soldier of sleeping on a post of the guard, desertion, disobedience of orders be punishable by death? Because cities and fortifications and armies have been lost through the drowsiness of sentinels; because armies have been disintegrated and nations humbled by desertion; be-



## GEN. CROWDER DEFENDS ARMY COURT SYSTEM

cause battles have been lost and peoples sold into captivity by the disobedience of soldiers.

I can not enter this discussion further. To us at home, in comfort and in present peace, it is next to impossible to reconcile the almost unanimous view of soldiers in the field or theater of war on the gravity of these and many other lesser offenses by their comrades. Therefore the execution of not one sentence of death for these things has been approved by me and not not one such sentence has been executed. Also, as I showed you in my letter of February 13, heavy sentences have been reduced comprehensively and uniformly. But even with that said I can neither condemn the 100,000 officers who assessed the sentences, nor the law of Congress, nor the system under that law that made them possible.

There, Mr. Secretary, are the main issues of principle. I shall discuss at this place neither individual cases nor minor principles that have been put in issue. They all come back to the essential bases that are here stated. I am willing at the proper time to take up either subject or any variation under either. I can defend them all to the satisfaction of any fair-minded citizen.

Hostile critics will undoubtedly assert that the observations I have submitted commit me to a support of excessive sentences, which of course is not true. I only speak the probable viewpoint of the officers who have assessed these sentences. But it may be said with entire accuracy that on the day the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, no person was serving the sentence of a general court-martial who had on that date entered upon the execution of the excessive portion of his sentence. As you are aware, shortly after my resumption of full charge of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, I recommended the convening of a board of clemency to undertake with the greatest expedition the adjustment of wartime punishments to peace-time standards, and that an admonition was issued upon my recommendation to courts-martial and reviewing authorities both at home and abroad, to conform, unless special reasons influenced them to a contrary course, to the limits of punishment observed in time of peace.

### By Way of Vindication.

I come now, with the utmost reluctance, to a few distasteful paragraphs of personal vindication. My motives and my actions have been attacked, and I have been advertised as having hampered the efforts of Gen. Ansell. I have been set off against him as reactionary.

It has been said that the present military code is archaic. I merely say that I began what proved a tedious and heart-breaking task of years to obtain a complete revision of the old military code early in my service, personally conducted that task, beginning with my appointment as Judge Advocate General, and at the end of four annual disappointments obtained its complete revision in 1916.

During much of this time Gen. Ansell was one of the most promising and trusted officers in my office. During all the time that the code was in revision he never suggested to me nor, so far as I

can learn, to anyone else any of the changes he is suggesting now. He participated in preparing the manual for courts-martial, which was based upon the new code, but he advanced none of these new views.

Indeed, the first time that I was advised of such a view was in November, 1917, on the occasion of his presenting to you—not through me and entirely without consulting me—the first of the elaborate briefs about which so much has been made.

It has been charged that, as a result of that brief, an order designating him as Acting Judge Advocate General was revoked, and further that he was relieved from his duties of supervising the administration of military justice. Nothing could be farther from the truth. He was never relieved from his duties supervising the administration of military justice except to take a trip to France, which he was eager to do, and this was considerably after the submission of the brief, and after the revocation of the order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General and relieving me of my functions. That order was killed before I knew anything about the brief. It had never been published. It had been obtained by him from the Chief of Staff without consulting you and without your knowledge, and it was revoked by you because it was contrary to your wishes.

Gen. Ansell asked me in a formal written memorandum to help him secure an order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General in charge of my functions. I did not wish to be relieved but did not wish to embarrass you. I therefore replied in writing that he could take the

matter up directly with the Secretary of War in his own way. He did not take the matter up with the Secretary of War at all. He took it up with the Acting Chief of Staff with the remark that I concurred. Upon this showing the Chief of Staff marked the draft of an order that Gen. Ansell had prepared for suspended publication. By accident I learned of this order. This was before I had any intimation from any source of the preparation of the first brief, or any intimation that Gen. Ansell had reached a conclusion as to the desirability of an appellate power in the Judge Advocate General. I called your attention to the circumstance, and you directed that the order be not published.

While it is true that Gen. Ansell's attempt to secure an order giving him my functions as Judge Advocate General was concurrent with his preparation of a brief urging a revolution in the military system and his circulation of a document of such grave consequence among every officer in my office without giving me the slightest information of his efforts, it is not true that I knew of the brief until after you directed the rescinding of the unpublished order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General. But I deem it unnecessary to enter this field of accusation further and discuss the many issues of fact which have been raised, as I am informed that the Inspector General of the Army has been designated to conduct a thorough investigation and make all the ascertainment of fact that are necessary to elucidate the administration of military justice during the war period.

E. H. CROWDER,  
Judge Advocate General.

## SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

### Treasury Department.

#### SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., April 2, 1919, for sewer and water supply connections at the United States Marine Hospital at New York, N. Y. (Stapleton), in accordance with specifications and drawings, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Supervising Chief Engineer, Frank A. Lang, 731 Customhouse, New York, N. Y., in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 6, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., March 27, 1919, for alterations in the United States Post Office and Custom House Building at Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the building at Albany, N. Y., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 7, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m. March 28, 1919, for changes, additions, etc., at the United States post office, Youngstown, Ohio. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the post office or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m. April 2, 1919, for sewer and water supply connections at the United States

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#### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for furnishing and delivering the articles named below:

Until 2 p. m., March 11, 1919: One brass nozzle for  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch three-ply wire-wrapped water hose having iron pipe-threads; one dozen each of letters "C" and "H"; one dozen blocks of year "1919"; one block of each abbreviated month of the year; one dozen file brushes.

Until 2 p. m., March 12, 1919: Two 3-inch medium straight-way valves; 24 intermediate gear studs, 3,000 feet of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch white-pine uppers.

Until 2 p. m., March 13, 1919: Three sets (6 pieces) of bearings, repair parts for motor; about 2,850 pounds of best iron castings (50 pieces); 5,000 pounds of red American press-board.

Until 2 p. m., March 14, 1919: Twelve yards of white oil-cloth.



FIND 'EM?



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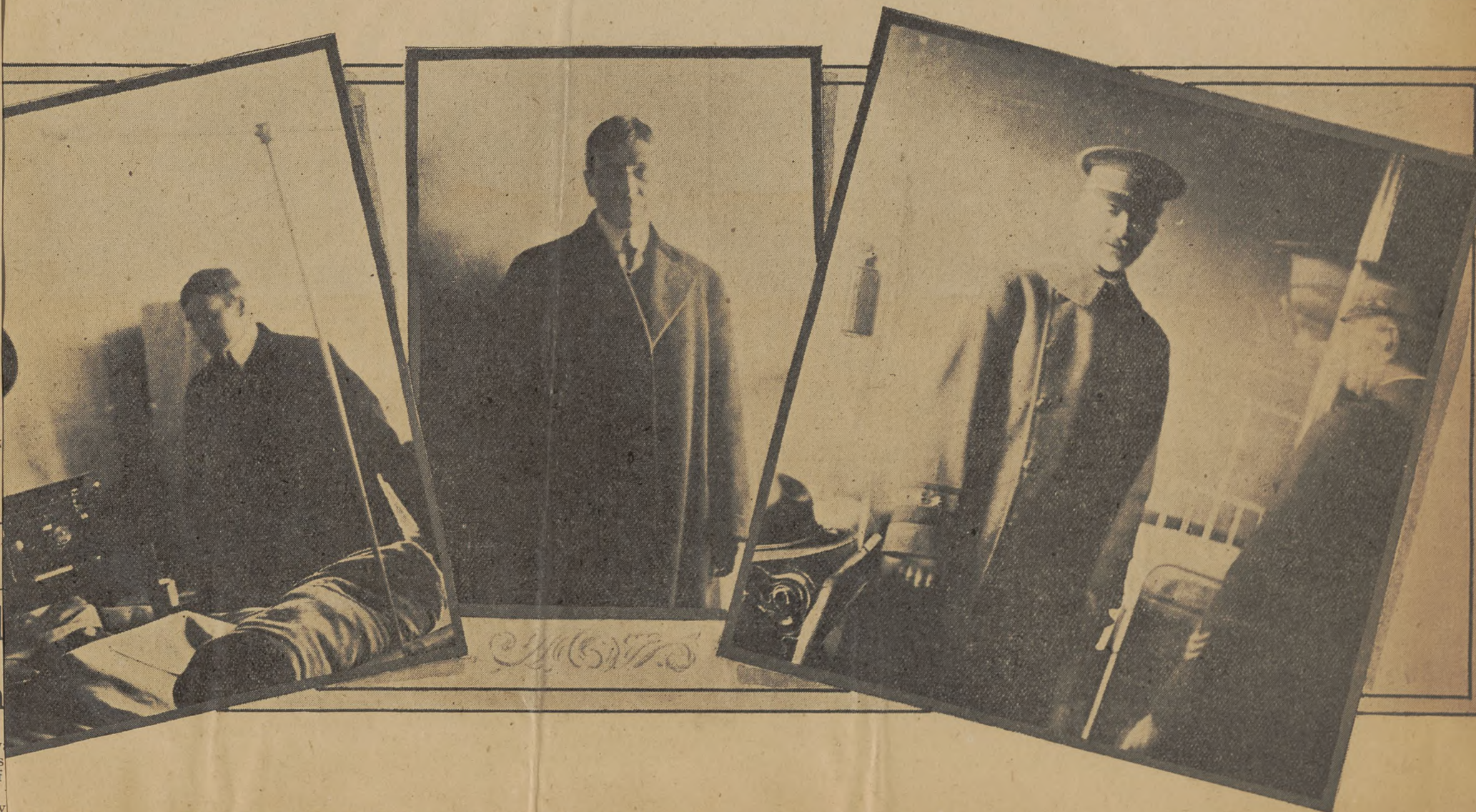
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# S EVENTS AT "26" IN PICTURES



Photographer.

Right—General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, on an inspection tour stops long enough to be "shot".  
Left—Secretary Baker chats with a maimed lad of Ward 7, who is learning a new trade, stenography.  
Center—The Secretary at the "cashier's" window in the class room in Ward 1 where banking is taught.



# WEEK'S EVENTS AT "26" IN PICTURES

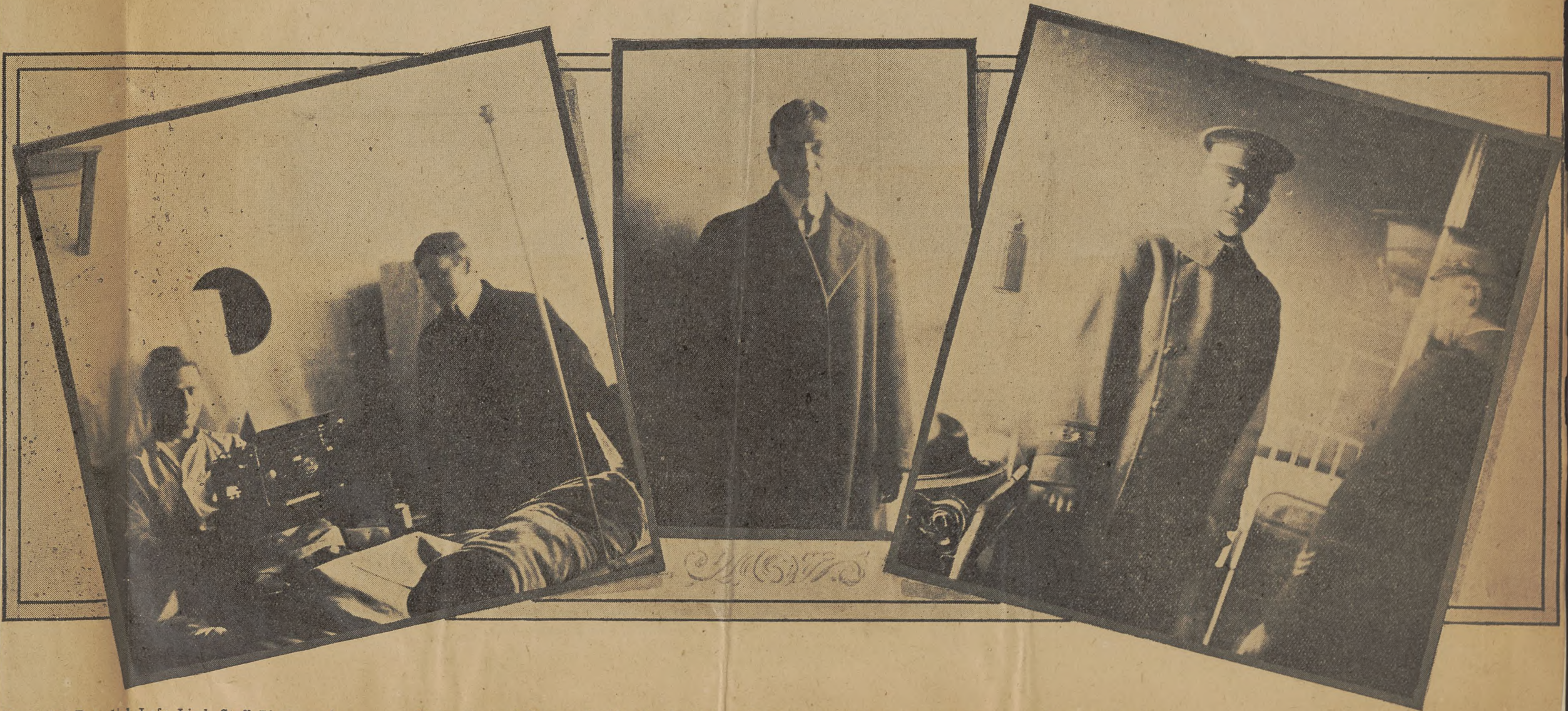


Photo by Pvt. 1cl Lafe Lind, Staff Photographer.

Right—General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, on an inspection tour stops long enough to be "shot".  
Left—Secretary Baker chats with a maimed lad of Ward 7, who is learning a new trade, stenography.  
Center—The Secretary at the "cashier's" window in the class room in Ward 1 where banking is taught.



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# Fort Des Moines Post

\$2.00 a year.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Friday, March 14, 1919

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## DS MAKE CALL AT FORT DES MOINES LAST T

### Fort Des Moines---Attention!



Photos by Pvt. 1/cl Lafe Lind, Staff Photographer.

Right—Typical Bakerian and Marchian smiles snapped in front of the administration building.

Center—Secretary of War, Newton D Baker, poses for the photographer as he steps out of his car.

Left—The Secretary and Colonel George F. Jueneman, commanding officer her in the commercial class room in Ward 1.





# Fort Des Moines Post



Vol. III Subscription \$2.00 a year.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Friday, March 14, 1919

Price Five Cents No. 7

## WAR HEADS MAKE CALL AT FORT DES MOINES LAST TUESDAY

Fort Des Moines---Attention!



Photos by Pvt. 1st Lf Lefe Lind, Staff Photographer.

Right—Typical Bakerian and Marchian smiles snapped in front of the administration building.

Center—Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, poses for the photographer as he steps out of his car.

Left—The Secretary and Colonel George F. Jueneman, commanding officer here in the commercial class room in Ward 1.



## SIMPLICITY AND DEMOCRACY MARK CHIEFS' VISIT

No Pomp or Ceremony Attached  
To Secretary Baker's and Gen.  
March's Inspection.

### CHATS WITH "BUDDIE"

Makes Hit With Wounded Men  
Fortunate Enough to Talk  
to Him.

Simplicity and democracy marked the visit of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and General Peyton C. March, chief of staff to Fort Des Moines last Tuesday afternoon.

At exactly 4:10 p. m. when the visiting party entered the north gate, the cannon on the parade ground boomed its first gun and then proceeded to sound eighteen more consecutive shots at half minute intervals in honor of the chiefs of the war department.

#### No Pomp or Ceremony

At no time was there any pretense at pomp and ceremony and the whole time that the secretary and the general were here, they maintained an air of quiet and keen interest in the work that is being done in the educational department which they visited following a short conference with Colonel George F. Juenemann, commanding officer, in the administration building.

As the secretary stepped out of his car in front of headquarters, he stopped for a moment and posed for the photographers who had their cameras ready to snap him.

Following the conference with Colonel Juenemann, the party, which included Secretary Baker, General March, Colonel Juenemann, Major W. S. Sharpe, post adjutant, Major Schwerdtfeger, chief of the medical service, Major Porter, chief of the psychopathic service, Major Martin B. Tinker, chief of the surgical service, Major Watson, assistant to the commanding officer and Lieut. W. B. Mooney, chief educational officer, went to Ward 1 to inspect the reconstruction work there.

The secretary visited all the class rooms in the ward and manifested a keen interest in the progress which the men are making.

He was very much interested in the cartooning class and spent some time examining the drawings in a manual prepared by Charles Lederer, Red Cross man here and instructor in cartooning. He told Colonel Juenemann that a cartooning class in conjunction with the reconstruction work was a "new one on him" but seemed pleased with the innovation. He remarked to Mr. Lederer, after glancing over some of his "Drawings Made Easy", that he was afraid he would never learn to be a cartoonist. The Red Cross man said he thought the Secretary's job was just as good and let it go at that.

Meanwhile, General March, accompanied by the staff officers was making a round of the wards. He stopped in each ward, talked to the patients and made swift mental notes of the conditions.

#### Sec'y. Visits Wards

Secretary Baker, with Colonel Juenemann, Lieutenant Mooney, a secret service man and his private secretary, followed the inspecting party and stopped in some of the wards.

In ward 7, the secretary stopped at the bed of a patient who was practicing on the typewriter.

"Getting along all right?" he asked. "Yes sir," answered the soldier and then came the real democratic part of the man, when the secretary said,

"Well, it's a fine thing. I carry a little typewriter along with me as it is hard to write with a pen while the train is in motion."

The party then started for Ward 7 and while they were on the way down the corridor, a big buck private doughboy, said,

#### "Hello Secretary Baker"

"Hello Secretary Baker," and extended his hand. The secretary stopped, shook hands with the man and asked him how he was getting along.

"Just fine," came the answer. "That's good," said the secretary.

"Where are you from?"

"Fort Riley."

"Do you like this hospital?"

"Yes sir."

"Fine," said the secretary and gave the man a final hearty hand clasp before he went on down the corridor. A little farther down he stopped and shook hands with a man who had lost both legs and who was resting in a rolling chair.

The party visited several other wards and also stopped in the hospital library in Ward 12 where the secretary and the general talked to some of the men studying and reading.

"Gee," said the lowly buck private to whom the secretary had talked. "Ain't he the regular guy though?"

Following the inspection tour, the party left for the city where they were entertained at a dinner at the Des Moines club by a group of representative Des Moines men.

## Wadsworth Fears Baker Will Wreck U. S. Air Service

### Accuses War Secretary and General March of Act- ing in Bad Faith With the Senate Committee

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In discussing the "gas and flame," or chemical warfare service and in making other changes since the adjournment of Congress, Secretary Baker and Chief of Staff Marsh, have acted in bad faith with the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Wadsworth, of New York, who will probably be chairman of the committee when the Republicans reorganize the Senate, charged today.

"It will be recalled," Senator Wadsworth pointed out, "that under the Overman act giving the President almost carte blanche to make any changes in the organizations of the departments which he might desire, a number of changes were made in the War department. For instance, the aviation branch was taken from the Signal Corps, the gas and flame organization was created and called the Chemical Warfare Service, and the division of purchase, transport and supply was taken from under the Quartermaster General.

"Now in the last days of Congress it was realized that the Overman act expired by limitation with the declaration of peace, and there was no desire to force the War department back into the old organization plan. But the members of the committee did not wish to attempt to work out a permanent plan in the brief time at our disposal.

"To solve this situation it was proposed that a rider be added to the army bill, which provided that the organization should continue without change until authorization for a new plan was worked out by Congress.

"Now, here is the point: Secretary Baker and General March were called in by the members and this proposal for the rider laid before them. Both stated positively that this was just what they wanted. When Congress adjourned without passing the bill, these gentlemen began to disorganize the system they had declared satisfactory. It seems to me they are deliberately taking advantage of the recess. I am fearful of what they may do to the air service and other important branches of the war machine, following their abolition of the Chemical Warfare Service."

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Military Affairs Committee, consulted with Senator Wadsworth and is understood to share the New York Senator's view.

#### THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN

SPRINGFIELD, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 19, 1919

### WAR COST \$197,000,000,000

#### Secretary of War Baker Gives Startling Figures

San Francisco, Cal., March 18.—"The cost of the war in money alone was \$197,000,000,000 or \$11,000,000,000 more than the total property value of all of North America," Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, told a gathering at the Commercial club here to-day following his arrival with Gen Peyton C. March, chief of staff, to inspect army posts. "The deaths from wounds in battle numbered 7,300,000 and the total deaths in all the armies reached 9,000,000," he said.

Referring to the proposed league of nations, Secretary Baker said: "Unless such an organization was formed under some name and under some constitution, anarchy bred by disease, hunger and despair would overwhelm the earth. No child born in a civilized nation in the next 100 years will escape paying a considerable portion of the debt this war has brought about." Secretary Baker and Gen March departed to-day for San Diego.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE. FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919



# BAKER IS "FENCING" ON ARMY'S COURTS, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

Oregon Senator Declares Present System Is "Iniquitous" and Must Be Changed So Justice Will Be Done.

ASSERTS SECRETARY'S BILL IS EFFORT TO SHIFT BLAME.

Ansell, Who Had Courage to Condemn System, Is Elbowed Aside—Investigation Reports Held to Be Contradictory.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Declaring the present system for handling court martial cases "iniquitous," and accusing Secretary Baker of "fencing" on the question of remedial legislation, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon (Dem.) to-night gave out a letter on the subject. He sharply criticises the attitude of the War Department, saying:

"The existing system does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand. The records of the Judge Advocate General's Department reek with it, and upon proper occasion I shall show the people that this is true."

Senator Chamberlain's letter is based upon a telegram received from Mr. Baker in reply to a message sent four days ago by Mr. Chamberlain, requesting permission to make public the letter of Col. Ansell in reply to the recent criticisms of the latter by Gen. Crowder.

The reply of Secretary Baker follows:

**Sees No Controversy.**

"Your telegram received. More than a year ago I asked of the Military Committee of both the Senate and House legislation to correct the evils in the present court martial system. I shall renew the request when Congress reassembles. There would seem to be, therefore, no controversy on the merits of the subject. Have not yet seen the letter in question, and cannot imagine any reason why my consideration of it on my return will not be time enough."

Te request for permission to make the Ansell letter public, Mr. Chamberlain says, was "because it was a clarifying contribution to the subject now agitating the people," and because "it was only fair and just to this officer that you should do so."

Taking up Secretary Baker's telegram Senator Chamberlain writes:

"It is painful to me, Mr. Secretary, to find you fencing upon a question which means so much to the tens of thousands of enlisted men who have

suffered injustice under the present system, a question which means so much to you, the army, the Nation. You say that more than a year ago you recognized the evils of the present court martial system and requested legislation to correct them, and that inasmuch as you intend to renew that request, there can be no controversy on the merits of the subject.

**Irreconcilable Statements.**

"Your present recognition of existing evils of the court martial system is strongly irreconcilable with your published statement no more remote than March 10. In that statement of warm approval of the existing system, you seemed blind to any deficiency.

"On March 10 you were blind to any deficiencies in the existing system, as indeed the evidence abundantly shows you have been deaf throughout the war to complaints about the injustice of this system, complaints which should at least have challenged your earnest attention rather than provoked your undisguised irritation."

The measure proposed by the War Department, which was rejected by the Military Affairs Committee, is discussed at length by Mr. Chamberlain, who insists the bill presented was not "a bona fide effort to reform the existing system." He refers to the office opinion written by Col. Ansell and the recall of Gen. Crowder to formulate an overruling opinion. The effect of this was to leave the War Department, according to Mr. Baker, helpless to change the existing procedure, thus leaving the execution of military law to "the will of the camp commander."

"This is evidence to me that you did not desire to do so," is the declaration of Mr. Chamberlain in commenting on the reversing opinion of Gen. Crowder, taking away the remedial suggestions made by Col. Ansell.

Having "elbowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the provision to point out its terrible results," Mr. Chamberlain relates how the views of Crowder were accepted. Crowder, March and the Inspector General, "a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries," Mr. Chamberlain writes, were taken "into the bosom" of Mr. Baker's confidence. A so-called investigation, he says, was started by the Inspector General, "designed, in my judgment, to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system."

A bill was sent to Congress, Mr. Chamberlain says, "in order that any future responsibility might be shifted from your shoulders to Congress." This was to prevent any modification of the existing system. According to Mr. Chamberlain this was "simply designed to allay public apprehension and inquiry by the appearance of doing something."

**Effect of Proposed Bill.**

The measure proposed by Secretary Baker, in the opinion of Mr. Chamberlain, would give the Chief of Staff, "an ultra military official," complete control over all courts martial cases. As there were 350,000 cases, this work would be "intrusted to some minor military minion, inexperienced in law and the administration of justice, and whose training had disqualified him for such function." This bill was advocated by Gen. Crowder before the Military Affairs Committee of the House. He contended the Chief of Staff should have the power provided.

Referring to the insignificant number of cases involving officers that come before the higher officials, Senator Chamberlain says:

"These are not the class of cases in which appears the injustice of which I complained. The court martial system is such, and the regard for rank in the army is such, that a commissioned officer appears before a court martial to far better advantage than does a private soldier. You do not

see the system in operation. You do not see its tragic results. When you denied the department the revisory power over all courts martial cases you denied yourself the opportunity to keep in touch with the administration of justice throughout the army. Your knowledge is obtained from this insignificant number of cases of commissioned officers and from those persons surrounding you who are interested in supporting the existing reactionary system.

**Gross Injustice Done.**

"The existing system does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand. The records of the Judge Advocate General's department reek with it, and upon proper occasion I shall show the people that this is true. The organization of the Clemency Board now sitting daily and grinding out thousands of cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never correct the injustice done.

"You have of course adopted the statement of the Judge Advocate General, which you invited and published. That statement is involved in as inextricable confusion and patent inconsistencies as your own pronouncements upon this subject. In one and the same breath it declares the system unusually excellent, and then blames Congress because it has failed to enact the bill which you proposed, and has heretofore been referred to; it declares that military law can best be administered finally in the field, but at the same time argues that the system would be much improved by the establishment of a departmental appellate power; it contends that courts martial should be subject not to legal control but only to the power of military command and at the same time objects to assuming responsibility for the outrageously excessive sentences awarded when courts and commanding officers go wrong, without legal restraint.

"It admits our soldiery must be hurriedly drawn from civilian life and from the operations of the more liberal civil code, but assumes that for that very reason the military law ought to be more harshly applied to obtain discipline. It argues that courts martial are not courts of justice, but 'courts of chivalry and honor.'

**Inconsistency Shown.**

"It says the officers who sit in judgment upon the private soldier cannot be military zealots, because it was only yesterday that they got out of their civilian clothes, but in the next

paragraph asserts that they are most competent toward military punishments because of their military appreciations.

"I beg to assure you that there is controversy on the merits of the subject. There is great difference between you and me. That would be relatively unimportant. But there is great difference between you and Congress, and there is great difference between you and the American people. I do not believe that a court martial should be controlled from beginning to end by the fiat of military command. I do not believe that a commanding officer should order the trial of an enlisted man on a charge that is legally insufficient. I do not believe that he should order a court to overrule pleas made in behalf of an accused which upon established principles of law would bar the trial.

"I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer can cast established rules of evidence to the winds and insist upon the conviction of a man upon evidence that no court for a moment would entertain. I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer should be permitted to deprive an accused of the substantial right of counsel and railroad him, unheard and unrepresented, to a conviction.

**"Should Have Justice."**

"I believe, and I insist, that courts martial having in their care and keeping the lives and liberties of every single one of our soldiers shall be courts of justice, acting as Judges, controlled by and responsible to no man, controlled by and responsible to their own oaths, and to the great principles of law which have been established by our civilization to protect an accused wherever he is placed on trial.

"Surely you have been misled. Officers of your department who have supported the iniquitous system and who have imposed upon you, or most unfortunately persuaded you, have been busy preparing their defense. You have been presented lengthy reports designed to controvert the speech which I made in the Senate on this subject, which reports I have shown you to be misleading and utterly unreliable. Volumes of statistics are being prepared to show that, after all, the system is not so bad.

"Whether you do or not the American people see and have the evidence; members of Congress have the evidence. You have taken a terrible stand upon a subject which lies close to a thousand American hearthstones. The American people will not be deceived by such self-serving, misleading reports and statistics. Too many American families have made a Pentecostal sacrifice of their sons upon the altar of organized injustice."

*W. J. Zimm  
March 22 1919*

**"SECRET ORDERS" PRINTED.**

Those Quoted by Major Foster in Congressional Record.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the absence of Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary Keppel no comment was available at the War Department on statements made in Kansas City today by Major Dick B. Foster, charging that "secret orders" issued by Secretary Baker had protected I. W. W.'s, anarchists, and Socialists, who refused to do military duty after being sent to cantonments. It was pointed out, however, that the orders of the department during the war in this regard had been inserted in the Congressional Record some weeks ago, including those orders from which Major Foster read excerpts to support his contention.

The largest number of men in the conscientious objector class at any camp was reported from Camp Funston, where Major Foster was on duty, and some instances of alleged extreme severity in treatment of prisoners there were reported. Investigations were ordered, but no disciplinary action was taken against any camp authorities.

The records of the War Department also contain reports on investigations resulting from charges made as to discrimination by Major Foster in his administration of camp concessions. No warrant for action of any sort against him was developed, however, and in recommending him for promotion, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding, said he had displayed great efficiency in bringing order out of chaos in the affairs of the post exchange which had been placed under his supervision.

Some officers informally expressed the opinion that they were not surprised that the so-called secret orders of the de-

partment as to conscientious objectors had been interpreted in the light put upon them by Major Foster. The suggestion that the prohibition against publication of the orders contained in them was intended to conceal the action of the War Department from the country at large was not considered seriously by these officers, who said the actual purpose was to prevent a spread of conscientious objector disaffection through advertisement of the problem these cases presented.



# Baker Called Blind to Army Court's Faults

Senator Chamberlain Says  
War Secretary Is Under  
Sway of Reactionaries

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary of War Baker was held up to the country, in a letter to the Secretary made public here to-night by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, as:

1. Being blind to the injustices of the court-martial system.

2. Attempting to uphold the present system of military "justice" with one hand, while making just enough gestures toward reform as might be calculated to head off a Congressional investigation.

3. Proposing "corrective" legislation which Secretary Baker should have known could not pass.

4. Supplanting an officer who criticized the system by one who believed it did not need revision.

5. Having taken "a terrible stand upon a subject which lies close to a thousand American hearthstones."

The American people, however, Senator Chamberlain declares in concluding his arraignment of the Secretary, will not be "deceived by such self-serving, misleading reports and statistics. Too many American families have made a Pentecostal sacrifice of their sons upon the altar of organized injustice."

In his letter to Secretary of War Baker, Senator Chamberlain said, in part:

"It is painful to me, Mr. Secretary, to find you fencing upon a question which means so much to the tens of thousands of enlisted men who have suffered injustice under the present system—a question which means so much to you, the army, the nation. In your telegram you say that more than a year ago you recognized the evils of the present court-martial system and requested legislation to correct them, and that inasmuch as you intend to renew that request, there can be no controversy on the merits of the subject.

"Your present recognition of existing evils of the court martial system is strangely irreconcilable with your published statement no more remote than March 10. In that statement of warm approval of the existing system you seem blind to any deficiency. You say therein:

"I have not been made to believe by a perusal of these complaints that justice is not done to-day under the present law, or has not been done during the war period, and my acquaintance with the course of military justice (gathered as it is from the large number of cases which in the regular routine come to me for final action) convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and had not existed."

## Further Defence of System

"You further say that you are 'absolutely confident that the public apprehensions which have been created are groundless.' And then you put the capstone upon your monumental confidence in the system by further saying:

"I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operations as administered during the war, is essentially sound."

"And finally you call upon the judge advocate general to make a statement for the purpose of reassuring the people who 'must not be left to believe that their men were subjected to a system that did not fully deserve the terms of law and justice,' and then you conclude, rather lightly, that after all it is but 'a simple question of furnishing the facts, for when they are furnished I am positive that they will contain the most ample reassurances.'

"On March 10 you were blind to any deficiencies in the existing system; as, indeed, the evidence abundantly shows you have been deaf throughout the war to complaints about the injustice of this system, complaints which should at least have challenged your earnest attention, rather than provoked your undisguised irritation.

## Questions Reform Effort

"But, as you say, you did propose certain legislation to the committees which they did not see fit to recommend for enactment, and which, very fortunately, did not become law. I can hardly believe that that bill, prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the army and submitted by you, was a bona fide effort to reform the existing system, and the slightest consideration of the bill will show that had it been enacted into law it would have made the system even more reactionary, if possible, than it is now.

"I hardly can believe that this was a bona fide effort at reform, because you already had had an opportunity to establish in your department a legitimate and necessary revisory power over, and supervision of, courts martial procedure. General Ansell was at that time acting judge advocate general of the army, and his opinions were entitled to be respected as such, and in all other matters they were so respected.

"In order to keep courts martial procedure within just and legal limitations, he wrote an office opinion, in which he clearly demonstrated that this power of supervision was to be found in existing law, and in that opinion all the officers of the department, among whom were many most distinguished lawyers from civil life, concurred.

## Overruling Opinion Written

"And yet, in order that that opinion might be overruled and that you might rely upon the theory that you were entirely without power, you either ordered or permitted General Crowder himself, who was not at that time connected with the office, to return thereto and write for you an overruling opinion which you approved, and in doing so voluntarily denied that it was your right and duty under existing law to supervise the system. You approved the opinion of the judge advocate general, which was to the effect that this supervisory power did not exist, and, furthermore, ought not to exist, inasmuch as the law military is the kind of law that should be left to be executed at the will of the camp commander.

"If you had really desired to establish a legitimate legal supervision of courts martial you could have done so simply by approving the opinion of the acting Judge Advocate General, which was not a personal opinion, but was an official opinion, which in the ordinary course of administration would have been adopted. Advised to do the proper thing by your chief law officer, and having been shown by him the way to do it, you declined to do so upon some slight legal technicality. This is evidence to me that you did not desire to do so."

## Influenced by Reactionaries

"You supplanted the officer, who had seen fit to call to your attention at the beginning of the war to the necessity of keeping the strictest supervision over courts martial procedure, by an officer who contended that such supervision was not necessary, and that such supervision would derogate from the power of the commanding officer and destroy discipline. You elbowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the provision to point out its terrible results—General Ansell—and took into the bosom of your confidence a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries—General Crowder, the then acting chief of staff and the inspector general—the last named of whom is even this day engaged, by your order, in a so-called 'investigation,' designed, in my judgment, to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system.

"You accepted those views. But in order that any future responsibility might be shifted from your shoulders to Congress you presented a bill which, even if you did not, your advisers did, know could not be passed. Your advisers did not wish any modification of the existing system.

## Remedial Views Rejected

"They and you declined to accept the views of the acting Judge Advocate General that would have gone far toward alleviating the situation on the ground that those views were not fully justified by the letter of the statute. You were thus solicitous that your power be found in the letter of the statute. And yet in the very bill proposed you asked for the power of suspension of sentences when you were already suspending sentences by administrative order without one word of legal authority therefor.

"There is another evidentiary circumstance that indicates the effort was not made in good faith, but was simply designed to allay public apprehension and inquiry by the appearance of doing something. It is shown by the records of your department that the Judge Advocate General of the army, in correspondence with the senior officer of his department in France, shortly thereafter said, with respect to an administrative makeshift which he had proposed for adoption, and which you did adopt, that it was necessary to do something to head off a threatened Congressional investigation, to silence criticism, to prevent talk about the establishment of courts of appeal and to make it appear to the soldier that he did get some kind of revision of his proceedings other than the revision at field headquarters.

"How can it be said that such an attitude of mind is consistent with an honest desire to alleviate the situation? It is significant also that your interest upon this subject was not such as to produce that active participation of the department which characterizes its efforts when it desires to secure legislation.

## Consistency Questioned

"That bill (proposed by Mr. Baker) would authorize the chief of staff to disapprove, vacate and set aside a finding of 'not guilty,' and substitute upon his view of the evidence a finding of his own. This is a power which ought not to be granted to any man, and I feel safe in saying never will be granted by Congress. This alone was sufficient not only to condemn the bill in the mind of Congress, but to show the attitude of those who proposed it.

"Do you believe, Mr. Secretary, that the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, or any other official, should have the power to set aside an acquittal and substitute for it a conviction, or to set aside one sentence and substitute for it a harsher one, or to set aside a finding of guilty of a lesser offence and substitute for it a finding of guilty of a greater one? That is what the bill which you proposed authorizes.

## Can Act in But Few Cases

"Unfortunately, Mr. Secretary, you are not in touch, and apparently do not desire to get in touch, with the administration of military justice. You must know that under the existing system, the Secretary of War sees and takes action only upon that relatively insignificant number of cases which are required under existing law to go to the President for confirmation. He sees none others. These few cases consist in the far greater part of a few sentences of dismissal of commissioned officers. These are not the class of cases in which appears the injustice of which I complained."

"The court martial system is such, and the regard for rank in the army is such, that a commissioned officer appears before a court martial to far better advantage than does a private soldier. You do not see the system in operation. You do not see its tragic results. When you denied to the department revisory power over all courts martial cases you denied yourself the opportunity to keep in touch with the administration of justice throughout the army. Your knowledge is obtained from this insignificant number of cases of commissioned officers and from those persons surrounding you who are interested in supporting the existing reactionary system."

*H. Y. Jones*  
mch 22 / 19

## Secretary Says Senator Is Responsible for Court-Martial System.

YUMA, Ariz., March 21.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who is inspecting army camps, replying to charges made yesterday in Washington by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, that the Secretary was under the influence of reactionaries opposed to changes in the army court-martial system, asserted that the Senator himself caused to be enacted the system he is attacking.

Secretary Baker's statement follows: "I cannot permit myself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Senator Chamberlain about officers of the army to whom I hold an official relation and whose conduct I must judge dispassionately and upon all the evidence I can obtain. That duty is mine and not Senator Chamberlain's, and I shall perform it unbiased and unhurried by abuse or agitation.

"It is important, however, to note that the system of courts-martial and of military justice which the Senator attacks is one which he himself caused to be enacted in 1916, when it was presented by me as a reform and a moderation of the previously existing irregularities. It is also important to note that the amendment which I sent to Senator Chamberlain as Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate more than a year ago and more than a year before the occasion for the present discussion has, so far as I know, never even been presented by him to the Military Affairs Committee for consideration."



# WIRELESS PHONE TO LONDON NEXT

Test Between Ireland and  
Canada Shows Feasibility  
of Commercial System.

WILL CONNECT AUSTRALIA

First Words in Talk Over 2,000  
Miles Through Air Dis-  
tinctly Heard.

Copyright, 1914, by The New York Times Company.  
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 20.—Though detailed information regarding wireless telephoning between Ireland and Canada is withheld for the present by the Marconi Company, THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed that the transatlantic wireless from the operations of the more liberal

civil code, but assumes that for that very reason the military law ought to be more harshly applied in order to obtain discipline. It argues that courts-martial are not courts of justice, but "courts of chivalry and honor," and concludes that since the soldier must on occasion yield up his life on the battlefield, he should not be heard to complain if it be taken away by these courts of chivalry; it places courts-martial in high esteem, though admitting that they apply not the modern rules of right, but mediaeval principles that govern overlord and armed retainer.

It says that the officers who sit in judgment upon the private soldier cannot be military zealots, because it was only yesterday that they got out of their civilian clothes, but in the next paragraph asserts that they are most competent to award military punishments, because of their military appreciations. It argues that the primary purpose of a court-martial is to maintain discipline, as though discipline in any real sense could be maintained in our army without doing justice.

I beg to assure you that there is controversy on the merits of the subject. There is great difference between you and me. That would be relatively unimportant. But there is great difference between you and Congress, and there is great difference between you and the American people.

I do not believe that a court-martial should be controlled from beginning to end by the fiat of military command. I do not believe that a commanding officer should order the trial of an enlisted man on a charge that is legally insufficient. I do not believe that he should order a court to overrule pleas made in behalf of an accused man which upon established principles of law would bar the trial. I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer can cast established rules of evidence to the winds and insist upon the conviction of a man upon evidence that no court for a moment would entertain.

## Quotes Threat to Subordinate.

I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer should be permitted to deprive an accused of the substantial right of counsel and railroad him, unheard and unrepresented, to a conviction. It was only yesterday that I was shown a record in which the counsel for the accused man was intimidated from examining his superior officer as a witness by a threat made in open court by the superior officer, that any question asked him reflecting upon his credibility would promptly bring charges against the youthful counsel.

I do not believe that the conduct of a

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OF THE  
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AND DRESSMAKERS  
carry out  
personal style  
in the  
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# BAKER ASSAILED BY CHAMBERLAIN

Senator Charges Secretary with  
Inconsistency in Court-  
Martial Controversy.

ANSELL "ELBOWED ASIDE"

"Trio of Reactionaries" De-  
clared to Influence the War  
Department's Head.

ARMY TRIALS DENOUNCED

Military Committee Chief Rejects  
Reason for Failure to Divulge  
Reply to Crowder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The charge that Secretary Baker "elbowed aside" the one officer who had the courage to condemn the army court-martial system and "took into the bosom" of his confidence "a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries" in the military establishment, is made in a letter which Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has just sent to the Secretary of War.

Senator Chamberlain's letter was written to Mr. Baker in condemnation of the latter's refusal so far to comply with the request which the Senator made March 16 for the publication of the statement made to Mr. Baker on March 11 in reply to letters written by Mr. Baker and Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, in justification of the army court-martial system.

Secretary Baker is now in the West with General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, touring army posts. He went West on Sunday, March 9, immediately after making public General Crowder's attack on General Ansell, whose letter to Mr. Baker, joining issue with the statements made in the Baker and Crowder letters, was submitted to Benedict Crowell, the Acting Secretary of War, the following Tuesday.

Mr. Crowell refused to make public the Ansell letter, saying that it was addressed to Mr. Baker. However, in response to a request from Senator Chamberlain, on behalf of the Senate Military Committee, Mr. Crowell turned over a copy of the Ansell letter to that committee in confidence last week.

Baker Denied Need of Haste.

On March 16, after reading the Ansell statement, and concluding that it was a complete reply to the Baker-Crowder correspondence, Senator Chamberlain telegraphed to Mr. Baker at the Presidio, San Francisco, demanding that the Ansell letter be made public. Secretary Baker telegraphed back, saying that he had asked Congress to enact legislation to correct court-martial evils, and would renew this request when the new Congress met, but could not imagine why the Ansell letter could not await his return.

Senator Chamberlain was so much dissatisfied with this response from the Secretary that before leaving Washington last night for Natchez, Miss., his former home, for a two weeks' rest, he sent to Secretary Baker the letter made public tonight. He says that Mr. Baker expressed "warm approval of the existing system," and "seemed blind to any deficiency."

He can hardly believe that the bill which Mr. Baker submitted early last year to Congress on the army court-martial system was any "bona fide effort at reform." In connection with the demotion of General Ansell the Senator's letter flings this accusation at the Secretary of War:

"You elbowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the prevision to point out its terrible results—General Ansell—and took into the bosom of your confidence a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries—General Crowder, the then Acting Chief of Staff, and the Inspector General, the last named of whom is even this day engaged, by your order, in a so-called 'investigation' designed, in my judgment, to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system."

When the draft of legislation was prepared, and while it was pending, there were two acting Chiefs of Staff, Major Gen. John Biddle, who served in place of General Bliss, then in France, until March, 1918, when Major Gen. Peyton C. March returned from France and was made Acting Chief of Staff, serving as such until May, 1918, when he became Chief of Staff. The Inspector General of the Army, to whom Senator Chamberlain alludes as being a "pronounced reactionary" is Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain.

Text of Chamberlain Letter.

The full text of Senator Chamberlain's letter follows:

March 19, 1918.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Sir: On the 16th instant, I addressed you a telegram in which I asked that you give to the public a statement made by Lieut. Col. formerly General, Samuel T. Ansell, in reply to statements made by yourself and by General Crowder, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, in which you both gave warm support and approval to the present court-martial system, and in which Gen. Crowder besides indulged in severe personal criticism and accusation against General Ansell, who in testimony recently given before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, had condemned the existing system of military justice and the administration under it.

I asked you to make the statement public, primarily because it was a clarifying contribution to the subject now agitating the people, to which the people are entitled, and, secondarily, because it was only fair and just to this officer that you should do so. I believed that you would make this statement public, and do so immediately, in order that the people might have the opportunity of considering it as nearly contemporaneously as possible with the

opposing views publicly expressed by you and the Judge Advocate General. In that I am disappointed.

I have just received from you the following telegram:

"Your telegram received. More than a year ago I asked the Military Committee of both the Senate and House legislation to correct the evils in the present court-martial system. I shall renew the request when Congress reassembles. There would seem to be, therefore, no controversy on the merits of the subject. Have not yet seen the letter in question and cannot imagine any reason why my consideration of it on my return will not be in time enough."

"NEWTON D. BAKER."

"Secretary of War."

It is painful to me, Mr. Secretary, to find you fencing upon a question which means so much to the tens of thousands of enlisted men who have suffered injustice under the present system, a question which means so much to you, the army, the nation. In the telegram you say that more than a year ago you recognized the evils of the present court-martial system and requested legislation to correct them, and that inasmuch as you intend to renew that request, there can be no controversy on the merits of the subject.

Charges Inconsistency by Baker.

Your present recognition of existing evils of the court-martial system is strangely irreconcilable with your published statement no more remote than March 10. In that statement of warm approval of the existing system you seemed blind to any deficiency. You say therein:

"I have not been made to believe by a refusal of these complaints that justice is not done today under the present law, or has not been done during the war period, and my acquaintance with the course of military justice (gathered as it is from the large number of cases which in the regular routine come to me for final action) convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and had not existed."

You further say that you are "absolutely confident that the public apprehensions which have been created are groundless." And then you put the capstone upon your monumental confidence in the system by further saying:

"I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound."

And finally you call upon the Judge Advocate General to make a statement for the purpose of reassuring the people, who "must not be left to believe that their men were subjected to a system that did not fully deserve the terms of law and justice"; and then you conclude, rather lightly, that after all it is but "a simple question of furnishing the facts, for when they are furnished, I am positive that they will contain the most ample reassurances."

On March 10 you were blind to any deficiencies in the existing system; as indeed the evidence abundantly shows, you have been deaf throughout the war to complaints about the injustice of this system, complaints which should at least have challenged your earnest attention, rather than provoked your undisguised irritation.

Attacks Secretary's Bill.

But, as you say, you did propose certain legislation to the committee which they did not see fit to recommend for enactment, and which, very fortunately, did not become law. I can hardly believe that that bill, prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and submitted by you, was a bona fide effort to reform the existing system, and the slightest consideration of the bill will show that had it been enacted into law, it would have made the system even more reactionary, if possible, than it is now.

I can hardly believe that this was a bona fide effort at reform, because you already had had an opportunity to establish in your department a legitimate and necessary revisory power over, and supervision of, courts-martial procedure. General Ansell was at that time Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, and his opinions were entitled to be respected as such, and in all other matters they were so respected. In order to keep courts-martial procedure within just and legal limitations, he wrote an office opinion in which he clearly demonstrated that this power of supervision was to be found in existing law, and in that opinion all the officers of the department, among whom were many most distinguished lawyers from civil life, concurred.

And yet, in order that that opinion might be overruled and that you might rely upon the theory that you were entirely without power, you either ordered or permitted General Crowder himself, who was not at that time connected with the office, to return thereto and write for you an overruling opinion of which you approved, and in doing so, voluntarily denied that it was your right and duty under existing law to supervise the system. You approved the opinion of the Judge Advocate General which was to the effect that this supervisory power did not exist and, furthermore, ought not to exist, inasmuch as the law military is the kind of law that should be left to be executed at the will of the camp commander.

If you had really desired to establish a legitimate legal supervision of courts-martial, you could have done so simply by approving the opinion of the acting Judge Advocate General, which was not a personal opinion but was an office opinion which in ordinary course of administration would have been adopted. Advised to do the proper thing by your chief law officer, and having been shown by him the way to do it, you declined to do so upon some slight legal technicality. This is evidence to me that you did not desire to do so.

Ansell "Elbowed Aside."

You supplanted the officer who had seen fit to call your attention at the beginning of the war to the necessity of keeping the strictest supervision over courts-martial procedure by an officer who contended that such supervision was not necessary and that such supervision would derogate from the power of the commanding officer and destroy discipline. You elbowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the prevision to point out its terrible results—General Ansell—and took into the bosom of your confidence a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries—General Crowder, the then Acting Chief of Staff, and the Inspector General—the last named of whom is even this day engaged by your order in a so-called "investigation" designed, in my judgment, to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system.

You accepted these views. But, in order that any future responsibility might be shifted from your shoulders to Congress, you presented a bill which, even if you did not, your advisers did, know could not be passed. Your advisers did not wish any modification of the existing system. They and you declined to accept the views of the Acting Judge Advocate General that would have gone far toward alleviating the situation on the ground that those views were not fully justified by the facts. You were thus solicitous that your power be found in the letter of the statute. And yet, in the very bill proposed, you asked for the power of suspension of sentences when you were already suspending sentences by administrative order without one word of legal authority therefor.

There is another evidentiary circumstance that indicates the effort was not made in good faith, but was simply designed to allay public apprehension and inquiry by the appearance of doing something. It is shown by the records of your department that the Judge Advocate General of the Army, in correspondence with the senior officer of his post in France, shortly thereafter, said, with respect to an Administrative makeshift which he had proposed for adoption, and which you did adopt, that it was necessary to do something to head off the threatened Congressional investigation, to silence criti-

clam, to prevent talk about the establishment of courts of appeal and to make it appear to the soldier that he did get some kind of revision of his proceedings other than the revision at field headquarters.

How can it be said that such an attitude of mind is consistent with an honest desire to alleviate the situation? It is significant also that your interest upon this subject was not such as to produce that active participation of the department which characterizes its efforts when it desires to secure legislation.

Says Proposal Was Reactionary.

The bill to which you refer and the nonenactment of which you plead as shifting the responsibility for the maladministration of military justice from you to Congress, if honestly submitted, is conclusive evidence that you yourself are entirely reactionary, or that you have been imposed upon and deceived by advisers who are. That bill is Senate Bill 8692, and provides, so far as immediately pertinent to this discussion, that Section 1199, Revised Statutes, be amended to read as follows:

"The Judge Advocate General shall receive, revise, and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions, and report thereon to the President, who shall have power to disapprove, vacate or set aside any finding, in whole or in part, to modify, vacate or set aside any sentence, in whole or in part, and to direct the execution of such part only of any sentence as has not been vacated or set aside."

Do you really know, Mr. Secretary, the purpose and legal effect of that bill? In the first place, it would have to be construed together with that statute which makes the Chief of Staff the trusted military adviser of the President and Secretary of War, whose authority he habitually exercises, on the one hand, and places him in supervision and control of all bureau officers, including the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

On the other hand, the President's power, therefore, as a matter of law, over the control of courts-martial cases would under that bill be habitually exercised by the Chief of Staff, an ultra-military official, without the slightest competency to pass upon those errors of law which prejudice the rights of the accused, and thereby render it necessary to modify the judgment, and with a disposition to disregard such rights. And also, the Chief of Staff, and not the President, would be the one to exercise this power in fact.

There were some 350,000 courts-martial from the time we raised the new army until July 1, last. Nobody would expect the President to review such a number of any appreciable part of them. Nobody, indeed, could expect the Chief of Staff himself to do so. The work would have to be entrusted to some minor military minor, inexperienced in law and the administration of justice, and whose training had disqualified him for such functions.

The Judge Advocate General, when he appeared representing you before the House Military Committee, admitted that this would be the course of administration and contented that the Chief of Staff ought to have that power. He said that that was necessary in order to maintain discipline.

Could Reject Acquittals.

But worse than this, that bill would authorize the Chief of Staff to disapprove, vacate, and set aside a finding of "Not guilty" and substitute upon his view of the evidence a finding of his own. Notice, the language is that he shall have the power to disapprove, vacate, or set aside "any finding," and also to modify, vacate, or set aside "any sentence."

It is a power which ought not to be granted to any man, and I feel safe in saying will never be granted by Congress. This alone was sufficient not only to condemn the bill in the mind of Congress but to show the attitude of those who proposed it.

Do you believe, Mr. Secretary, that the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, or any other official should have the power to set aside any acquittal and substitute for it a conviction, or to set aside a finding of not guilty and substitute for it a finding of guilty of a greater offense? That is what the bill which you proposed authorized.

But the bill further provides "that the President may return any record through the reviewing authority to the court for consideration and correction." This power is on a par with and supplemental to the absolute power which I have just referred to. If the Chief of Staff were not satisfied with a finding of not guilty he could return the record to the court-martial with instructions to make a finding of guilty. If not satisfied with a light sentence, he could instruct the court to award a heavier one. If not satisfied with a finding of guilty of a minor offense, he could instruct the court to find the accused guilty of a more serious one.

Do you believe that the President, the Secretary of War, or the Chief of Staff, or any other official should have such power? If you stand for that bill you evidently do.

Wanted Power for President.

The Judge Advocate General, who appeared before the committee in representation of your views, testified:

"I want the President authorized to return the record which we get here, back through the convening authority to the trial court, and ask a reconsideration of their action, so that he may proceed, if he desires, upon the revised finding of the court, and thus make the court participate with him in the final judgment."

When asked the question whether a commanding General could disapprove a finding of not guilty and send it back, he said: "Yes, when, in his opinion, the finding is not sustained by the evidence," and he argued that that power, necessary to the maintenance of discipline, was now possessed by all commanding officers and ought to be possessed by the President and Chief of Staff.

In further argument sustaining that view he said, with respect to cases in which very small sentences had been awarded:

"I do not know anything that could attack discipline more than if the commanding General, who is also the reviewing authority, or the Secretary of War, or the President, who will become the reviewing authority of that class of cases under this legislation, could not invite the attention of the court to the effect of such a sentence upon the discipline of the army generally. I do not think this power would have survived throughout the centuries if it were intrinsically wrong."

Obviously he was unaware that this is one of the few countries in which such a barbaric practice has survived. These views you doubtless approved, inasmuch as your letter to the committee you invited it to hear the views of the Judge Advocate General in explanation and support of the proposed legislation.

For the moment at least you now conceive that there should be a power of revision. That, to use your language, is "structural" organic. The lack of a proper revisory power is a lack of legal control at the top.

There are many other deficiencies of the same character. The is an absolute lack of legal control at the bottom and throughout the proceedings.

You have said that the cases that came to you in regular routine under the system are groundless. Unfortunately, Mr. Secretary, you are not in touch with what is actually going on in the administration of military justice. You must know that under the existing system the Secretary of War sees and takes action only upon a relatively insignificant number of cases which are required under existing law to go to the President for confirmation. He sees none of the others.

Fears Favoritism to Officers.

These few cases consist in the far greater part of a few sentences of dismissal of commissioned officers. These are not the class of cases in which appeared the injustice of which I complained. The court-martial system is such, and the regard for rank in the army is such, that a commissioned officer appears before a court-martial to far better advantage than does a private soldier.

You do not see the system in operation. You do not see its tragic results. When you denied the department the revisory power over all court-martial cases you denied yourself the opportunity to keep in touch with the administration of justice throughout the army. Your knowledge is obtained from this insignificant number of cases of commissioned officers and from those per-

sons surrounding you who are interested in supporting the existing revolutionary system.

The existing system does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand. The records of the Judge Advocate General's Department reek with it, and upon proper occasion I shall show the people that this is true. The organization of the Clemency Board now sitting daily and grinding out thousands of cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never correct the injustice done.

You have, of course, adopted the statement of the Judge Advocate General, which you invited and published. That statement is involved in as inextricable confusion and patent inconsistencies as your own pronouncements upon this subject. In one and the same breath it declares the system unusually excellent, and then blames Congress because it has failed to enact the bill which you proposed and has heretofore been referred to, declares that military law can best be administered finally in the field, but at the same time argues that the system would be much improved by the establishment of a departmental appellate power; it contends that courts-martial should be subject, not to legal control, but only to the power of military command, and at the same time objects to assuming responsibility for the outrageously excessive sentences awarded when courts-martial commanding officers go wrong, without legal restraint.

Courts-martial of "Chivalry."

It admits that our soldiery must be hurriedly drawn from civilian life and from the operations of the more liberal civil code, but assumes that for that very reason the military law ought to be more harshly applied in order to obtain discipline. It argues that courts-martial are not courts of justice, but courts of chivalry and honor, and contends that since the soldier must on occasion yield up his life on the battlefield, he should not be heard to complain if it be taken away by these courts of chivalry; that, in the next high esteem, though admitting that they apply not the modern rules of right, but mediaeval principles that govern overlord and armed retainer.

It says that the officers who sit in judgment upon the private soldier cannot be military zealots, because it was only yesterday that they got out of their civilian clothes, but in the next paragraph asserts that they are most competent to award military punishments, because of their military appreciations. It argues that the primary purpose of a court-martial is to maintain discipline, as though discipline in any real sense could be maintained in our army without doing justice.

I beg to assure you that there is controversy on the merits of the subject. There is great difference between you and me. That would be relatively unimportant. But there is great difference between you and Congress, and there is great difference between you and the American people.

I do not believe that a court-martial should be controlled from beginning to end by the fiat of military command. I do not believe that a commanding officer should order the trial of an enlisted man on a charge that is legally insufficient. I do not believe that I should order a court to overrule pleas made in behalf of an accused man which upon established principles of law would bar the trial. I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer can cast established rules of evidence to the winds and insist upon the conviction of a man upon evidence that no court for a moment would entertain.

Quotes Threat to Subordinate.

I do not believe that the court and the commanding officer should be permitted to deprive an accused of the substantial right of counsel and railroad him, unheard and unrepresented, to a conviction. It was only yesterday that I was shown a record in which the counsel for the accused man was intimidated from cross-examination by a threat made in open court by the superior officer, that any question asked him reflecting upon his credibility would promptly bring charges against the youthful counsel.

I do not believe that the conduct of a

court should be controlled by a commanding officer. I do not believe that a court should be directed or instructed to reverse its finding of innocence or to impose a harsher punishment than that originally awarded.

On the other hand, I believe, and I insist that courts-martial having in their care and keeping the lives and liberties of every single one of our soldiers shall be courts of justice, acting as Judges, controlled by and responsible to no man, controlled by and responsible to their own oaths, and to the great principles of law which have been established by our civilization to protect an accused wherever he is placed on trial.

Surely you have been misled. Officers of your department who have supported the iniquitous system and who have imposed upon you, or most unfortunately persuaded you, have been busy preparing their defense. You have been presented lengthy reports designed to controvert the speech which I made in the Senate on this subject, which reports I have shown you to be misleading and utterly unreliable. Volumes of statistics are being prepared to show that, after all, the system is not so bad. Whether you do or not, the American people see and have the evidence; members of Congress have the evidence. You have taken a terrible stand upon a subject which lies close to a thousand American heartstrings. The American people will not be deceived by such self-serving, misleading reports and statistics. Too many American families have made a Pentecostal sacrifice of their sons upon the altar of organized injustice. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.



## SECRETARY BAKER RAPS CHAMBERLAIN

Says Senator Himself Caused Court-Martial System to Be Enacted and Shelved Department's Amendment

Yuma, Ariz., March 21—Secretary Baker, who is on an inspection tour of army camps, replying to charges made yesterday in Washington by



NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War Refutes Charges of Senator Chamberlain

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee, that the secretary was under the influence of reactionaries opposed to changes in the army court-martial system, said that the senator himself caused the system to be enacted. Secretary Baker's statement follows:—

"I cannot permit myself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Senator Chamberlain about officers of the army to whom I hold an official relation and whose conduct I must judge dispassionately and upon all the evidence I can obtain.

"That duty is mine and not Senator Chamberlain's, and I shall perform it unbiased and unhurried by abuse or agitation.

"It is important, however, to note that the system of courts-martial and of military justice which the senator attacks is one which he himself caused to be enacted in 1916 when it was presented by me as a reform and a moderation of the previously existing irregularities.

"It is also important to note that the amendment which I sent to Senator Chamberlain as chairman of the military affairs committee of the Senate more than a year ago, and more than a year before the occasion for the present discussion, has, so far as I know, never even been presented by him to the military affairs committee for consideration."

## ANOTHER CHARGE DENIED

A Maj Foster Alleged Secretary Baker Aided "I. W. W., Socialists and Humanitarians"

Kansas City, Mo., March 21—Secretary of War Baker was accused of "aiding and assisting the I. W. W., internationalist socialists, and humanitarians in their program of blocking the construction of the army," by Maj Dick B. Foster, member of the general court-martial which tried 135 alleged conscientious objectors at Camp Funston, in an address before the City club here to-day.

Maj Foster was, at his own request, given a discharge from service at the time Gen Wood left Camp Funston for Chicago to take command of the central division.

The speaker cited alleged secret orders issued by the war department, of which the public knew nothing, but of which the obstructionists were well informed as one process of "extending the provisions of the congressional act to the advantage of the objectors."

Maj Foster charged that propaganda from the national civil liberties bureau of New York city was semi-secretly promulgated among the drafted men upon their arrival in camps. These bulletins were arguments against military service and contained detailed instructions as to how the drafted man might avail himself of pacifist protection.

### War Department's Version

Washington, March 21—In the absence of Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary Keppel, no comment was available at the war department on statements made in Kansas City to-day by Maj Dick B. Foster charging "that secret orders" issued by Secretary Baker covering the treatment of conscientious objectors had served to stimulate I. W. W. and other radical propaganda in the army. It was pointed out, however, that the orders of the department during the war in this regard had been inserted in the Congressional Record some weeks ago, including those orders from which Maj Foster read excerpts.

The conscientious objector problem was more troublesome at Camp Funston where Maj Foster was on duty than at any other post, it was said, and investigations of various kinds were made during the war by the military agencies because of the situation at the camp. Some instances of alleged extreme severity in treatment of prisoners there were reported.

The records of the war department also contain reports on investigations resulting from charges made as to discrimination by Maj Foster in his administration of camp concessions. No warrant for action of any sort against him was developed, however, and in recommending him for promotion Maj-Gen Leonard Wood, commanding, said he had displayed great efficiency in bringing order out of chaos in the affairs of the post exchange.

The suggestion that the prohibition of publication of orders was purposed to conceal the action from the public was not considered seriously by these officers who said the actual purpose was to prevent a spread of conscientious objector disaffection through advertisement of the problem these cases presented. The intimation of Maj Foster that secret orders had gone to the local draft boards was said by war department officials to be without basis.

### Branded as False

New York, March 21—Charges of Maj Dick B. Foster that the national civil liberties bureau had circulated in a semisecret manner among drafted men arguments against military service were branded as false "both as to the subject matter of our literature and the method of distribution," in a statement here to-day by Walter Nelles, counsel for the organization.

"Our publications largely were reprints of the war department's regulations as to conscientious objectors and kindred subjects," said Mr. Nelles. "We furnished these tracts to anyone interested, including the war department, and distribution was made through the mails from headquarters in New York. We had no branch offices and no agents in the vicinity of the cantonments."

## READY TO BUY CAMP SITES, SAYS CROWELL

Less Than \$15,000,000 Needed to Give Army 30 Training and 19 Aviation Centers

WAR DEPARTMENT  
HAS ENOUGH FUNDS

Twenty-Seven Camps and 15 Aviation Fields Will Be Abandoned—Devens and Upton to Be Kept

Washington, March 21—Decision of the war department to proceed with the purchase of the sites of 15 army camps and 13 balloon and flying fields over the country, was announced to-day by Acting Secretary Crowell. Less than \$15,000,000 will be involved, Mr. Crowell, said, and it will not be necessary to await action by Congress as the department now has the necessary funds.

With these purchases completed the army will have 30 training camps, including the original 16 cantonments constructed for the training of the national army, and 19 aviation centers, most of which will be in the southeastern states, Texas and California. The few fields to be retained in the North will be regarded as summer flying centers only.

### Many Camps To Be Abandoned

Twenty-seven camps and 15 aviation fields will be abandoned. Orders already have gone out for the abandonment of 20 of the camps, including nearly all of the national guard training centers set up after the United States declared war on Germany. Construction work on the 27 camps, according to war department figures, represents a cost of approximately \$110,000,000, of which \$43,000,000 was spent on the four embarkation cantonments—Mills, N. Y.; Merritt, N. J., and Stuart and Hill, Newport News.

Approximately \$280,000,000 has been spent in construction work on the 15 cantonments to be bought and the 15 now owned, and it was largely because of the sum involved that the department decided to go ahead with the purchase. Most of the 30 camps now are being used as demobilization centers, but no definite plans for their employment after the war army is disbanded have been evolved. It was explained that the whole problem of the future use of the camps depended upon the nation's military policy and that no conclusion as to that could be reached until the peace conference at Paris had rendered its decision as to world disarmament.

Announcement already has been made that only two flying fields actually would be used in training army aviators, in peace time and that others bought or now owned would become storage plants for material on hand or under contract. Location of the flying centers to be retained shows a plan to have three general training centers, one in the far West, one in the southwestern part of the country and one in the Southeast, with the different fields in the East close enough together so that elementary and advanced training will be provided within a reasonable area. Total expenditures on the 19 flying and balloon fields to be retained represent about \$30,000,000.

## Cheaper To Buy Than Pay Damage

Besides the fields to be bought for military purposes, one other, Chapman field, Fla., also will be bought "for business reasons," and subsequently sold. The same procedure will be followed in the case of Camp Sevier, S. C., which was used as a national guard training school.

Mr. Crowell said it was cheaper for the government to buy this field at the option price of \$597,940, and sell it again than to pay the damage claim made against the government as the result of the building of the camp. Secretary Crowell said the department had contemplated retaining Hazelhurst field on Long Island, but that the land would cost entirely too much money. The option price on the field was placed at \$1,550,000, or nearly twice the cost of the site of any of the 13 aviation centers to be bought. The government has spent \$5,348,898 on construction work at this field, or considerably more than has gone into any other plants except Langley field, Va., which is to be retained, and Wilbur Wright field, O., which is to be abandoned.

### Devens and Upton to Be Retained

Plans of the war department for disposition of the camps and flying fields set up during the war as outlined by Secretary Crowell were summarized as follows: Cantonment sites now owned by the government to be retained, together with the cost of construction of each: Doniphan, Okl., national guard, \$2,706,000; Eustis, Va., coast artillery corps, \$11,700,000; Funston, Kan., field artillery, \$10,500,000; Holabird, Md., motor transport corps, \$5,207,000; Humphreys, Va., engineers, \$12,745,000; Jessup, Ga., motor transport corps, \$1,417,000; Johnson, Fla., quartermaster corps, \$6,500,000; Kearney, Cal., national guard, \$5,838,000; Lewis, Wash., national army, \$8,400,000; McClellan, Ala., national guard, \$9,800,000; Normoyle, Tex., motor transport corps, \$1,580,000; Pike, Ark., national army, \$2,700,000; Sill, Okl., field artillery, —; Travis, Tex., national army, \$8,200,000; Renning, Ga., miscellaneous, \$6,600,000.



SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919

## SYSTEM SENATOR'S, REPLIES MR. BAKER

Mr. Chamberlain Caused Enaction of Court-Martial Plan, He Asserts — Major Foster, Says the Secretary Aided Objectors

YUMA, Arizona—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who is on an inspection tour of army camps, replying to charges made on Thursday in Washington by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, that the secretary was under the influence of reactionaries opposed to changes in the court-martial system, said that the Senator himself caused the system to be enacted. Secretary Baker and his party passed through here on the way to El Paso. The secretary's statement follows:

"I cannot permit myself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Senator Chamberlain about officers of the army to whom I hold an official relation and whose conduct I must judge dispassionately and upon all the evidence I can obtain.

"That duty is mine, and not Senator Chamberlain's, and I shall perform it unbiased and unhurried by abuse or agitation.

"It is important, however, to note that the system of courts-martial and of military justice which the Senator attacks is one which he himself caused to be enacted in 1916 when it was presented by me as a reform and a moderation of the previously existing irregularities.

"It is also important to note that the amendment which I sent to Senator Chamberlain as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate more than a year ago, and more than a year before the occasion for the present discussion, has, so far as I know, never been presented by him to the Military Affairs Committee for consideration."

Mr. Baker and I. W. W.

Court-Martial Member Says He Perverted Protecting Laws

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The Secretary of War was accused directly of aiding the I. W. W., International Socialists and Humanitarians in their program of blocking the construction of the army by Maj. Dick B. Foster, member of the general court-martial which tried 135 conscientious objectors at Camp Funston, in an address before the City Club here yesterday.

"This was done," Major Foster declared, "by extending and perverting the acts of Congress for the protection, comfort and solace of these obstructionists."

"I will give you the facts," Major Foster continued, after reciting the accusation, "and you may draw your own conclusions as to whether he intentionally took the rôle of pacifist or unintentionally aided and abetted them by failing to realize the gravity of the situation."

"In making this accusation I consider no rumors, no suppositions and no guesses, but base it entirely upon

my personal knowledge of the treatment extended these obstructionists. This knowledge was gained from official War Department orders and communications and the personal knowledge of obstructionists I gained while acting as one member of the general court-martial of 13 majors and captains before whom approximately 135 objectors came for trial."

The speaker cited alleged secret orders issued by the War Department, of which the public knew nothing, but of which the obstructionists were well informed as one process of "extending the provisions of the Congressional Act to the advantage of the objectors."

"Local draft boards," Major Foster said, "had received instructions to induct into military service and to send to army camps all men between the ages of 21 and 31 years.

"Confidential letters and bulletins were sent to commanding generals of all national army and national guard cantonments and camps," said Major Foster, "the very nature of which prohibited any officer in the United States Army imparting to the public their contents."

Major Foster charged that propaganda from the National Civic Liberties Bureau of New York City was semi-secretly promulgated among the drafted men upon their arrival in camps. These bulletins were arguments against military service and contained detailed instructions as to how the drafted man might avail himself of pacifist protection.

## Kahn in Paris; Taken for Baker

By Associated Press

PARIS, March 20.—Representative Kahn of California landed at Brest yesterday from the United States and reached Paris today.

This morning Paris newspapers erroneously announced the arrival at Brest of Secretary of War Baker, who is still in the United States. He probably was confused by the correspondents with Representative Kahn.

## TO SEEK REFORMS IN COURTS-MARTIAL

Congressman Johnson Will Continue Ansell Fight at Next Session.

## AGAIN CHALLENGES BAKER

Insists War Secretary Is Wrong in Holding There Is No Basis for Complaints.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, who left the House to enter the army, said today he would, in the next House, make his chief fight for reform of court-martial procedures, the alleged injustices of which were exposed by former Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell and around which has centered the controversy among Judge Advocate General Crowder, Secretary Baker, and General Ansell. Indications are that there will be a strong movement in the next House for such reforms and that Representative Julius Kahn, who will be Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, will lead the fight for a revision of the rules governing courts-martial.

Mr. Johnson today issued a statement recalling his controversy with Secretary Baker and the failure of the latter to reply to his questions regarding the demotion of General Ansell and the injustice of the court-martial system now prevailing.

"I saw recently that the Secretary of War states that, with his own acquaintance with the facts, he is convinced that the conditions implied by the recent complaints do not exist and have not existed, but that it was essential that the families of all these young men who had a place in our magnificent army should be reassured," says the Representative's statement.

"It will always be a matter of regret to me that the Secretary of War possesses such little information about the army of which he is in charge, because those of us who have lived in it know that there is injustice, that the conditions implied and definitely charged in recent complaints do exist and that the enlisted man has absolutely no opportunity for a fair trial if those in charge do not desire him to receive a fair trial.

"When the Secretary of War defends this law he does himself an injustice as he is defending a statute under whose workings men have been, are being, and will be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for forty years for nothing. If his statement is correct, that the charges are not substantiated, why is it that he has brought into being a clemency board, which has reduced these sentences in many cases by twenty-five years? When his own board states that a sentence is excessive by twenty-five years, it must also acknowledge that the system upon which it is based is wrong.

"General Crowder has stated that the real issues and the only ones were the differences in opinion as to whether the board should review and overturn executed verdicts of general courts-martial, and whether that power should be exercised by the Judge Advocate General or the President. That is not the issue at all.

"The two issues are, first, whether or not the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General are still intending to continue in the statement that the courts-martial law is wise and beneficent, that no injustice has ever been perpetrated under it, and that it should not be amended; second, whether or not they will continue the injustice to General Ansell in his demotion from the rank of Brigadier General to Lieutenant Colonel, for testifying before a Senate committee.

"It is useless to argue with me that his demotion was not largely the result of the giving of his testimony, and like thousands of other citizens of the United States, I shall continue to fight until justice is done. I know the courts-martial system, and I know that it took nerve, pluck, and a strong sense of justice for any man to give the testimony, when subpoenaed, that General Ansell gave.

"I am waiting patiently for the return of the Secretary of War, so that he may answer the questions which I asked him in my letter of March 8, and feel that if he does not answer them fully and frankly, he forfeits the case which apparently the department is attempting to present to the people of the country. It is not necessary to present it to any man who served in the army as an enlisted man, because each of them knows the injustice.

The statement then reiterates the questions Representative Johnson asked Secretary Baker recently in a letter published in THE TIMES relating to the reasons for the demotion of General Ansell and the elevation of General Kreger in his place, in which the Congressman practically asked the War Secretary if General Ansell's retirement was not due to the fact that he had criticized the existing court-martial system and advocated reforms in testimony before a Congressional committee. Secretary Baker has not replied to this letter.



March 23/19.

THE SUNDAY STAR, V



Secretary of War Baker and allied officers decorated with the distinguished service medal in Washington. Left to right, front row: Capt. Hisao Watari, Japanese army; Secretary Baker, Miss Beatrice MacDonald, U. S. Army Nurse Corps; Maj. Gen. Kazutsugu Inouye, Japanese army, and Maj. Walter Miller, Canadian army. Back row: Lieut. Phillipe Barbier, Belgian army; Lieut. Col. Arthur H. Packenham, British army; Capt. Enrico Lusarna di Campiglione, Italian army, and H. M. Adams, director of inland traffic for U. S. Army.

© Harris &amp; Ewing.

### MISTAKE KAHN FOR BAKER

#### Paris Hails Arrival of California Representative.

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Acting on the printed announcement a military guard was rushed to the railway station to meet Secretary Baker and another was drawn up at the Hotel de Crillon. They waited in vain and then the mistake was discovered and the high military officers resumed their ordinary duties.



# Banquet

in honor of

Hon. Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War

and

General Peyton C. March

Chief of Staff

United States Army

St. Anthony Hotel

Saturday, March 22nd, 1919



# Menu

Fresh Shrimp Cocktail, Cambridge  
Hors d'oeuvres de Luxe

---

Cream of Hearts of Palms au Souffle

---

Hearts of Celery

California Olives

---

Small Tenderloin Steak with Fresh Mushrooms  
Flageolets in Butter - Potatoes au Gratin

---

Tomato Westpoint

---

Charlotte Plombiere aux Marrons  
Assorted Fancy Cakes

---

Demi Tasse

---

Cigars and Cigarettes.



# Toasts

NAT M. WASHER

Toastmaster

INVOCATION - - - Bishop William T. Capers

ADDRESS OF WELCOME - - - John H. Haile  
*President Chamber of Commerce*

"A STRATEGIC POINT" - - Hon. Carlos Bee, M. C.

"OUR ARMY" - - - Gen. Peyton C. March

"WINNING THE WAR" - - Hon. Newton D. Baker





SECRETARY BAKER



## DINNER

In honor of his Excellency, the Hon. Secretary of War

NEWTON C. BAKER

and the Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, General

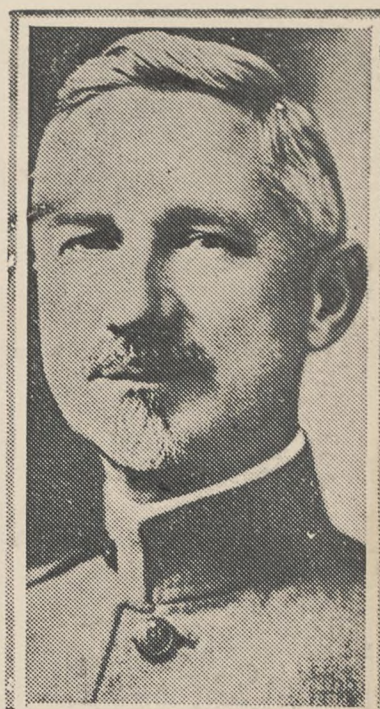
PEYTON C. MARCH

EL PASO, TEXAS, MARCH 21, 1919

By the

EL PASO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hotel Paso del Norte



GENERAL PEYTON MARCH

10 Member Sec Baker's Party



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Save Future Generation's Horrors of Conflict, Says War Secretary

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With dramatic emphasis Secretary of War Newton D. Baker made the foregoing prediction in a speech at the Alexandria hotel this morning, at a public reception tendered him.

Continuing, he said:

"We owe it to the world, to widowed womanhood, to the fatherless children, to all mankind and future generations to back up President Wilson over there in Paris to now and forever stamp out the ambitions and designs of autocrats to dominate the world."

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"I care not what kind of League of Nations is formed at the start. I am concerned only that we shall make a start."

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"It is for the world now, immediately, to put its affairs in shape so that another Hohenzollern cannot strew wreck and ruin in his wake in an effort to fasten his will upon mankind."

"While we have the facts and horrors of the great war before us, we are not so much concerned about details as we are about the lessons that we have learned from the conflict."

"We have come into an era of troubled times and there are years and years of trouble ahead for us unless we begin at once to put the precepts of civilization into practice."

### DESTRUCTION ONLY

"Before the war started we thought that with our great industrial advancement, our wonderful development in science, we had spread civilization on the earth. And then we found that all of our boasted civilization contained merely the elements of destruction."

Secretary Baker then gave some interesting details about the work of the department during the war. He told how the United States in 20 months raised an army of 3,700,000 men and transported 2,000,000 of them over seas.

"The day the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918," declared the war secretary, "the United States had

actually 1,300,000 men participating in the last great battles that ended the struggle and wrecked the Hohenzollern hopes."

"The direct money expenditure by the United States was approximately \$197,000,000,000—more than all the other nations put together. I do not refer to property damages and other devastations, but to actual money expended by us and what we loaned to our allies."

"When you take into consideration the fact that in 1912 the combined wealth of America—all her industrial assets and improvements and development—was estimated at \$136,000,000,000 you can get some idea by comparison of how our country met a crisis such as no other nation in all history was ever called upon to face in the mobilization of her resources."

"America saved the world. I do not mean by this that America alone and unaided won the war, but her energies, her man power, her wealth and her resources combined pushed back the tide of selfishness and greed that the armies of Great Britain and France and their allies had succeeded in holding in check while we were getting ready."

Here Secretary Baker paused an instant to let the applause subside, then he declared:

"Even the Germans knew their fate was sealed when the American soldiers began pouring into France, transported safely across the Atlantic through the submarine-infested waters."

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"The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the American soldiers. He related a number of instances of their manhood and chivalry in their daily lives among the people in France while in camp and billets. At all times, he said, the American soldier stood out as a distinctive person commanding the respect of his comrades in arms from all over the world."

After relating how the great financiers of the country counseled against floating the first Liberty loan for more than \$1,000,000,000, their contention being that the people would not respond, Secretary Baker stated that former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo came forward and declared that the time had come to take the people into the confidence of the government and tell them the truth. The result, Secretary Baker said, is known to the country.

"We started out to mobilize not only the man power of the United States, but industry and wealth as well," said the war secretary.

"We all know how nobly the people in all walks of life responded."

"Are we to have all of our sacrifices for nothing by the conclusion of a peace that will eventually compel us to do this work all over again?"

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"There are just two ways to reach a peace agreement."

"One is by a written charter that will obligate the great nations of the earth to combine for the maintenance of peace, and the other is to sign an agreement that will allow the world's affairs to drift back into conditions of the old regime."

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Secretary Baker, deserted temporarily by his cicerone of the tour across the continent, Gen. Peyton C. March, arrived in the city at 7:15 o'clock this morning from San Diego, where he had inspected Camp Kearny.

A small delegation of local men, headed by Collector of Customs John B. Elliott, Collector of Internal Revenue John P. Carter and M. P. Snyder, former mayor, met Secretary Baker at the train and escorted him to the Alexandria, where breakfast was served.

At the time the secretary arrived at the hotel officials of the Chamber of Commerce were busily engaged in the task of rounding up the visiting congressional committee for the trip to San Pedro.

For this reason, apparently, the war secretary was for a time left much to the care of local federal officials, who entertained him at breakfast and then escorted the secretary to a room for a short rest and conference.

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SECRETARY OF WAR  
BAKER, WHO PLEADS  
FOR WORLD LEAGUE



MISSION PLAY  
By John Steven McGroarty  
and Sat  
Every  
with Frederick Warde  
Now Open  
Pac. E

Home of Clean Shows  
Continuous, 1 to 11 p. m.  
A Doll  
WM. FARN  
6—Supe  
BURBANK

"T.H.  
GARDEN  
O RAYS  
838 S. BROADWAY  
in "PU"

VICTORY  
FIRST RUN FEATURES  
MAGNIFICENT  
MARGA

GARRICK  
Broadway at 8th St.  
First A  
THE DA

612-614 S. Broadway  
J. W  
with Edith J  
"A"  
SYMPHONY

The Distinguished Soprano from  
Tickets—10c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.

FR  
Tonight 8:15  
L. E. BEHMER



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## SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER, WHO PLEADS FOR WORLD LEAGUE



## CHAMBERLAIN IN OPEN LETTER FLAYS BAKER

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Baker was criticised by Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, chairman of the senate military affairs committee in an open letter this afternoon for his failure to comply with the senator's request that he make public a reply by Lieut. Col. (formerly general) Angel, to statements made by the secretary and Gen. Crowder, with regard to Angel's charge in connection with the army court-martial system.

Chamberlain based his criticism of Baker on the following telegram he received from the secretary:

### BAKER'S STATEMENT

"Your" telegram received. More than a year ago I asked of the military committee of both the senate and house, legislation to correct the evils in the present court-martial system. I shall renew the request when congress assembles. There would seem, therefore, no controversy on the merits of the subject. Have not yet seen the letter in question and cannot imagine any reason why my consideration of it on my return will be time enough.

(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

In referring to Baker's telegram, which was sent from San Francisco, and in which the secretary explains that he had not seen the Ansell statement or letter, Chamberlain said:

### CHAMBERLAIN DISAPPOINTED

"I ask you to make the statement public, primarily because it was clarifying contribution to the subject now agitating the people, to which the people are entitled and secondarily, because it was only fair and just to this officer (Ansell) that you should do so."

"I believed that you would make this statement public and do so immediately, in order that the people

(CONTINUED ON PAGE ELEVEN)

Not received



# Baker Given Gre

Senator Lodge outlined his attitude briefly as in favor of a League of Nations, but not of the covenant as presented.

**Redraft Treaty, Urges Lodge**  
"The whole treaty should be re-drafted," he asserted. "That is my

generous nation side by others as guardians of law, justice in the world, or w shall turn its face away from in agony."

He prefaced his argument statement that although h had been "an inconsistent can" and frequently had with Senator I

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Speaking before this assembly, Secretary Baker asserted the proposed League of Nations is the only guarantee against future wars.

"We must either make an old-fashioned peace, in which there will be peace until some nation again tries to dominate the world, or we must make a peace in the new way that will band the leading civilized nations together and make future wars impossible," Secretary Baker said.

"There are only five civilized nations that are able to start a war. Other countries might start trouble, but it would not be a war such as modern science and civilization are capable of waging.

### Would Band Nations

"Let us band these nations together in a league, whose main purpose it shall be to prevent a recurrence of the horrible events we have witnessed during the last five years.

"If all is not well with the other free nations of the world, all is not well with us. No civilized nation can live alone in a world that is now wrapped about with the most advanced ideas and scientific methods of living. No one nation can ever again dominate the world without causing war. No single nation can gain a monopoly on civilization and not start an undercurrent of trouble.

"The old has changed for the new and we are living in a new era. We must have a new peace. I believe the League of Nations is the only way to solve the problem of preventing future wars."

### Baker's Introduction

The secretary of war was introduced to the audience by Walter R. Wheat, chairman of the naval and military affairs' committee of the chamber of commerce. On the platform with him were John B. Elliott, collector of customs; John P. Carter, collector of internal revenue, and M. P. Snyder, former mayor of Los Angeles.

Secretary Baker retold the story of how America entered the war, how the nation's resources were mobilized and how an army of 4,000,000 was raised and equipped. He told how America was remade from a peaceful and commercial America to a military America.

"And when Germany was signing peace articles with Russia, do you know that General Ludendorff sent an urgent message to the German peace delegates to get peace with Russia at any price?" he asked.

"It is true."

"The Americans are coming," Ludendorff said, 'and Germany must remove every man from the eastern front to the western front.'

"I tell you today that the American army, in plunging through the Argonne forest, broke Germany's resistance. If the armistice had not been signed, November 11, 1918, it would have been signed in Berlin a few months later.

### "Miracle Nation"

"What we did as a nation in a space of 20 months caused European military leaders to refer to us as a 'miracle nation.'

"When the armistice was signed, we had a greater army in France than the British army.

"If war had continued five months longer we would have had a greater army in France than the French army. When the armistice was signed there were 2,000,000 men in khaki in Europe, and 1,300,000 of these had been in action.

"And there was no man in that army that ever went without his breakfast. There was no man but received the best medical attention that science could provide.

"Every American who went to the front was equipped with American arms and American ammunition. And when the war was ended there was an endless stream of supplies moving across the Atlantic."

Before the reception was held in the ballroom, Secretary Baker granted an interview to a representative of the Los Angeles Express. He said:

### Reply to Criticisms

"There has been much criticism of the war department because of the long prison terms imposed upon men who were in the army. You must remember that we were at war. We had no time to dally, no time to argue the matter, no time for clemency.

"But all along we had this plan in view: The military courts passed sentence and the secretary of war reduced this sentence one-half. Now that we are back on a peace basis every sentence is being reviewed by a clemency board and every man receiving sentence will have this commuted to a peace basis. By good behavior he will soon be able to leave

"Camp Kearny is a remarkable cantonment, but I do not know whether it will be made permanent.

"California, without doubt, is an ideal country in which to train aviators. Rockwell field will be permanent, and because of the tremendous importance of balloons in our future military and commercial life the balloon school at Arcadia may be retained as a permanent camp.

### Shoot at Shadows

"Airplanes flying at Rockwell field can sail over the water and use their own shadows as targets. We shall keep developing the air service, but how large this service will be depends on how large our army will be. Aviation experts believe airplanes will become commercial assets. I do not know about this, but doubtless they are correct.

"Airplanes undoubtedly will be used to patrol the Mexican border to prevent smuggling, or any other violation of international law or agreements between the United States and Mexico."

Secretary Baker rode to the train with Col. George H. Penrose, officer in charge of the United States zone supply depot in the Central building. Other army officers who bade the secretary of war godspeed were Col. J. M. Williams, commander at Fort MacArthur; Col. L. J. Mygatt, commander of the government balloon school at Arcadia; Col. M. N. Falls, commandant of the Los Angeles public schools; Col. A. W. Wetherill, recruiting officer in Los Angeles.

Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, did not come to Los Angeles with Secretary Baker today. He stopped at Riverside, where he made an inspection of March field, and later joined the Secretary at Colton.

He told the delegation that showed him about the field that he would recommend it for purchase for a regular army flying school. The real estate board of Riverside announced that the property would receive immediate appraisal and their report would be sent to the war department.



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"What we did as a nation in a space of 20 months caused European military leaders to refer to us as a 'miracle nation.'

"When the armistice was signed, we had a greater army in France than the British army.

"If war had continued five months longer we would have had a greater army in France than the French army. When the armistice was signed there were 2,000,000 men in khaki in Europe, and 1,300,000 of these had been in action.

"And there was no man in that army that ever went without his breakfast. There was no man but received the best medical attention that science could provide.

"Every American who went to the front was equipped with American arms and American ammunition. And when the war was ended there was an endless stream of supplies moving across the Atlantic."

Before the reception was held in the ballroom, Secretary Baker granted an interview to a representative of the Los Angeles Express. He said:

### Reply to Criticisms

"There has been much criticism of the war department because of the long prison terms imposed upon men who were in the army. You must remember that we were at war. We had no time to dally, no time to argue the matter, no time for clemency.

"But all along we had this plan in view: The military courts passed sentence and the secretary of war reduced this sentence one-half. Now that we are back on a peace basis every sentence is being reviewed by a clemency board and every man receiving sentence will have this commuted to a peace basis. By good behavior he will soon be able to leave

"Camp Kearny is a remarkable cantonment, but I do not know whether it will be made permanent.

"California, without doubt, is an ideal country in which to train aviators. Rockwell field will be permanent, and because of the tremendous importance of balloons in our future military and commercial life the balloon school at Arcadia may be retained as a permanent camp.

### Shoot at Shadows

"Airplanes flying at Rockwell field can sail over the water and use their own shadows as targets. We shall keep developing the air service, but how large this service will be depends on how large our army will be. Aviation experts believe airplanes will become commercial assets. I do not know about this, but doubtless they are correct.

"Airplanes undoubtedly will be used to patrol the Mexican border to prevent smuggling, or any other violation of international law or agreements between the United States and Mexico."

Secretary Baker rode to the train with Col. George H. Penrose, officer in charge of the United States zone supply depot in the Central building. Other army officers who bade the secretary of war godspeed were Col. J. M. Williams, commander at Fort MacArthur; Col. L. J. Mygatt, commander of the government balloon school at Arcadia; Col. M. N. Falls, commandant of the Los Angeles public schools; Col. A. W. Wetherill, recruiting officer in Los Angeles.

Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, did not come to Los Angeles with Secretary Baker today. He stopped at Riverside, where he made an inspection of March field, and later joined the Secretary at Colton.

He told the delegation that showed him about the field that he would recommend it for purchase for a regular army flying school. The real estate board of Riverside announced that the property would receive immediate appraisal and their report would be sent to the war department.



## Welcome, Mr. Secretary:

WELCOME TO SAN ANTONIO, Mr. Secretary Baker:

You have proven yourself a great Secretary of War.

You have chosen well your advisors and taken counsel without friction with those in authority with whom you have had to work.

In that you have shown wisdom and freedom from the small faults of even great men.

Without military training, called from the peaceful pursuits of civil life, you organized, equipped and trained a great army of stalwart fighting men.

In that you have shown executive ability of a rare quality.

You have had able associates and adjutants, but you have recognized their value in your work, profited by their technical knowledge, ability and experience, and not weakened your department by any jealousy of their effectiveness.

In that you have shown genius for accomplishment.

This is a day of big men and big occasions, and you have measured up with great associates, and met the demands of many troublous National and international problems.

In that you have shown your fitness for the office in which you have served your people in a trying hour in the Nation's life.

History will best remember you, however, Mr. Secretary, for one great accomplishment—the protection given to the morals of the youths who were called to arms by their National Government. Through all of your official work this has run as one increasing purpose.

These boys were given into your keeping by the women who had gone to the gates of death to give them life. Every son who went from a mother to perform a citizen's greatest duty to this country, left her praying for his safe return, not only physically, but morally. She prayed that her God would give you guidance to return her boy to her morally if not physically, sound,

You must have heard those prayers, Mr. Secretary, for you answered them.

You have taught the lesson that this Nation is neither too big nor too small to guard the morals of its soldiery.

In that you have taught the further lesson that this Nation is neither too big nor too small to guard the morals of its citizens.

You have demanded of the States and their political subdivisions that in this great moral duty they should do their part "in full, heaped and rounded measure."

In that you have shown that the control and correction of any evil that affects the National life is a matter of both National and State concern; that in their respective spheres a common duty commands that they should work with a common purpose to elevate the standard of civic life.

War is terrible; Mr. Secretary, at its best, for it brings to a nation's soldiery disease, crippling wounds, the dark night of sudden blindness, quick or lingering death; but it also brings noble aspirations, renewed patriotism, a high sense of the obligation of service from fellow man to fellow man, and the spirit of that charity that "suffereth all things, endureth all things" and still is patient.

From the gloom of war come ideals that are God-like.

But war is brutal and bestial, Mr. Secretary, if it brutalizes and bestializes a nation's young soldiery, and thus unfits them for return to civic life.

You could not prevent the youth of America from suffering from the terrors of war, Mr. Secretary, but you have guarded them to the limit of your ability against conditions that might have served to brutalize and bestialize them.

In that, Mr. Secretary, you have not only performed your duty to the American soldiers, but, as well, your duty to the mothers who bore them, and to the Nation whose stability must rest upon the virtue of its citizens.

San Antonio welcomes you, Mr. Secretary, for in obeying your demand that she should aid you to make secure the moral welfare of the soldiers mobilized here, she has purified herself; she has learned the lesson that civic virtue brings its own reward, and that loyalty to country demands loyalty to the country's laws, obedience to them, and enforcement of them.

And San Antonio, in welcoming you, Mr. Secretary, also thanks you.

## BAKER AND MARCH ARRIVE IN DENVER

DENVER, March 13.—Newton Deal Baker, secretary of war, and Chief of Staff March arrived here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, en route to the Pacific coast on a tour of inspection. The secretary's party was taken for a motor car ride through the city and left for the west.

Secretary Baker said he would reach Tacoma, Wash., Saturday night. An inspection of Camp Lewis will follow, the secretary said. Then he will go to San Francisco and Los Angeles. After visiting Camp Kearny, Cal., the secretary announced he would go to El Paso, Texas, to inspect Fort Bliss.

## Baker and Party to Be Entertained by Portland Democrats

Plans for the reception of Secretary of War Baker, General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States army, and their party, which is due to arrive in Portland this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock via the O-W. R. & N., are being made by the Democratic party committee of Portland and by the Chamber of Commerce, which plans to send a reception committee to the station.

Chairman H. D. Starkweather of the Democratic committee was informed Friday morning that Secretary Baker had accepted the invitation to meet Portland Democrats, extended through Senator Chamberlain.

Messages received by the Chamber of Commerce indicate that Secretary Baker will not be able to remain long in this city and they have not been able to form any other plans except to appoint the reception committee. The extent of the party's sojourn in this city will determine the nature of the reception tendered them by the Democrats.

## BAKER MAY BE HERE TODAY

Details of War Secretary's Visit Far From Certain.

Secretary of War Baker and General March are expected to reach Portland at 3:30 this afternoon. Details as to the secretary's coming, what he will do when he gets here—if he comes—and when he will leave, are uncertain matters.

Collector of Customs Moore invited the secretary to drop in on Portland, and rooms were engaged at the Hotel Portland. It is known that the secretary is somewhere in the west. One report yesterday had him in Denver and another said he was in Tacoma. Mr. Moore wasn't exactly sure where Mr. Baker was, but late in the day he was informed by the railroad company that the secretary is due on No. 19. Mr. Moore thought he would be here yesterday.

Presumably, as there is a soldiers' barracks at Vancouver, Mr. Baker will go over there for a few minutes. No set programme has been announced, although the federal officials want to do the right thing by him.

tary of War Newton T. Baker and Major-General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, are to arrive in San Francisco Tuesday morning and will depart Tuesday afternoon, according to an announcement by the western department of the army here today. Both have accepted invitations to address the commercial club here.

## NEWTON D. BAKER

IT FELL to Newton D. Baker, who is in Portland this afternoon, to be at the head of the American war department throughout the time that the United States was an active participant as a principal in the most gigantic war in history.

It fell to Secretary Baker, from one of the smallest standing armies in the world as a starting point, to direct the creation of the hugest military organization ever assembled in so short a time in the whole history of the world.

It fell to Secretary Baker to direct the expenditure of the largest sum of money on a military organization that was ever spent by any nation in so short a period in the entire history of the world.

It fell to Secretary Baker, not only to create the mightiest army ever formed in so short a time, but to send it across 3000 miles of ocean and prepare it in a foreign land for a service that, in its effect upon civilization, was the greatest service ever rendered by any army in the history of the world.

It is beyond controversy that the organizing, equipping and instructing of the American army for the late war was the greatest single enterprise ever attempted in the United States. No other undertaking in the life of the republic even approximates it in the daring of its plan or the prodigious extent of the resources and forces involved.

As directing head of this unprecedented task, Secretary Baker, through the 19 months of America's participation in the war, stood in the presence of responsibilities and problems more momentous than those faced by any president of the United States except Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, and weightier a thousand fold than any responsibilities and problems ever faced by any private citizen in any country at any time.

There are those who say Secretary Baker made mistakes. Perhaps he did. In all the enterprises ever undertaken in the world, no matter how small, there has not been one in which mistakes were not made. In this super enterprise of all time, with erring men certain to appear here and there throughout the organization, it could not be humanly possible to avoid lapses, inefficiencies and omissions.

"The Americans are coming, and we need every corps we have on the Western front; make peace with Russia and release our armies there at once; sign peace—any peace with any Russian able to write his name," frantically wired Ludendorff to Prussian General Hoffman then on the Eastern front.

Two million Americans were over there, and two million more were all ready to go when the armistice was signed.

Whether Mr. Baker made mistakes or did not make mistakes, the American armies created under his direction, helped end in 19 months, a conflict that military experts freely predicted would require four or even five years and four million men.

What more could the American people ask?



# BAKER FAVORS LIBERAL BONUS FOR SOLDIERS

Would Base Reward on Length of Service; Suggests Two Months' Extra Pay for Each Half-Year

War Secretary, With Gen. March, Belated; Quickly Hasten On; Former Here Again Today

BY OTHEMAN STEVENS

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Chief of Staff Peyton C. March arrived here yesterday morning to hold a reception at the Alexandria hotel at 9 o'clock. That is, the Chamber of Commerce and Senator Phelan had arranged that function, but Mr. Secretary and General March disposed of it quickly.

Their train was late, and a deputation met them at the depot to urge them to let themselves be seen and heard uptown.

Mr. Secretary seemed inclined to yield. "What do you think, General," he asked General March. "Shall we do as those gentlemen wish and then motor to Camp Kearny, or will we jump on the next Santa Fe train?"

"We will take the Santa Fe train," replied the General.

As there was about five minutes interval before that train left, the prominent citizens, the distinguished guests and the all but extinguished reporters had to hustle. Mr. Secretary was interviewed between jumps and proved himself as amiable as he is energetic. He talked to four men at once on different subjects, shook hands with all the Federal office holders, listened to I. B. Dockweiler and caught his train.

## DELIGHTFUL MENTAL PROCESSES

President Wilson once said of Secretary Baker: "The processes of Baker's mind are always a source of delight to me."

The reporters only had a passing show of those mental processes, but they were remarkably convincing and so rapid as to be cinematographic portraits of a very keen mind and a very resourceful intellect.

On the subject of bonuses to discharged soldiers he is in direct sympathy with the idea of the Hearst newspapers of giving a large allowance, and even goes further in his idea of what would be fairly generous treatment.

"I favor decidedly giving discharged men a sufficient sum of money to enable them to comfortably have time in which to replace themselves in civil life," he said. "My theory of such a plan is that those who were in service longest and saw action should perhaps receive more than those who were in but a short time."

Secretary Baker has outlined his idea in further detail before, and can be quoted as "I am not yet definitely committed to this plan, but it appears to wisely meet the situation."

"The idea would be to pay the men a two months' bonus for every six months they were in service—a month's bonus for each three months they were under arms."

"That would mean the men longest from their civil positions, and hence having psychologically the longest distance to go to recover their former business independence, would be given the largest amount."

"Will Camp Kearny, March Field and Fort MacArthur become permanent features of military resources here?" he was asked.

"No one can speak for Congress," he replied, "and the final action remains with that body in provisions for the army."

"You could put it that those places are 'temporarily permanent.'"

## MUCH TO BE STUDIED

"Even about a place like Fort MacArthur there is much to be studied out. Whether coast defenses should remain based on big, permanently placed guns or depend on air machines or movable guns remains to be determined; practically all that was known about war and fortifications and defense and offense before the great war has either been upset or made subjects for study and demonstration."

"Demobilization? That will be done as quickly as we can bring it about."

"We are making a survey now of military resources with a view to greatly reducing the time the men should stay in their final camp before being discharged."

"We expect to bring that time down to a few hours."

"As to bringing them home from over there, that will be speeded to the limit."

"I am of the opinion that in a few weeks we shall be returning our wonderful men at the rate of 300,000 a month. I believe there are something like a million and a half still under duty."

"The permanent size of the army? That is a matter entirely up to Congress. I cannot discuss it in advance of congressional action."

"How about bringing the Ninety-first Division here and letting us see them?"

"Can't say anything about that, for I don't know the situation."

General March was asked the same question.

"Couldn't say anything about that," was his reply, "for I don't know."

## SOON TO START ABROAD

"I have to hurry on this trip," explained the Secretary, "because I am due back in Washington to go to Europe for a visit of a couple of weeks."

"That is purely a business expedition; we have many contracts with the Allied governments, matters of considerable financial import, and other business affairs to determine; a committee on liquidating has been at work and I wish to go over the situation."

Maj. Gen. Guy Carleton of Camp Kearny was on hand with his chief of staff, Colonel Wade. The general had motor cars with which to carry out his orders to take the visitors to his camp by motor. The Alexandria Hotel meanwhile had filled with citizens desirous of paying their respects to the Secretary and General March. Col. George H. Penrose, depot quartermaster in Los Angeles, was at the depot to officially greet his chiefs and his officers, as well as many from other posts were attending at the hotel to pay their formal respects.

But General March knows what he wants and how to get it. There was no hesitation on any one's part, and a rush trip was made to the Santa Fe depot, the Secretary riding with Mayor Woodman, Congressman H. Z. Osborne and President Moreland of the Chamber of Commerce. General March went with General Carleton and Colonel Wade.

The rest of the assembly of civic dignitaries jumped into their cars and followed as best they could, and all arrived in time to have a few words with the Secretary before he jumped aboard.

General March said that he would go from Camp Kearny tonight to March Field, at Riverside, which was named in memory of his son, inspect that place and join the Secretary at Colton on their way to the East.

Secretary Baker promised to leave San Diego tonight and arrive at the Alexandria Hotel this morning, where he would be the guest at a reception at 9 in the morning.

Some of those who welcomed the notables: Felix McGinnis, who did his best to make up for the Owl being late by making everyone comfortable; Collector of the Port Elliott, Collector of Internal Revenue Carter, Postmaster Harrington Brown, Secretary Frank Wiggins, who had risen early enough to remove the curl papers from his moustache; Carl McStay, Chief of Police Butler and many others.

## Baker Visits Kearny and Rockwell Field

By Associated Press

SAN DIEGO, March 19.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, accompanied by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, arrived in San Diego from Los Angeles this afternoon for a stay of a few hours. After an inspection of Camp Kearny the Secretary went to Rockwell Field, training place of the army aviators on North Island, and later was entertained at an informal dinner in this city. Secretary's Baker's plan was to start north early tomorrow morning.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1919.

## MR. BAKER'S VISIT.

It is to be regretted that Secretary of War Baker and Chief of Staff March delayed their tour of inspection of the Pacific Coast army posts until after the cessation of hostilities and the practical demobilization of the training cantonments. The West made a notable contribution to the war effort and one that could have been more fully realized by a personal inspection. For instance, there was a great human organization in the Northwest producing spruce timber for airplanes. It was turning out more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber a day when the armistice was signed, and just getting into its stride.

Then there were the three healthiest training camps in the country—Lewis, Fremont and Kearny. There were the flying schools at Sacramento and San Diego. Had Mr. Baker come out earlier he might have thought twice about sending men from the coast to South Carolina and North Carolina and Texas for training. Certainly he would have observed that Fremont was capable of much further development than he permitted. He might have realized that it was not necessary to establish over two score of cantonments and flying schools in the Southern States. Still he may not have desired to be shown.

But Secretary Baker and the chief of staff know from the record that the Pacific Coast did its share, everything it had the opportunity to do. The War Department officials are cordially welcomed to this section of the country. The people here have been optimistic, confident workers throughout the emergency. They have not been disturbed by the carping criticism and scandal that has thickened the atmosphere nearer the headquarters of the war administration at Washington. They have taken the attitude that Mr. Baker and his assistants were doing the best they could to bring about victory over the enemy, and they put their shoulders to the wheel and pushed ahead, not deigning to look back upon wholly human mistakes.

Out here the war spirit soared to a higher strata of idealism than elsewhere. There was a minimum of commercialism and thought of profits. The slogan was to give and do. This was due to environment rather than to superior righteousness, but it was nevertheless the fact.

Had he come earlier Mr. Baker might have gathered helpful inspiration for his big task. He might have sensed the incongruity of his misstatements about airplane production and the publication of Mr. George Creel's faked photographs.



# ARMY CHIEFS WELCOMED HERE

On the left is General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, and on the right Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Below is a picture of Secretary Baker shaking hands with Major-General John F. Morrison, commander of the Western department.

—Photographs by Sanford Greenwald, Bulletin staff photographer.





# SEC. BAKER ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO S. F.

(Continued from Page One.)

with which he has nothing to do officially, he was more communicative.

"I can't comment on the existing league of nations plan because I don't know what changes may eventually be made," he said. "But I feel convinced that some plan of this general kind must be adopted. If it is not, all we fought for in this war will have been lost. European statesmen, if they do not adopt some such plan, will overlook the greatest opportunity for constructive statesmanship that has ever been presented in the history of the world."

Baker does not believe the time has come for anything approaching disarmament.

## NEED LARGER ARMY.

"This country, as well as other nations, will need an army after the peace is signed, and that army will have to be larger than what has been referred to as the 'international police force.' It will have to be as large as our needs call for, and those needs will be stipulated by what is done at the peace conference," he said. "I believe that whatever force we maintain will be raised by the voluntary enlistment system—that is, in peace times. Of course in war times we will never revert to the volunteer system. Selective service has proved both scientific and successful."

## ENEMY OF BOLSHIEVISM.

Baker went on record against Bolshievism, but not to the extent of making a speech.

"We don't need revolution here, because we can hold elections. People don't have revolutions because they want them, but because they think they need them. We don't need a revolution in America," was his way of putting it.

General March stuck to his specialty in his part of the conversation. Efforts to draw him out concerning the league of nations, the radical movement and the like met with the statement that those were matters for diplomats, not army men, to settle.

He didn't talk much on the Ansell incident, but said:

"General Crowder analyzed those charges thoroughly and found that in a thousand cases the average sentence was a year and a half, not the forty and fifty-year average that we hear so much about. I think Crowder's answer is complete."

## "ANSSELL DIDN'T SAY IT."

"Was Ansell demoted to Colonel because of his activities along this line?"

"Remember this," said General March quickly, "Ansell himself has not said he was demoted for this reason. If he said it, he wouldn't last five minutes. That's newspaper talk."

His attention was called to Senator Chamberlain's statement that Secretary Baker might be impeached as a result of the Ansell case. He laughed and said nothing.

He discussed his plan for the future military policy of America which is now ready to be presented to Congress.

## ARMY OF HALF MILLION.

"The intention now is to get Congress to make appropriations providing for an army of 500,000," said the general. "According to the plan which I have worked out this will be sufficient for the present. That force would be raised by the volunteer system. Then there is to be a system of universal military training which would take boys beginning at the age of 19 and give them two or three months' training each year. Just how they will fit into the military scheme is something which I don't care to divulge at present. The intimate details of the plan must be kept secret until the time comes for Congress to act on it."

"I do not believe that the world is ready for disarmament, and I have mapped out the plans for the American military policy with the object of providing this country with any army that will spell safety."

"I think the 500,000 figure is conservative. It will be noted that England says she needs 900,000 men. At present the customary forces at San Francisco, at Hawaii and along the Mexican borders have all been depleted to supply troops for overseas, and these forces must be brought back to the normal."

General March graduated from West Point in 1888 and was commissioned a second lieutenant. In thirty-one years he has gone from the lowest commissioned rank to the highest within the gift of the American army. He is the supreme officer next to the President, who holds the title of commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He outranks General Pershing.

## WAS AT PRESIDIO.

General March was stationed at the Presidio for a short time shortly before the Spanish-American war. He has visited the city a number of times since and spoke today of his passing through here at the time of

the Russian-Japanese war, in which he was a military attache.

"I have many friends here and have always had the warmest feeling for San Francisco," he said. "I have been singing its praises to Secretary Baker, who has never been here before."

Baker and General March were met by Major-General John F. Morrison, Colonel H. C. Benson and staff officers on the Oakland side. Upon arrival at the Ferry building they entered automobiles and were taken to the Presidio, where Brigadier-General Frank B. Watson, commander of the post, conducted them on a tour of the post. Later they visited the north command, and at noon Baker spoke at the San Francisco Center of the League, at the Palace Hotel. At 1 o'clock he addressed the Club. During the afternoon he paid a visit to the disciplinary racks on Alcatraz Island. At 6 o'clock Baker and General March left for the south, to visit Crowder.

"We are going to Alcatraz," he said. "We are as much interested in justice as Senator Chamberlain," said General March.

# Sec. of War Flag Flies in Baker's Honor

For the first time in many years the flag of the Secretary of War of the United States flapped in the breeze in San Francisco today during the visit of Secretary Newton D. Baker. The flag flies from the pole on the Geary street wing of the St. Francis Hotel, which houses the distinguished official and his party. From the flag pole on the center wing the American flag flies, while the St. Francis house flag flies from the north wing.

The flag of the Secretary of War is solid red, with a white star at each of the corners, while the center of the field is occupied with an American eagle with spread wings beneath a shield on which are thirteen stars representing the original thirteen States.

The flag was ordered by Manager Thomas J. Coleman of the St. Francis in honor of Secretary Baker's visit.

# GEN. MARCH HERE WITH ARMY HEAD

By JOE WHITNAH.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, are opposite types when it comes to conversation.

Baker will talk about everything except those matters with which he is intimately and officially concerned. General March will talk about what pertains to his job and about nothing else.

The pair, accompanied by General March's aid, Major J. M. Swing, and Baker's secretary, arrived today on their national tour of inspection of army camps.

Baker is the only secretary of war to visit San Francisco in many years, and General March is the only full general that has ever been in this city. The General is the head of the American army and is the only man in the service who outranks Pershing. He wore his uniform, with the four stars on each shoulder, signifying the rank of full general.

## ASKED ABOUT CONTROVERSY.

In talking to Baker The Bulletin man sought some light on the controversy that has raged between the War Department and former Brigadier-General Samuel T. Ansell over the question of military justice, or injustice, in army courts martial. But Baker was mum.

"Do you intend to make public Ansell's reply to General Crowder, as demanded by Senator Chamberlain?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say on that," replied the Secretary of War.

"Is there really any truth in Ansell's charges that military sentences have been unduly severe?"

"I don't want to discuss that," was Baker's reply. "I have already given my position in a long statement and anything more that needs to be said it will be said at the proper time and place."

"How about the conscientious objectors?" he was asked. "Any change in policy regarding them?"

"I have nothing to say," said the Secretary of War.

## TALKS ON NATIONS LEAGUE.

On the League of Nations question, (Continued on Page 1, Column 2, Main Section.)



## Los Angeles Daily Times

Off—on—Gone—Newton!



WEEKLY

Harvey's 3/1/19  
3/15/19

## Keeping the Record Straight

THE WEEKLY of February 2 announced that Provost General Crowder had been reprimanded by the Chief of Staff, General Peyton C. March, and recounted some of the remarkable circumstances surrounding that unprecedented action. The press made much of the announcement. On the day of publication a score of newspaper correspondents asked General March for his version of the affair, but he declined to comment. First he replied that he had not seen the article, and could hardly be expected to discuss that which he had not read; and this, of course, was reasonable. He was then presented with a copy of the issue containing the article, but he put it aside, saying that he would not reply to an unsigned charge. Perhaps he knew what he meant by this, but, frankly, we do not.

Strange as it may seem, the newspapermen then sought the truth from Secretary Baker. He was either unavailable or non-committal at the time. But later—on February 4, to be exact—Mr. Pew, Secretary Baker's official press agent, assembled the newspaper correspondents and gave them orally what purported to be a complete statement of the case. The substance of the Pew interview was sent broadcast by the press associations and special correspondents, and was printed throughout the country the next morning.

The following report is taken from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of February 5, and is almost identical with the accounts printed in other publications:

*Public Ledger Bureau,  
Washington, February 4.*

Major General Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal general, never was reprimanded by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, nor Secretary of War Baker, and reports that such official action had been taken against the man who built the selective service army are based on misinformation arising from an unfortunate incident in the department, according to an authoritative statement made today at the War Department.

Meanwhile Congress had shown unusual interest in the case, and Representative McKenzie of Illinois introduced a resolution asking for the complete correspondence between Secretary Baker, General March, and General Crowder. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and there it was pigeon-holed by the faithful Dent—whether through connivance with Secretary Baker or on his own volition we do not know. So long as there was any likelihood whatsoever that the Committee would report the resolution, and that the House would adopt it, we deemed it proper to await the result without further comment. Now, however, as a result of the official denial from the War Department, we have received a number of letters from friends—and others—urging that we make good the original statement, or render justice to the Secretary of War by retracting it altogether.

With these requests we cheerfully comply, not unmindful, however, of the fact that some one has deliberately sought to deceive the public (to use no stronger term). We quote the exact language used in the official bulletin sent to every member of the General Staff:

"THE CHIEF OF STAFF REPRIMANDS THE PROVOST  
MARSHAL GENERAL

"The Chief of Staff reprimands the Provost Marshal General for having trespassed beyond his authority. He will revoke certain orders which he has issued and will issue none hereafter without authority from the Chief of Staff."



# BAKER, MARCH VISIT S. F. TO INSPECT PRESIDIO

One hundred and seventy-five thousand American soldiers were demobilized during February. There will be 225,000 released during March, and thereafter the number will be increased to 250,000 a month or more. So said Secretary of War Newton D. Baker upon his arrival in San Francisco today with General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, on a tour of all the demobilization camps of the country.

"Our purpose is to familiarize ourselves with all of the demobilization facilities, so that the process may be speeded up as much as possible," said the secretary, "and so that we may know how they will fit in with the nation's future military program."

## NO COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

He did not divulge anything, in a few moments of informal interview crossing the bay from Oakland to San Francisco, as to what that program is likely to be, and he was not inclined to be communicative on subjects not related to his trip. He did not even issue a "communique."

Questioned as to the date by which complete demobilization, including all troops now in Europe, might be expected he said:

"No one can tell. That depends upon conditions abroad."

"What about withdrawal of American troops in Russia?" he was asked.

"I cannot discuss it," was the answer.

## SILENT ON MARINE CLASH

Similar responses met efforts to obtain his views on the demand of Senator Chamberlain that the reply of General Samuel T. Ansell to the attacks made upon him by Judge Advocate General Enoch Crowder be made public and questions about the clash between American marines and Japanese soldiers at Tien Tsin, China.

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"Unless we get a League of Nations which will insure the world against war," he said, "all that we have invested in this war will have been lost."

## NATION'S

Scene on the arrival of Secretary Peyton C. March in San Francisco foreground.—Photograph taken by Film Service.



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conference with the Germans at Brussels for the provisioning of German troops in connection with the shipping arrangements.  
The couple were married at the home of the bride's parents, where they will remain until the bridegroom gets a job.  
—Centralia (Mo.) Messenger.



# BAKER, MARCH VISIT S. F. TO INSPECT PRESIDIO

## NATION'S WAR CHIEFS

Scene on the arrival of Secretary of War Baker and General Peyton C. March in San Francisco today. Secretary Baker is in the foreground.—Photograph taken for The Call by the International Film Service.



One hundred and seventy-five thousand American soldiers were demobilized during February. There will be 225,000 released during March, and thereafter the number will be increased to 250,000 a month or more. So said Secretary of War Newton D. Baker upon his arrival in San Francisco today with General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, on a tour of all the demobilization camps of the country.

"Our purpose is to familiarize ourselves with all of the demobilization facilities, so that the process may be speeded up as much as possible," said the secretary, "and so that we may know how they will fit in with the nation's future military program."

### NO COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

He did not divulge anything, in a few moments of informal interview crossing the bay from Oakland to San Francisco, as to what that program is likely to be, and he was not inclined to be communicative on subjects not related to his trip. He did not even issue a "communique."

Questioned as to the date by which complete demobilization, including all troops now in Europe, might be expected he said:

"No one can tell. That depends upon conditions abroad."

"What about withdrawal of American troops in Russia?" he was asked.

"I cannot discuss it," was the answer.

### SILENT ON MARINE CLASH

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### MARCH OUTLINES PLAN

General March made this statement as to his plans for the future military establishment of the United States:

I have now outlined a plan for the future military policy of this country which will shortly be taken before Congress. It calls for a standing army of approximately 500,000, to be raised by the volunteer system, and for a reserve force, to be provided for by the universal military training system. I can't go into details because I do not want to divulge the plan.

The secretary and General March are accompanied by Major J. M. Swing, aid to the latter, and Frank B. Davis, Baker's private secretary. The party was met at the Oakland mole by General John F. Morrison, commanding the Western department, and his staff. On this side, the party was greeted by Mayor Rolph and an escort of honor

Continued on Next Page, Column Four



# BAKER, MARCH IN S.F. ON TOUR OF INSPECTION

Continued From Preceding Page

from the Presidio, consisting of a company of infantry.

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## IS ESCORTED TO PRESIDIO

Speed marked the movements of Secretary Baker and General March from the moment they set foot in San Francisco. Accompanied by General Morrison and other general officers, they proceeded directly from the ferry to Letterman Hospital.

All parts of the hospital were given a hurried visit, but Secretary Baker paused several times to chat with wounded men and hear their stories. Among those he spoke with were H. R. Craven and "Bob" Summerville, former boxer, both of whom have lost limbs, and Claude Whitney.

## IN DEMOBILIZATION CAMP

From the hospital they went to the demobilization camp, where the system was explained by Captains Roger H. Waite and Clyde C. Burch. The next stop was Fort Scott, where the heavy coast defense guns were inspected, with Colonel A. M. Hunter, commander of the district defenses, explaining the workings of the big rifles. Fort Miley was next. At both forts a salute of nineteen guns was fired in honor of the secretary.

From Fort Miley the party whirled into Golden Gate Park, the automobiles hitting a lively clip, with motorcycle officers clearing the way.

## EXPRESSES HIS ADMIRATION

Secretary Baker expressed admiration of the view of the city, bay and ocean, that was to be seen from the big gun parapets. During the Presidio tour, perfectly clear weather prevailed.

Besides General Morrison, those who accompanied the secretary and General March were: Brigadier General Frank B. Watson, commandant of the Presidio; Brigadier General Frank F. Ferguson, commander of the south Pacific artillery district; Brigadier General Joseph L. Haynes, commander at Fort Scott, and Major C. A. Duval, quartermaster general.

At noon today Secretary Baker addressed the San Francisco Commercial Club at a luncheon and then went to the San Francisco Center luncheon at the Palace Hotel, where he spoke again.

This afternoon the party leaves for San Diego to visit Camp Kearny.

Secretary Baker expects to be back in Washington within another week. He will leave for Europe again early in April. His presence abroad, he said, is necessary in order to complete financial arrangements incident to the evacuation of American troops from France.

## BAKER'S FLAG ON ST. FRANCIS

The flag of the secretary of war of the United States is flying in San Francisco today for the first time in many years. It was specially ordered by Thomas J. Coleman, manager of the St. Francis, and flown from the roof of the hotel in honor of Secretary Baker, with the American flag and the St. Francis house flag.

The flag of the secretary of war is a solid red field with a white star at each corner and an American eagle and shield with thirteen stars in the center.

## Italians Hear Call Of Mother Country

By International News Service.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 18.—An inherent love for the motherland and her silent call is inspiring a homeward movement in the Italian quarter here that may reach very large proportions, over a score of bookings have been made during the last month.

The unusually large movement apparently now setting in is attributed to some extent to cessation of travel during the war, but according to reports, the reconstruction period in Italy has already started, and with high prices for their products there is a strong demand for labor.

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# SENATOR WELCOME BUT NOT INVITED

Chamberlain Not Slighted,  
Says Secretary Baker.

## WAR DEPARTMENT HEAD HERE

Visit to Vancouver Barracks  
and Banquet Feature.

## ARMY CAMPS TO REMAIN

General March, Chief of Staff, Accompanies Secretary on Tour.  
Future Army Uncertain.

BY JOHN W. KELLY.

"Preposterous nonsense!" said Secretary of War Baker. "It is preposterous nonsense for anyone to say that Senator Chamberlain would not be as welcome on a ship going to Europe with me as any other member of congress. I saw an editorial on the subject. There is nothing to it."

Thus did Mr. Baker dispose of the report from Washington that when he goes abroad he will not want the chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, on the boat. Postmaster Myers, State Democratic Chairman Starkweather, and former Councilman W. T. Vaughn listened to the statement, all attention.

### Welcome Given Secretary.

Accompanied by General P. C. March, chief of staff, the secretary of war arrived in Portland yesterday afternoon, was greeted by a delegation consisting principally of federal officeholders and democratic leaders, with a sprinkling of ordinary citizens. Officers from Vancouver barracks appeared with automobiles and whisked the secretary away after he promised to attend a dinner at the Hotel Portland last night, arranged on short notice by Collector of Customs Will Moore.

Aside from Secretary Baker those at the dinner were Collector of Customs Moore, C. J. Smith, B. E. Haney, W. D. Bennett, W. C. Dibber, H. B. Vanduser, William Hagood, H. G. Starkweather, Richard Montague, G. E. Hamaker, George Lovejoy, Frank Irvine, A. M. Smith, Alex Sweek, M. A. Miller, Oswald West, W. N. Gatens, Oglesby Young, George W. Trowbridge and G. Y. Harry.

After the meal the secretary left for Tacoma. He is expected to double back Sunday and proceed to California.

### Army Camps to Remain.

"This is a trip of inspection," explained Mr. Baker. "Neither General March nor myself has ever seen Camp Lewis and we wish to familiarize ourselves with it, so that when the future army programme is mapped out we will have it in mind."

"American take will always be used for army purposes, the site having been accepted by the government, as I understand, a long time ago. I do not mean that it will continue to be used as a great mobilization point, however, but it will continue in service for military purposes."

"Vancouver will also be maintained. But whether it will be turned back to the engineers or used for infantry I do not know at this time."

"One of the principal things which has brought us on this trip is to gear up machinery so that demobilization will proceed faster than it has. We want the arrangements so made that no man, unless he is an exceptional case, will have to be held in one of these camps longer than 48 hours. We want to have everything ready, so that his record, pay, physical examination and all the other details can be attended to with speed and in 48 hours after his arrival he will be discharged."

### Spruce Operations Praised.

"At present we are bringing soldiers back as fast as we can get the ships. How long American soldiers will remain in Europe or how many will be detailed there, if any, I cannot say."

"At Vancouver I was greatly interested in the work of the spruce division, which was one of the spectacular features of the war. The speed with which the division was demobilized and the equipment stored from the elements is remarkable. General Disque and his associates performed a wonderful task both at Vancouver and in the field."

Discussing conditions of American troops abroad, Mr. Baker said that the troops which had to occupy the devastated territory of France, where there was not a house nor shelter of any kind, where it was raining and cold, had to put up with creature discomforts; but these conditions are being improved daily.

### Future Army Action Uncertain.

Complaints from the soldiers, he said, he always receives seriously. He dwelt on the activity with which the soldiers are being returned to the United States by the hundred thousand, and predicted that this gigantic movement would continue as long as necessary.

As to the future of the American standing army he had no information to divulge, for Congress has not expressed itself. There are a multitude of details to be worked out, said he, and for the present there is little to be said on the topic.

Mr. Baker is a man of small stature, with quick, nervous movements; a man who speaks fluently and carefully picks his words while doing so. Also he is an inveterate smoker, for, after climbing into his dress suit and while awaiting the democratic faithful to lead him to dinner, he smoked a pipe.

### Nations League Favored.

At the dinner Mr. Baker spoke in favor of the league of nations, depicting President Wilson as a stranger in a strange land, fighting for the noblest cause for which any man had ever striven.

"I have only one son, a boy of 10 years," said the secretary. "He is the hope of my future, but I would as lief see him dead now as know that he would die in another world war. When I leave this world, I want to be able to tell him that I have made his path as safe as I could."

The dinner was attended by about 20 local men, while other well-known democrats spent the time walking about the corridors of the Portland hotel, excluded from the banquet. State Democratic Chairman Starkweather was toastmaster. General March made a few remarks after the secretary had finished.

### Demobilization Big Problem.

He said that the problem now confronting the war department was the demobilization of the troops and that with the present shipping they would have 915,000 men back in America by July 1. He said that the army would not be reduced below 500,000 if the war department could prevent it. Soldiers he had talked with, he asserted, were in favor of some form of universal service in the United States.

Mr. Baker began his speech by pic-

turing the magnitude of the United States, which, he said, he had not realized until this trip into the far west. He said he had never been west of Kansas before.

Warming up to his subject, he dwelt on the magic idealism which had melted America's conglomeration of different races, religions and political partisans into one patriotic people. He insisted that the present time was the most crucial of the world's history.

### Many Pay Supreme Sacrifice.

"Seven times as many men as the entire population of Oregon have died either in battle or of wounds," he said. "The great powers have spent a sum \$10,000,000,000 greater than the entire wealth of the United States. A generation of our youth has been wiped out."

"What is bolshevism? It seems to me to mean that the common people have lost faith in all governments, not only bad governments, but all governments. People who do not know what the traditions of self-government are have suddenly been called upon to govern themselves. The next 10 or 15 years will decide whether or not we will have civilized nations any more."

"And it seems to me that America is called upon to be an example. Does it not appear that she was the instrument designed by the Almighty from the beginning to exercise a healing influence at the time when all evil institutions should melt away and the world must look for an example in reconstruction?"

### World Unity Is Applauded.

"We have our chance at the peace conference. If the conference does no more than to set new boundaries for nations will we not have the world war to fight over again? Let America say to all peoples that the powers have at last gotten together to free the world from a fear of such recurrences. The league of nations is necessary."

At the conclusion of the remarks the leaders of Oregon democracy composing the assembly went into executive session. Several short talks were made that brought hearty applause that resounded to the waiting throng of the faithful in the lobby who were not permitted to share in the joys of the inner council.



# Secretary of War Baker Due in Tacoma Sunday



On the 1st of March, chief of staff, United States inspection trip to Camp Lewis. Photograph by Sam Armstrong, News Trib-  
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Chief of Staff to Visit Camp  
Day

1ST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

SECRETARY OF WAR AND CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVE IN PORTLAND.



Above—Newton G. Baker, secretary of war. Below—General Marsh, chief of staff.



# Secretary of War Baker Due in Tacoma Sunday



**SECRETARY OF  
WAR  
NEWTON D.  
BAKER.**

Secretary of war, sketched from photograph by Sam Armstrong, News Trib-staff artist. Secretary Baker and Gen. March, chief of staff, United States army, are due in Tacoma Sunday on an inspection trip to Camp Lewis.

## Secretary of War and Chief of Staff to Visit Camp Lewis; Mayor and Maj. Gen. Leitch Will Welcome Guests

Paying but a flying visit to Tacoma and Camp Lewis, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and his chief of staff, Gen. Peyton C. March, will reach Tacoma tomorrow morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, and will leave for San Francisco at 2 in the afternoon. Owing to the war secretary's crowded schedule, and the fact that most of his time must be spent at Camp Lewis on important inspection work, he found it necessary to decline any formalities or social honors while here.

Mayor C. M. Riddell, in official capacity, with Maj. Gen. Joseph Leitch will meet Secretary Baker and his party at the station. E. B. King, president of the Commercial Club, and J. T. S. Lyle, who had charge of the condemnation work in the purchase of the camp site, will also be unofficially in the receiving party at the station. Maj. Gen. Leitch, in command at Camp Lewis, will entertain Secretary Baker, Gen. March, and their two personal aides, and Mayor Riddell, at breakfast at the Tacoma hotel, immediately after which they will leave for the cantonment.

This will be the secretary of war's

first visit to the camp, and he is said to be particularly interested in inspecting the demobilization centers and the departments devoted to the care and training of disabled men.

The Commercial Club had made elaborate plans for the entertainment of the secretary during his sojourn here, and the distinguished visitor had expressed his pleasure in accepting the homage of the city. Storms in the Rocky Mountains, however, delayed his train and made it necessary to limit his stay here to so few hours that it became impossible for him to pay more than a flying visit to the city and necessary to curtail all civic entertainment.

The secretary and his party are traveling on the Union Pacific by regular accommodation.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

SECRETARY OF WAR AND CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVE IN PORTLAND.



Above—Newton G. Baker, secretary of war. Below—General Marsh, chief of staff.



## REFORM OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

By his campaign for reform of the court martial system in the army Brigadier-General Samuel T. Ansell has brought down on his head the wrath of all the high officers of the army from the chief of staff and General Pershing on down the line, in accordance with the custom of the army to stand together when any part of it is subjected to censure. He has offended against one of the most sacred principles of the unwritten military code by going over the head of his superior to bring the matter before congress, for army officers abhor nothing more than to have their acts investigated by a congressional committee.

Yet, the subject is highly proper for public discussion by the people and for action by congress, for it concerns the life and liberty of American citizens. When they become soldiers they give up their liberty and obey their officers for a noble purpose. That fact should insure fair trial and reasonable punishment with some review of sentences by a higher body. Conviction and sentence should not be the result of the arbitrary will of an individual officer, entirely free from revision. General Ansell says that it has been so, that monstrous injustice has been done and that it was held that no review was allowed until he discovered a forgotten provision giving the judge advocate-general power to revise, reduce and annul sentences. Then he began efforts for establishment of a court of revision, but encountered the opposition of General Crowder, General March and the inspector general, with whom Secretary Baker agreed. He secured an order giving the judge advocate-general power to make rulings on administration of military justice in the expeditionary force, though it was opposed by General Pershing.

General Ansell condemns the existing system because court martial proceedings are based upon the discretion of individuals and not on legal principles, and court and prisoner are without legal advice. He told the senate military committee that many trials under court martial result in conviction which could never be tried in a civil court because of insufficiency of evidence, and he made a plea for decision on legal practice rather than upon the discretion or judgment of any men or set of men. He told of cases where negro soldiers had been hanged without opportunity to appeal, which caused him to file briefs advocating closer judicial supervision of military courts. The army was "very much disturbed" by this action, and he was relieved as acting judge advocate-general and sent to France.

In a letter replying to some strictures which had been made by Chairman Burnett, of the house judiciary committee, General Ansell wrote a letter saying that his desire had been "to liberalize the harsh features of our military methods and subject them, to the greatest practicable extent, to

those guaranties which guard an accused on trial in a civil tribunal." He condemns the rule that when a sentence has been approved by an officer in the field, there is no power to modify, reverse or set it aside, "no matter how gross and prejudicial and palpable the errors of law." He said that in an effort to obtain review of four death sentences which he deemed unjust he wrote a memorandum to the head of his department, and, finding that it had not been presented to the secretary of war, he gave a copy to the house judiciary committee. Admitting that this act was inconsistent with strict military propriety, he said he was compelled to do it "by the dictates of my own conscience, by my desire to serve justice, by my sense of duty to my God and these unprotected men, that their lives might be spared."

Senator Chamberlain has become the champion in congress of the cause which General Ansell has taken up, has introduced a bill for that purpose and has condemned a system which imposes long sentences on boys of 17 and 18 who are absent without leave to say good-bye to their mothers. One boy was sentenced to forty years' imprisonment for five days' absence.

General Crowder, in defending the present system, ignores such cases and those of soldiers who, in General Ansell's opinion, were unjustly sentenced to death, but emphasizes "sentences to death for sentinels convicted of sleeping on post, for soldiers wilfully and contumaciously refusing to obey the direct orders of their commanding officers." He says that the charges of injustice are made against 200,000 officers "who were taken in a general dragnet, through the nation," and he waxes indignant at the suggestion that they would violate "an oath to be honest, impartial and fair."

That plea betrays the necessity of reform on the line, though perhaps not to the extreme, that General Ansell proposes. Sudden need of a great army for an unprepared nation caused that dragnet to be thrown out and to gather in General Crowder's "cross section of our whole people," which includes good, bad and indifferent. Young men were hurriedly trained as officers, and many of them were assigned to administer military justice. Inevitably there were among them some who were neither "honest, impartial nor fair," there were some who were inflated with sudden authority, and others who formed an exaggerated idea of strict discipline. There were no restrictions of law on exercise of their discretion, and, naturally, they must have imposed many excessive sentences. Only devotion to the fetish of an established system or resentment at civilian criticism of military organization can lead a man to deny this.

All recognize that military justice must be more prompt and severe than civil justice, and that it would be defeated if all the guaranties of civil courts to protect the accused were introduced. But military criminal law should be more definite as to the right of the accused to defense, as to the practice of courts, as to the relation between the offense and the punishment, and as to the right of review of a sentence. These things are particularly needed when pacifism has pitchforked so many inexperienced men into seats on courts martial. The boys who have been given long sentences for slight offenses are victims of Secretary Baker's pacifism, and, therefore, deserve his sympathy, though he stands with the regular officers for the old system. If he had helped to provide the country with a large corps of well-trained, experienced officers, there would not have been so much occasion for the present agitation.

## MR. BAKER'S CONVINCING POWERS.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker seems to have an ability at disarming opposition that is equal to the efficiency which the United States developed in forcing the ultimate disarming of Germany.

Those who heard the war secretary on his visit to the Tri-Cities a couple of years ago felt the convincing power of his eloquence. He is quiet and tactful and unassuming, but has an ability for marshaling facts and figures and appealing to American fair play and patriotism that makes him a speaker of unusual power. That is the impression that he left at Des Moines, where he spoke last week, and where the Evening Tribune, a Republican newspaper, published after hearing him the following remarkable editorial, giving Mr. Baker credit for the success which it holds that history will in due time accord him without question:

The Evening Tribune has no hesitation about pronouncing the address of Secretary Baker last night the most notable Des Moines has listened to in many years, if ever.

The occasion, the authority with which he spoke, his presence, the intense feeling of the people, and the consummate art that conceals art in a public speaker, were all there.

It was one of those occasions when spoken words seemed to draw together the scattered thoughts of a body of independent thinkers and gradually weld them in the white flame of eloquent advocacy to one common purpose, testified to by spontaneous bursts of enthusiasm, such as the complimentary banqueter never feels, and such as perfunctory audiences never express.

It was not one man rising to his feet and dragging the rest with him when the address was finished. It was a body of men rising in one common impulse, to testify the depth of feeling that had been aroused.

Never before in Des Moines has a great subject been presented more simply. Never have climaxes come more unstudiedly. And yet never have the deeper springs of human impulse been touched more surely.

How much the delightful personality of the secretary had to do with it would be hard to estimate. He does not weary in his work, his attention is as fresh as though we were on a holiday, his smile is contagious. The first thought is what a clean, fine, unspoiled man he is. It captures an audience before he has spoken a dozen words.

Then there is the ethical purpose behind all his thinking. Not a suggestion of war prosecution or war readjustment, but behind it the evident purpose to make life worth more because of the sacrifices and hard duties of the hour.

And then there was the outgiving of the thoughts of a highly trained mind, backed by this splendid purpose. He carried intellectual conviction while he was arousing generous emotion.

Nobody yet knows what it has meant to America and to the world that this country has had such a secretary of war at such a time. His service will not be measured this year or next. The generation that comes after will know and will adequately honor him.

It has been very easy to criticize Secretary Baker at long range, and the "Big Berthas" of the opposition have been trained on him ever since he went to Washington. At close range, however, his critics must shoot quick if they are to fire at all. Otherwise, the genial and convincing Mr. Baker disposes of their bombs and automatics and even their knives, and they either fade away, disarmed and silent, or become his enthusiastic champions.



Military Ro  
Roads and  
ess Measur

**N**EWTON D. BAKER, secretary of war, and General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States army, who arrived in Portland Saturday afternoon on a tour of inspection of army cantonments in the United States. A visit to Vancouver barracks was made immediately upon their arrival. From Portland their itinerary takes them to Camp Lewis.



## Standardization of Demobilization Machinery Brings War Secretary and Party to West; Complaints Receive Attention.

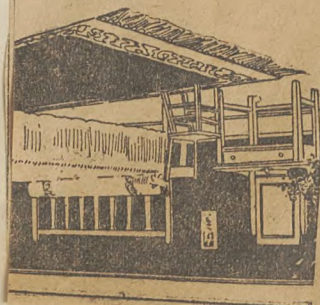
Vancouver and Camp Lewis to

University of Oregon, Eugene, March 15.—A. R. Tiffany, registrar of the university since 1907, has resigned his position in order to take up work with the Xoran Printing house of Eugene, in which he brought a partnership from Joseph Koke. Mr. Tiffany's resignation will take effect July 1, but he will not be at the university office much after April 1.

Carlton Spencer, a graduate of 1913, now practicing law in Portland, will be nominated for the vacant position and selection of a successor will be made by the executive committee immediately.

Mr. Tiffany took up work with the university soon after receiving his degree in 1907 and, besides being registrar, he held the position of secretary to the president at one time. He was prominent as a manager of student activities when in college and has been graduate manager of the college since 1913. Mr. Tiffany says he has gained his experience in the printing business through handling the publication of university matters, which have been under the supervision of his office for many years.

As Registrar of the  
State University

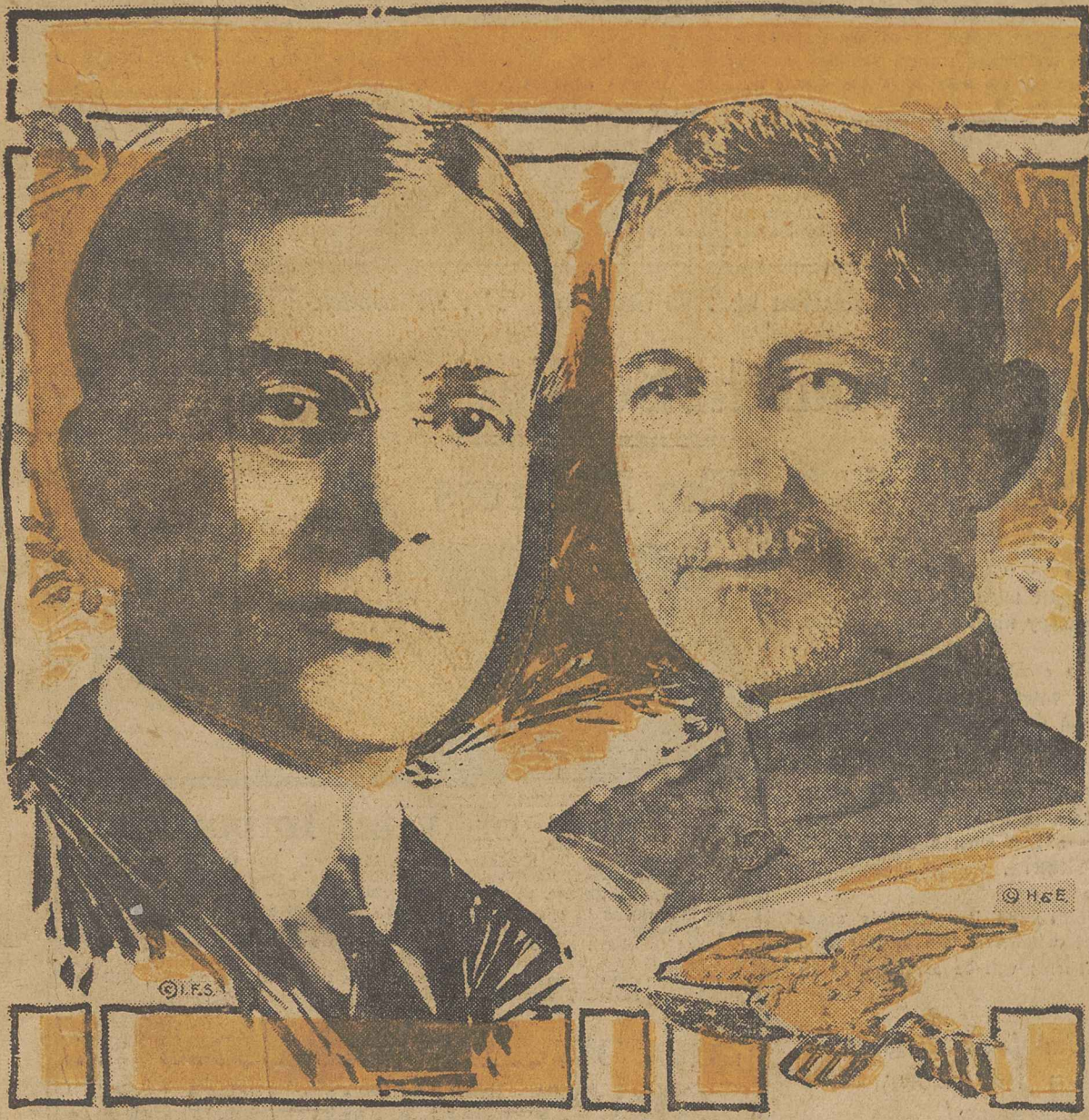




# BAKER PARTY HERE

## WAR CHIEFTAINS PORTLAND VISITORS

**N**EWTON D. BAKER, secretary of war, and General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States army, who arrived in Portland Saturday afternoon on a tour of inspection of army cantonments in the United States. A visit to Vancouver barracks was made immediately upon their arrival. From Portland their itinerary takes them to Camp Lewis.



OREGON SUNDAY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1919.

## RELEASE OF MEN FROM ARMY WILL BE RUSHED

Standardization of Demobilization Machinery Brings War Secretary and Party to West; Complaints Receive Attention.

Vancouver and Camp Lewis to Remain as Permanent Military Centers; Showing of Spruce Production Division Surprises.

**C**ONTRADICTING the formal dress in which Newton D. Baker, secretary of war of the United States, was prepared for a dinner given in his honor Saturday evening, the man who has shouldered many of the heaviest burdens of the war puffed heartily at a pipe of very democratic proportions. He discussed in his apartment at the Portland hotel, the object of his tour of inspection and the problems of the war department in stopping the machinery of warfare.

Small of stature, large and clear of eye, and seemingly thoroughly advised upon the business of war time government at home and overseas, Secretary Baker expressed a keen interest in the military affairs of the northwest and the large part they played in the program of war that was moulded under his personal direction at Washington.

The establishment of a uniform system throughout the nation for the demobilization of armed forces and a personal inspection of the American Lake military reservation donated to the federal government by the people of Pierce county, Washington, brought Secretary Baker and General Payton C. March, chief of staff of the army, together with Frank B. Davis, the former's secretary, to Portland. The party arrived at 3:30 Saturday afternoon.

After a brief reception at the station, where prominent citizens, including General Beebe, representing Governor Olcott, greeted the visitors they went to Vancouver Barracks. Saturday evening Secretary Baker and General March were entertained at dinner at the Portland hotel by 25 friends.

### To Correct Demobilization System

"While a creditable system of demobilization is in working order throughout the cantonments at home and the camps overseas, that system is not uniform.

"To make it so uniform that no American soldier sent to a cantonment for discharge will be detained more than 48 hours between his arrival and his discharge from the service, the general and I are primarily making this trip.

"Otherwise our interest in the American Lake reservation, which neither of us has seen, is our object.

"The government has heard as many complaints as any one has, as to conditions here and overseas. We recognize every complaint, from whatever legitimate source, and to the best of the ability of the department conditions which are not exactly right are being remedied.

"We faced great odds when our troops were sent to France. It took time to overcome the faults in a camp settled upon a war torn terrain, but those faults have been, and constantly are being,

corrected. At Breast, I may say, astonishing improvements have been made, and the improvement continues as rapidly as possible. Creature discomforts were inevitable, but they have been or are being eliminated.

### Spruce Showing Surprises

"At home delay in discharge of men assembled for demobilization may have caused local complaints. These delays we purpose reducing to a minimum by the establishment of a uniform plan whereby every man will receive his discharge papers and final pay not more than 48 hours after he has reached the demobilization point.

"I was surprised at the scope of the work done by the spruce production division under Brigadier General Brice P. Disque, as it shows at Vancouver barracks. The showing is remarkable. The fact that much equipment remains is a tribute to the management of the spruce production corporation and is the natural result of the preparation that had been made.

"Vancouver barracks will remain a permanent military center. Its future



### ***The Court-Martial System.***

Secretary of War Baker should accede to the request of Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, and authorize the publication of Gen. Ansell's reply to Gen. Crowder's defense of the present court-martial system. He should do it not only to show his impartiality in the personal controversy now raging between these officers, but more particularly because Senator Chamberlain is of the opinion that it is "in a real sense a public document" and will contribute to the general fund of information upon the subject. The senator says, "In my judgment, it is a complete answer to the published defense of the present court-martial system and shows affirmatively and convincingly the necessity for court-martial system reform, a subject in which the public and Congress are now vitally interested." Therefore Mr. Baker should instruct Assistant Secretary Crowell to release for publication immediately the Ansell reply and let the public have all the evidence.

The public is pretty generally convinced that the present court-martial system is defective and requires revision, despite Secretary Baker's opinion to the contrary. The Secretary is quoted as having stated that "he himself had seen no injustice in the army;" that the present agitation was due to "inflamed statements made by those in responsible position," and declared his full faith and confidence in the system and in the judge advocate general, who was responsible for it. If the evidence given before the

Senate committee on military affairs recently by Gen. Ansell is accurate, the public will take issue with the Secretary of War in his conclusions.

Instances were cited before the committee where grossly severe penalties were imposed upon soldiers for comparatively minor offenses. One man, it was stated, was sentenced to be shot for going to sleep on sentry duty while guarding a pile of canvas. Others were sentenced to 25 to 40 years' imprisonment for taking French leave—not deserting, but being absent without leave and afterward returning to their commands in uniform and reporting for duty. These instances, too, occurred in the United States, not in the war zone.

It is true that clemency was shown in these cases by the reviewing authorities. The man sentenced to death was not shot and the long terms of imprisonment were reduced to the bounds of reason. But is the system a good one which permits of the imposition of such extreme penalties and makes the defendant dependent upon clemency for his rescue from their severity? Will a parent readily give his son to military service in an emergency if he knows the boy is in danger of cruel and excessive punishment for a trivial offense?

The eighth amendment to the Constitution says, "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." Is it to be presumed that the protection of this article does not apply to military courts, but only to civil tribunals? Clearly the punishments imposed by courts-martial under the pres-

ent system frequently are "cruel and unusual," and the courts which impose them are acting in direct violation of the intent of the Constitution.

Secretary Baker may have reached the conclusion that the system is all right and does not need a change, but there is a very pronounced sentiment in the public mind against his attitude, which will find expression in the next Congress. The people will not assent to a system which may send their boys before a firing squad for a trivial offense which did not endanger the lives of others or seriously affect the discipline of the army. Reasonable punishment nobody will object to. It is necessary in the interest of good order and discipline, but in this era of progress and enlightenment obsolete systems and cruel penalties must give way.



## AIR ORDER A PUZZLE

**Brig. Gen. Mitchell Placed Under  
Two Colonels and a Major.**

### ARMY SERVICE REORGANIZED

**Consternation in Aviation Circles  
From General Memorandum.**

**Mitchell, Who Commanded Air  
Service of First Army Corps and  
Has a Brilliant Record, Made Only  
Third Assistant Executive—Word-  
ing of Order Thought Radically  
Wrong—Confusion in Department**

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1919, by Washington Post Co.)

A new sweeping reorganization of the air service, containing many puzzling and inexplicable features, has just been completed by the War Department and communicated to officers concerned. It apparently wipes out the organization as built up under the bureau of military aeronautics and substitutes a new plan and a new list of officers to run it.

According to the order, which is called "general memorandum 81" and dated March 13, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, who was in command of the air service of the First army abroad and has a fighting record which has brought him the croix de guerre, the distinguished service cross and other decorations, is made third assistant executive on the executive staff under one retired colonel, one colonel and one major. This

part of the general memorandum reads as follows:

#### Personnel of Executive Force.

"Executive staff: Executive officer, Col. Milton E. Davis; first assistant executive officer, Col. William E. Gillmore; second assistant executive officer, Maj. Horace M. Hickam; third assistant executive officer, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell; fourth assistant executive officer, Lieut. Col. William E. Pearson."

Officers of the air service, who only received copies of the memorandum late yesterday, were frankly puzzled and amazed that Brig. Gen. Mitchell should be placed under officers of lesser rank, and the question was even raised as to whether the army regulations would permit this. There is an impression in army circles that something must be radically wrong with the wording of the memorandum. No doubt exists, however, as to the effect of the memorandum as it stands.

#### Only Flying General.

Brig. Gen. Mitchell is "a brigadier general flyer"—the only one in America—and has been cited for actual work in combat at the front. No officer in the air service has a more brilliant record. No reason can be ascribed for placing him in a subordinate position, which would naturally attract attention throughout the army.

If the memorandum is misleading, as many officers believe it must be, it will be necessary to straighten out the confusion without delay. Even in other respects the issuance of the general memorandum has caused consternation in aviation circles. Officers not named in the list do not know whether they have been summarily relieved of duty or not. It is recalled that when Maj. Gen. Kenly was relieved, his orders went to the wrong address and were shunted about from bureau to bureau for four

days before they finally reached their destination. This has naturally made other officers uneasy, especially as there is a pronounced element of uncertainty now in the air service organization.

#### Future Policy Not Known.

No one yet knows what the War Department is or is not going to do with the gigantic service built up at an expense approximating \$1,000,000,000.

Is the government going to declare bankruptcy so far as this service is concerned and seek to save a few dollars from the wreck or is there going to be an effort to turn this gigantic work into profitable peace usage? No one knows. Secretary Baker is out West inspecting camps and has so far given no clew as to how he is going to handle this pressing problem.

The reorganization just announced, after assigning the executive staff, continues:

"Technical advisory staff, supply; chief air service property, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Robins; chief air service procurement, Col. Chalmers G. Hall; chief air service materials inspection, Lieut. Col. George W. Mixer; chief air service finance, Lieut. Col. Alex. C. Downey; chief air service aeronautical engineering, Col. Thurman H. Bane.

#### Operating and Training Staff.

"Training and operations: Chief air service training (detail later); chief air service operations, Lieut. Col. Lewis N. Brereton; chief air service gunnery, Lieut. Col. Harold E. Hartney; chief air service communications, Col. Clarence C. Culver; chief air service and balloon and airships, Col. Charles de F. Chandler.

"Administration staff — Chief air service personnel, Lieut. Col. Rush B. Lincoln; chief air service inspection, Lieut. Col. Frank M. Andrews; chief surgeon air service, Col. Albert E. Truby."



*Washington Post Mar 21.*

## BAKER BLIND AND DEAF

### Chamberlain Arraigns Secretary in Court-Martial Dispute.

#### HAS TAKEN 'TERRIBLE STAND'

**Ansell Letter May Be Made Public Despite Baker's Refusal—Oregon Senator Hints at Bad Faith and Prodigious Effort to Justify Iniquitous System.**

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, yesterday made public the text of a letter he has written to Secretary Baker in response to the Secretary's refusal to make public Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell's reply to the charges made against him by Gen. Crowder.

He charged the Secretary of War with "bad faith," with being "blind and deaf to injustice of court-martial sentences upon soldiers," with "taking into the bosom of his confidence pronounced reactionaries," and, finally, in effect, with attempting to impose upon Congress and the country by recommending legislation under the guise of reform that would have made the court-martial system more reactionary than ever.

#### Matter Can Wait, Baker Implies.

Senator Chamberlain incorporated in his letter the refusal of the Secretary to make the letter of Gen. Ansell public. It came in the shape of a telegram, as follows:

"Your telegram received. More than a year ago I asked of the military committee of both the Senate and the House legislation to correct the evils in the present court-martial system. I shall renew the request when Congress reassembles. There would seem to be, therefore, no controversy on the merits of the subject. Have not yet seen the letter in question and cannot imagine any reason why my consideration of it upon my return will not be time enough."

The following extracts from Senator Chamberlain's letter give indication that the Secretary of War in the next Congress, as in the past, will have some stirring controversies on his hands:

"It is painful to me, Mr. Secretary, to find you fencing on a question which means so much to the enlisted men who have suffered such grave injustice under the present system.

"On the 16th instant I addressed you a telegram to San Francisco asking you to give to the public the statement made by Lieut. Col., formerly Gen. S. T. Ansell, I asked you to make the statement public because it was a clarifying contribution to the subject now agitating the people—to which the people are entitled, in order that the people might have the opportunity of considering it as nearly contemporaneously as possible with the opposing views publicly expressed by you and the judge advocate general.

"Your present recognition of existing evils of the courts-martial system is strangely irreconcilable with your published statement no more remote than March 10. In that statement of warm approval of the existing system, you seemed blind to deficiency.

#### Bill Would Increase Evils.

"On March 10 you were blind to any deficiencies in the existing system; as indeed the evidence abundantly shows you have been deaf throughout the war to complaints about the injustice of this system.

"Now, as you say, you did propose certain legislation to the committees which they did not see fit to recommend for enactment and which, very fortunately, did not become law. I can hardly believe that that bill, prepared by the judge advocate general of the army and submitted by you, was a bona fide effort to reform the existing system, and the slightest consideration of the bill will show that had it been enacted into law, it would have made the system even more reactionary, if possible, than it is now.

#### Design to Destroy Ansell.

"You elbowed aside the one officer who even then had the courage to condemn the system and the provision to point out its terrible results—Gen. Ansell—and took into the bosom of your confidence a trio of men who are pronounced reactionaries—Gen. Crowder, the then acting chief of staff and the inspector general—the last named of whom is even this day engaged, by your order, in a "so-called investigation," designed, in my judgment, to destroy the man who exposed the injustice of the present system.

"There were some 350,000 courts-martial from the time we raised the new army until July 1 last. Nobody would expect the President to review such a number or any appreciable part of them. Nobody, indeed, could expect the chief of staff himself to do it. The work would have to be intrusted to some minor military minion, inexperienced in law and the administration of justice, and whose training had disqualified him for such functions.

#### Records Reek With Injustice.

"The existing system does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand. The records of the judge advocate general's department reek with it, and upon proper occasion I shall show the people that this is true. The organization of the clemency board

now sitting daily and grinding out thousands of cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never correct the injustice done.

"Surely you have been misled. Officers of your department who have supported the iniquitous system and who have imposed upon you, or most unfortunately persuaded you, have been busy preparing their defense. You have been presented lengthy reports designed to contravert the speech which I made in the Senate on this subject, which reports I have shown you to be misleading and utterly unreliable.

#### Will Not Deceive People.

"Volumes of statistics are being prepared to show that, after all, the system is not so bad. Whether you do or not, the American people see and have the evidence; members of Congress have the evidence. You have taken a terrible stand upon a subject which lies close to thousands of American hearthstones. The American people will not be deceived by such self-serving, misleading reports and statistics. Too many American families have made a pentecostal sacrifice of their sons upon the altar of organized injustice."

Other members of Congress freely predicted yesterday that "despite Secretary Baker's refusal" there "was quite a probability" that the report of former Gen. Ansell would soon reach the public. None, however, would comment as to how it was to be brought about. "But," they said, "it will all be known before Secretary Baker reaches his desk—unless he gets back mighty soon."



## SAYS BAKER AIDED WAR OBJECTORS

Major Foster Asserts Secret Orders Gave Immunity to Obstructionists.

### WARNED AGAINST PUBLICITY

I. W. W.'s, Anarchists, and Socialists Declared to Have Benefited by Perversion of Acts of Congress.

KANSAS CITY, March 21. — In an address before the City Club today Major Dick B. Foster, member of a court-martial at Camp Funston which tried 135 self-styled conscientious objectors, accused Secretary of War Baker with "intentionally or unintentionally aiding and assisting the I. W. W., international Socialists, and humanitarians in their program of blocking construction of the army by extending and perverting the acts of Congress for the protection, comfort, and solace of these obstructionists."

He also asserted that the pacifist organization had reached "the foundations of the most active department of the Government—the War Department."

Secret orders sent to commanders from the War Department, he said, meant "that every soldier in the United States Army could at any time have gone to his commanding officer and, upon stating that he was opposed to war, taken off his uniform and refused to do military service."

He related how objectors in the guard-house awaiting trial would refuse to line up for mess, throw themselves upon the ground, and kick and scream. They set up a hunger strike and rattled their mess kits for hours at a time.

#### Baker Quoted by Sinclair.

"In the midst of this condition," Major Foster went on, "we took from a conscientious objector a circular sent out by Upton Sinclair, Socialist leader, in which he reprinted a letter from Newton D. Baker to the President of the United States, answering the President in regard to a complaint Sinclair had made of mistreatment of Socialists. That letter said:

"I think, however, he should be informed that we are now doing absolutely all that public opinion will stand in the interest of conscientious objectors and others whose views do not happen to coincide with those of a vast majority of their fellow countrymen."

"Mr. Baker was right. He was doing all that public opinion would stand in the interest of conscientious objectors, and through his secret orders, was doing more than public opinion would have stood, had the true conditions been known."

"The objectors sentenced by the general court-martial were sent to the dis-

ciplinary barracks at Leavenworth, Kan., but the pacifist protection did not leave them. After serving four months of their sentences 100 of them were given their releases. The order of Secretary Baker was that they should be honorably restored to duty as soldiers, and that they should be paid for the entire time they had spent in the guard house awaiting trial and the time spent in the disciplinary barracks. Immediately following their honorable restoration to duty, the order read that they should be discharged."

Major Foster said he based his accusation against Secretary Baker "entirely upon my personal knowledge of the treatment extended these obstructionists. This knowledge was gained from official War Department orders and communications and personal knowledge of obstructionists."

#### Cites Secret Orders.

The speaker cited alleged secret orders issued by the War Department, of which the public knew nothing, but of which the obstructionists were well informed, as one process of "extending the provisions of the Congressional act to the advantage of the objectors."

"Objectors of all classes found protection awaiting in extensions of the act of Congress by secret orders and every man who expressed or showed any disinclination toward military service found a well organized and well promulgated propaganda of the obstructionists awaiting that supported him. Bulletins and pamphlets from the National Civil Liberties Bureau of New York were secretly promulgated among the drafted men upon their arrival in camp. These bulletins were arguments against military service and contained detailed instructions as to how the drafted man might avail himself of pacifist protection."

"Confidential letters and bulletins were sent to commanding Generals of all national army and National Guard cantonments and camps, the very nature of which prohibited any officer in the United States Army imparting to the public their contents. Each confidential order or bulletin contained the closing paragraph:

"Under no circumstances should these instructions be communicated to the newspapers."

"Public opinion, no doubt, was responsible for the secrecy of these instructions, as they were of a nature which would have been revolting to the American public had they known the full facts. One of the first of these secret orders provided absolute immunity for any man who chose to refuse military service. In part it reads:

"With reference to their attitude of objecting to military service these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration."

#### Inquiry Board Limited.

"The number of objectors increased and numerous complaints on the peculiar condition went from army officers to Washington. A board of inquiry under the direct and personal supervision of the Secretary of War resulted. The announced intention of the board was to discriminate between the true objectors and false objectors. The range of the board, however, was limited by a second secret order promulgated by Secretary Baker Dec. 19, 1917:

"The Secretary of War directs that until further instructions on the subject are issued, personal scruples against war should be construed as constituting 'conscientious objectors' under the instructions contained in confidential letter from this office dated Oct. 10, 1917."

"By that order every man who had any reason for objecting to military service, whether cowardice, humanitarianism, international socialism, belief

in the principles of the I. W. W., or what not, had to be permitted to violate all the military regulations and his violations had to be quietly ignored and the man treated with kindly consideration."

"One of the objectors wrote this letter while in the guard-house:

"From what little news we get, we almost go crazy for joy when we read or hear that the Red flag is rapidly waving over more and more territory in Europe, for we know it means liberty in the fullest sense of the word for those downtrodden workers."

"That is the class of men the War Department ordered us to treat with kindly courtesy, and we did so."

For sincere religious objectors Major Foster said he had the highest respect.

Major Foster attended the first officers' training camp at Camp Funston, and there received his commission as Lieutenant. With the assignment of General Leonard Wood to Camp Funston, he was appointed Chief of the Department of Training Camp activities and Amusements, and his elevation in rank came with his activity in that assignment. In private life he is a member of an architectural firm in Kansas City. At his own request he was discharged from the service at the time General Wood left Camp Funston to take command of the Central Division.

#### Denies Secret Propaganda.

Albert De Silver, Director of the Civil Liberties Bureau, 41 Union Square, denied last night that his bureau had circulated a "semi-secret" propaganda, or in any way had interfered with the enforcement of the Selective Service act.

"It is not true that we circulated propaganda secretly among drafted men or any other class of persons," he declared. "We don't circulate our literature secretly. The only bulletins which we issued with respect to the draft act were statements as to the law and the regulations as to conscientious objectors, and these were only issued to those who had expressed themselves as conscientious objectors, or their families."

"So far as I know we never issued any information which had not previously been made public by the War Department through departmental channels. The information we did give out was always in response to requests, and we merely told the men who asked us for information what their rights were. We deny that we ever circulated any propaganda against military service or that we suggested that anybody should violate the law."



# PILOTLESS PLANE FLIES 100 MILES

With Automatic Guide,  
Aero Lands Close to  
Point Picked in Advance.

(By the Associated Press.)

Fort Worth, Tex., March 24.—Under automatic control, an airplane capable of carrying a heavy load and without any human being aboard to guide it, has made a trip of more than 100 miles and landed within a very short distance of the point it was sent to reach.

The invention of the automatic guide, which has been kept secret until now, was mentioned by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a speech here today, while he and Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States army were in Fort Worth to inspect Camp Bowie. Secretary of War Baker referred to the invention to impress on his hearers the possible horrors of future wars if there is to be no league of nations.

The invention was made in America, according to Mr. Baker. In the test as described by Mr. Baker, an airplane was first sent out under control of a pilot without making a landing, returning to its point of origin after locating the distant objective. Then another airplane was sent out under automatic control set to land at the designated point, and it effected the landing so close, said Mr. Baker, that had it been a shell it would have been considered a good shot.

Secretary Baker did not explain the exact nature of the invention, but he made it clear that the War Department considers it one of the most wonderful pieces of destructive mechanism ever contrived.

## REVISE SYSTEM OF DEMOBILIZING

Baker and March Plan to  
Let Yanks Go 2 Days  
After They Land.

Reports from Fort Worth, Tex., last night were to the effect that Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, had announced that the demobilization system now in operation would be revised so as to make it possible to muster men out in 48 hours after their arrival at a port of debarkation. It now takes about 10 days or two weeks to demobilize units from overseas after they reach this country.

At the War Department it was said that no information about a definite revision of the present system had been received from the heads of the department, who are on a tour of inspection in the West and Southwest. It was believed no changes would be ordered until Secretary Baker and Gen. March return to Washington.

There had been criticism of seeming delays in demobilization it was admitted at the adjutant general's office, but men who had served abroad were returned to civil life with all the expedition possible under existing regulations.

THE WASHINGTON POST: TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919.

## HIDE PERSHING'S PLAN

Baker and March Withhold Report on Army Reorganization.

### ONE-MAN SCHEME IN PLAY

Chief of Staff Reconstructing Military in Defiance of Congress.

Concentrates All Army Power Into His Hands and Seems to Be Destroying the Highly Specialized Branches Developed by the War. Pershing Plan Known to Be Scientific—Congress to Intervene.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

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Gen. Pershing has submitted to the War Department a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the army to meet the future needs of the country. Secretary Baker and Gen. March have thus far not disclosed its existence.

The report from the commanding general of the overseas forces, embodying the combined experience of the foremost officers of the expeditionary army as a result of a year and a half of war, is supposed to be in a War Department pigeonhole. The reorganization now being hurried into execution by the chief of staff and the Secretary of War is not based on the Pershing plan, nor even upon another plan of reorganization which has been prepared by the general staff in Washington, but is declared to be the scheme of Gen. March alone, who is carrying it out in defiance of the will of Congress.

#### Scheme a One-Man Plan.

Gen. March's plan of army reconstruction, which appears to include the destruction of all the highly specialized branches of the army developed during the war, and the concentration of all army powers into the hands of the chief of staff, is a one-man plan. It is now disclosed that this plan of Gen. March was rejected by the military committees of Congress with an emphasis amounting virtually to a snub for Gen. March. It is also said that but one copy of this March plan of reorganization is in existence.

In addition to the official report on army reorganization submitted to the War Department by Gen. Pershing, there is at least one other copy of the report in Washington. This latter, however, is a copy of the report as it existed at Chaumont, France, in one of its preliminary stages, and is not the final report. It is understood that numerous important changes were made in the original plan before its submittal to the Secretary of War.

#### Congress to Demand Report.

One of the first things that the new Congress will do when it convenes, and the subject of inquiry into the War Department is taken up, will be to demand of the War Department the report sent by Gen. Pershing, and it is probable that this report from the commanding general in France will form the basis of the forthcoming congressional inquiry.

The entire plan of Gen. Pershing is said to be based on the theory of universal military service or training. In its preliminary form it contained sharp criticism of the national guard system, but this feature, it is believed, is among those which were substantially modified before the report left Gen. Pershing's hands. If not it will be modified in this respect by Congress, whose attitude toward the national guard is decidedly friendly.

From the point of view of Congress the most valuable part of the plan is that dealing with the construction and development of the staff system in the American expeditionary force. Enough is known about the plan to make those who will be largely responsible for legislation dealing with the army believe that this part of the plan alone will form the basis of future army reorganization.

#### Favors General Staff System.

There is a growing sentiment in Congress in favor of the preservation of the general staff system of the expeditionary army, and while the present personnel of the Chaumont staff could not be preserved by statute, it is believed that a way can be devised whereby the system can be preserved by act of Congress and the personnel be kept intact during the reorganization period by the creation of a power, for that purpose superior to the chief of staff of the army.

Gen. Pershing's plan of reorganization was prepared originally by Gen. Fiske, chief of "G-5," or the training section of the general staff of the expeditionary army. After leaving the hands of Gen. Fiske it was submitted in turn, for revision or amendment, to each of the section chiefs of the Chaumont staff and to Gen. McAndrews, the chief of staff. From him it went to Gen. Pershing for final revision, and was then submitted to the War Department as the opinion and program of the expeditionary army.

#### Called Complete Program.

Thus the plan of reorganization that Gen. March is declared to have suppressed represents the combined experience of the most highly-trained technicians of the overseas army, most of whom have seen from a year to a year and a half of service in France. It is claimed for it that it is the most complete and scientific program for military preparedness that has ever been formulated in the United States.

Nothing can prevent Gen. March from having his own way with the army until Congress convenes. He has used the power conferred by the Overman act to change the army so that its own mother wouldn't recognize it. But as soon as Congress convenes a resolution will be introduced stopping the disorganization now in progress, pending the enactment of legislation by Congress, which may not finally pass both houses until late in the summer or even in the fall of this year.

#### Resentment at Capitol.

While the war department is thus held in check, Congress will study the plan submitted by Gen. Pershing. The experience embodied in this plan represents the best work of the best brains in the army, untiring devotion to duty, experience gained at the cost of precious human blood, and an investment by the American people running into the billions.

There is no intention at the Capitol to permit this plan, the fruit of toil, hardship and experience in the great war, to be thrown into the discard in order that the one-man plan of Gen. March may be used for the tearing down of what the army overseas has achieved.

Resentment at the Capitol against what is termed the high-handed course of Gen. March is pronounced. A situation has developed which is calculated to make the chief of staff, rather than the Secretary of War, the storm center of the coming inquiry.

## The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919

#### ALL SET—NO GUESTS

Secretary Baker and Gen. March Disappoint Louisville and Nearby Camps

Louisville, Ky., March 26.—With a citizens' committee ready to receive him at the railroad station, 19 guns loaded for a military salute and a regiment each of infantry and artillery ready to pass in review before him, Louisville, Camp Zachary Taylor, and Camp Henry Knox, to-day prepared to do honor to Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, and Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, neither of whom arrived.

Telegrams from Mr. Baker to the Louisville board of trade previously had said he would be unable to visit Louisville and its nearby cantonments on his inspection trip. Army officers, however, had no official word of the change in his itinerary and made preparations in accordance with instructions from Mr. Baker's office. The resulting confusion induced both civilians and military men to make alternative plans for his reception.



San Francisco  
Calif.

THE STAR

April, 1919.

## "Demoted"

The war necessitated many changes in military circles, and certain officers were advanced in rank. Now that hostilities have ceased these men are being subjected to a kind of demobilization—or, better, demotization: they are being returned to their old jobs and their old titles. As a result of this policy, Brigadier-General Ansell goes back to his regular army rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which he held before he was temporarily appointed to fill General Crowder's shoes while the latter had charge of draft matters.

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Had Congress done its duty towards the soldiers, the bill to provide farms for the soldiers who want farms would have become a law before January 1, 1919—because it was an emergency measure—and this spring and summer and next fall demobilized soldiers could and would be actively at work, well paid and well fed, preparing the land for cultivation. Thus, demobilized soldiers would not be thrown into the labor market, causing congestion and inevitable wage troubles.

WASHINGTON POST:

MARCH 26, 1919.

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Repeats Charge That Courts-Martial Lead to Injustice.

DECLARES SYSTEM AT FAULT

Army Tribunals Should Not Be Executive Agencies, Says Principal in Controversy Between Secretary Baker and Legislators — Says Congress Must Correct Wrongs.

Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general of the army, around whom revolves the controversy between Congress and Secretary of War Baker over courts-martial during the war, in an address before the National Popular Government League yesterday afternoon attacked the system vigorously and recited instances of injustice.

"The court-martial system is at fault," he said. "It is one that leads to injustice—logically, naturally, inevitably. Every human system of justice must have its deficiencies and should not be the subject of complaint or criticism, so long as the deficiencies are incidental and unavoidable.

"I complain about the existing system because, if it had been designed to lead to injustice it could not have been better done and still retain the forms and appearance of justice. If that is true, it becomes the immediate duty of Congress to correct it.

### Puts Blame on System.

"The fault is the fault of the system, and of no particular person. The gravest results have been logical results.

"Our court-martial system, I say, is absolutely reactionary. The sole question today, and one that is agitating the people, is, Shall we supersede it by a liberal system, one that is controlled by law and not by the mere will of man? Under our government, courts-martial ought not to be executive agencies, whatever they may be in any other governmental system.

An example given by Col. Ansell was that if a mental defective who was suffering also from a progressive disease productive of hunchback. He was convicted of absence without leave, desertion and escape. The court sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged, to forfeit all pay and allowances due and to be confined at hard labor for 99 years.

"The division commander," said Col. Ansell, "took occasion in his orders to commend the court for having done its duty in awarding a substantial sentence for such a serious offense.

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"Then, rather naively, I thought, he suspended the execution of the sentence of dishonorable discharge while the accused was serving his 99-year confinement.

"A man is arrested, brought before this tribunal. He has no counsel in the proper sense. A callow second lieutenant, without any knowledge of law, easily intimidated, is assigned to defend him. The lieutenant makes a perfunctory defense, but never insists upon the rights of the man. He is convicted by a court which has no knowledge of law. The sentence is reviewed by an authority sometimes equally ignorant of law, and the man is forced to undergo the sentence imposed."

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"The errors of this court, little competent to administer the law, if law be as important as it would seem to be, in the administration of human justice, must, when once finalized by the approving will of a military commander, go ever thereafter uncorrected. Clemency does not correct injustice in a finding of guilty. Lack of legal control is the difficulty—lack of control at the top, at the bottom, throughout the proceedings. Instead of legal control, we have in our system the control of these inherently judicial functions by the power of military command."

Striking examples were given by Colonel Ansell, including the case of a man who received a ninety-nine-year sentence.

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"It turns out also that the man is mentally defective, having the mind of a child of no more than 9 years, and is unfit for assignment to any military duty; even at the time of the trial he must have been afflicted with a progressive disease productive of hunchback.

"In another case a man was convicted of absence without leave of 26 days at one time and 7 days at another and for failing to report for duty. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to be confined at hard labor for 40 years, which the convening authority reduced to ten.

"In another case the accused was convicted of disobeying an order to 'take your rifle and go out to drill' and escaping from confinement, for which he was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to be confined at hard labor for 30 years, which the convening authority reduced to 20. In another case of absence without leave for three months the accused was sentenced

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THE NEW YORK TIMES. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919.



San Francisco  
Calif.

## THE STAR

April, 1919.

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"In another case of absence without leave for six weeks the accused testified and it was not denied that he went home to see a young wife and baby who were sick and having difficulty in keeping body and soul together. He was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 15 years, which was reduced to three. In another case of absence without leave for three months the accused was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 25 years, which was reduced to 10. In another case, however, for not so very serious insubordinate conduct, the accused was sentenced to hard labor for 50 years, which the reviewing authority declined to reduce.

"Of course, had the court-martial power in these cases been exercised in accordance with the principles of law governing the exercise of judicial functions these things could not have occurred."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919.



## Ansell Recites Gross Wrongs In Army Court

System "Crude, Unskilful  
and Unlettered," Charges  
Officer; Accused Given  
Virtually No Standing

Right of Counsel Urged

Heavy Penalties Imposed,  
He Asserts, for Lack of  
an Adequate Defence

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 25.—What he declared to be injustices in the present court martial system of the army were described to-day by Lieutenant Colonel S. T. Ansell, chairman of the clemency board of the judge advocate general's office and chief exponent of reforms in the system, in a speech before the National Popular Government League luncheon.

Colonel Ansell studiously refrained from referring to the failure of Secretary Baker to make public his response to the charges made by Judge Advocate General Crowder, publication of which was recently urged by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

He characterized courts martial as "crude, unskilled and unlettered, the executive arm of a military commander," and asserted the accused had practically no rights. He gave numerous instances where enlisted men were given severely heavy penalties for minor infractions because of the failure of proper defence.

### Leaning Toward Injustice Seen

"The system of military justice that obtains in this country," Colonel Ansell said, "is a system that naturally, logically, inevitably leans to injustice. If I am an officer, say a second lieutenant, with a bar just put on my shoulder, I can prefer charges against any man, any private soldier in the army, and if the commanding officer having the power to convene a court martial—and most of them of any superior rank have it—adopts those charges that man will be tried.

"You cannot be arrested on the street here, or elsewhere, until there has been a certain judicial determination of whether your liberty ought to be taken away from you or not. And you cannot be tried until there has been a preliminary investigation by a grand jury or by a quasi-judicial officer sworn to determine whether you ought to be subjected to trial or not.

"When you come to the court-martial trial it is all the power of command, the power of the second lieutenant, from that on up, as to whether a man shall be tried, the power of the man who convenes the court, as to whether the charges are good. He is not a lawyer, and yet he passes once and for all and finally upon whether the charges actually, sufficiently allege an offence. In a civil court here it is a grave question as to the admissibility of evidence; in a military court that is determined by those men who do not know any law, who are presumed to know no law, and who do not know any law.

### Demands Right of Counsel

"Why should not a man, where he is placed on trial before a court martial, have that substantial assistance of counsel that the Constitution of the United States guarantees him when on trial before a civil court? Why should we leave that to some callow, easily intimidated second lieutenant, who does no more than stand up there and go through the form of performing the duties of counsel?

"Why should not a man be entitled to be confronted with his witnesses? Why should not a man have the right to his witnesses? Why should not the man have the full, fair and impartial trial before a court martial that is guaranteed him before any other court? Why should not a man be protected against this cruel and unusual punishment? Why should not the man have a lawyer, a properly qualified man, to pass upon the questions of law that are raised during the trial, and let the army man pass upon the question of fact?

"The only answer, as far as I can ever get them to reply, is that it would take too much time. Military things must go quick, they say, as though you were justified under any circumstances in coming to a quick execution, before you know that the man ought to be executed.

### No Limit on Penalties

"They can give any punishment they please. They are in a hurry. It is not a congenial duty. They want to do their part by maintaining the discipline of the army; they have a thousand and one things to do; they are training soldiers; they are going to battle; they want to do this, that and the other thing, and they say: 'We have got the power; we will give this fellow enough to maintain discipline, and if the commanding officer thinks he ought to have less, of course he can reduce it,' because, remember, the judgment of the court martial does not become effective until it is approved by the commanding officer.

"My point is that if courts martial are going to have this great criminal jurisdiction over the soldiers of the land, a jurisdiction that is far wider than the criminal jurisdiction of a civil court of the United States, what justification can there be for running these men before these courts without giving them the palladium of their liberty that we find in those principles of law that have been established to govern the exercise of judicial functions when they are applied to the individual throughout this land?"

THE SUN, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

## BAKER WILL REVIEW ALL WAR COURT CASES TO ANSWER CRITICS

Secretary Appoints Committee of Civilian Lawyers  
to Examine Papers.

PROMISES FULL LIGHT

Martin Conboy of New York  
and S. S. Gregory of Chicago Named.

BACK FROM CAMP TOUR

Says Demobilization Is Slow  
Because of Vast Amount  
of Detail.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In response to repeated criticisms of the court-martial system Secretary of War Baker upon returning to Washington today announced that he had appointed a committee of prominent civilian lawyers to go over the whole subject and make recommendations to him. A radical change eliminating the injustices of the present system is predicted.

The committee of investigation is made up of S. S. Gregory of Chicago, Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, N. C.; Martin Conboy of New York, Judge Andrew Jackson Bruce of Bismarck, N. D., and Col. J. Hinckley of Baltimore.

Secretary Baker has ordered all records, including court-martial records, placed at the disposal of the committee. The personnel of the Judge Advocate General's office will also assist the committee in every way.

Regarding his inspection trip throughout the country Secretary Baker said:

"We went from one camp to another inquiring into the processes of demobilization, seeking to get uniformity in the matter of making records and as far as possible uniformity in speed and to cut down the time that a man stays in a camp after he gets there for demobilization. In one small camp we found that men sometimes get out the same day they arrive—have all their papers examined, take all their physical examinations and get out the same day. The best record generally was forty-eight hours. In some places it went up as high as six days.

### In Tangle of Red Tape.

"Gen. March went through the whole matter very carefully with the commanding officers and instructed them as to the best practice in other places. I am certain the result of the trip is going to mean greater speed and greater uniformity in the demobilization process.

"We found what you probably already know, but which I had not known in so much detail, that there are a good many things to be done when a man is demobilized. In the first place he is sent to a depot company; from there he has nine different sets of papers made up; he has to be interviewed by representatives of the Department of Labor, who see whether he has a job waiting for him, and if not what kind of work he would like to have, and correspondence has to be entered into with bureaus in his own home town to help him get a job; his status with regard to war risk insurance has to be worked out, and any difficulties which have risen with regard to allotments or pay have to be straightened out.

"All these papers have to be straightened out and a great many of the papers have errors in them—for instance, we looked at some papers a day or two ago which had a man's name spelled two different ways. This would seem to be a minor error and yet the man's future status depends on the complete accuracy of his papers. Then the man must go through the physical examinations. Each man is examined ordinarily by ten or 12 doctors—heart specialists, lung specialists, brain specialists, ear specialists, &c.—and if any doctor discovers anything wrong, unless the man passes all of them as absolutely sound, his case goes to the board of review, which passes upon the character of the disability, and they sometimes find most serious things.

### One Man Rebuilt.

"A man we saw the record of was found to have tuberculosis. He went up to the board of review and it was discovered by the board that he entered the army weighing 120 pounds and was ready for demobilization at 160 pounds, so that he gained forty pounds. The board made radiographs of his lungs and these showed old scars which had long since healed, but the first doctor had discovered the scars. The board ultimately found that these were old scars and that they had been developed prior to his admission to the army.

"The man when he has passed his physical examinations is paid and in many of the companies the Railroad Administration has a railroad ticket office right in the camp and the man is entitled to the soldier rate home or to the place from which he came. He is given a certificate showing the place to which he is entitled to the low rate. Men who are discovered to have remedial disabilities are sent to the convalescent centres or to the base hospitals for further observance, and of course their demobilization is deferred until they are cured.

"We found this going on over the whole country, more or less in the order in which I have given it, and apparently being swiftly done."

W. Y. Tribune  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919







# BAKER TELLS OF TOUR

Found Citizens of All Sections  
for a League of Nations.

## QUICK RELEASE OF SOLDIERS

Best General Record for Discharge  
After Arrival From Overseas, 48  
Hours—Helped to Employment.  
Did Not Hurry Here Because of  
Developments in Europe.

Upon his return to Washington yesterday from a swing around the country visiting army demobilization centers in company with Gen. March, chief of staff, Secretary Baker said he had found that the best record generally of discharge for men from overseas after their arrival in camps in the United States was 48 hours. The Secretary told of one small camp where the men were released on the same day of arrival and said that in none of the camps visited did the period exceed six days.

Mr. Baker gave a detailed description of the processes of demobilization, including the examination of each man by from ten to thirteen doctors to determine whether the men had suffered any injurious physical effects by reason of their service with the fighting forces.

### Each Doctor a Specialist.

Each doctor, the Secretary said, is a specialist in a certain line, and where an ailment is found a board of review consisting of three doctors make further examination. The Secretary said he had talked with a great number of soldiers both in the camps and on the trains and that he did not recall a single instance of complaint because of failure to receive full pay.

During his visits to the camps, Secretary Baker noted that agents of the Department of Labor and other government agencies interviewed each discharged man to determine whether he had a job and if not what his qualifications were and what work he desired to take up.

### Favor Peace Agreement.

Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that he had by invitation spoken before chambers of commerce or similar bodies in many parts of the country. In these addresses, he said, he generally spoke of the league of nations proposal as being to his mind a world necessity because of the nature of modern warfare involving whole peoples in the actual conflict.

Mr. Baker added that without exception he had found his hearers in agreement as to the necessity of establishing some means of substituting arbitration and peaceful settlements for force in international disputes.

Mr. Baker's plans for a visit to Europe at an early date have not been changed and he still hopes to sail some time next month. He called attention, however, to reports from Paris that President Wilson might call a special session of Congress at an earlier date than had been previously expected, and said he had no knowledge from official sources in this regard.

### Might Abandon His Trip.

He added that if the session should be called sooner than a late May or June date, heretofore regarded as probable, it would vitally affect his own plans, and he indicated that his European trip might be abandoned in that case.

In this relation the Secretary said that no advices as to the situation in Europe due to the bolshevik uprising in Hungary, or similar unrest, had been transmitted to him by the War Department. His return to Washington two days earlier than he first anticipated was due to saving of time all along the line of his trip and to his decision not to visit certain Southern camps at which he had at first planned to call.

European matters had not recalled him, Mr. Baker indicated, and he had no knowledge of any change in the plans for the homeward movement of the American forces in France.

# COURT-MARTIAL PROBE

Committee of Bar Association  
Takes Up Plans With Baker.

## RECORDS OPEN TO MEMBERS

Asked to Call Attention to Any Individual Case That Seems Unjust.  
Secretary Remains Silent on the  
Ansell Reply—Gen. Chamberlain's Inquiry Not Yet Ended.

Plans of the War Department for alterations in court-martial procedure were the subject of the first conference held by Secretary Baker upon his return yesterday to Washington from his inspection trip. The Secretary met S. S. Gregory, of Chicago, and Judge Andrew J. Bruce, of the University of Minnesota, members of the American Bar Association committee appointed to make an advisory study of the whole question of military legal practice and procedure.

Mr. Baker, after the conference, said that he had placed all the personnel and records of the judge advocate general's office at the disposal of the committee, the other members of which are Judge W. P. Bynum, of Greensboro, N. C.; Martin Conboy, of New York, and Col. John Hinkley, of Baltimore. He said that the committee, in addition to the formulation of recommendations, had been asked to call attention to any individual case of injustice that might strike them in reviewing the courts-martial proceedings.

### New Element in Controversy.

The Secretary had no comment to make as to what he planned with regard to publication of the reply submitted for his consideration by Lieut. Col. Ansell, of the judge advocate general's department, to statements by Maj. Gen. Crowder, judge advocate general, previously given out through departmental channels.

One element of the controversy that has arisen over the military legal system is the investigation being conducted at the Secretary's order by Maj. Gen. Chamberlain, inspector general.

Mr. Baker said he had not seen Gen. Chamberlain and did not know whether that investigation had been completed. From other sources it was learned that the inspector general probably would not finish his work for some weeks. He was understood to be investigating the whole controversy including the conduct of the officers involved.

### Senator Has a Copy.

The only copy of Col. Ansell's reply known to have reached any one outside the War Department was that furnished by Acting Secretary Crowell to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee of the last Senate.

When Senator Chamberlain made public the text of his telegram to Secretary Baker demanding that the Ansell reply be given out for publication, there was circulated among newspaper representatives in Washington attached to the copies of Senator Chamberlain's message a statement saying among other things that Ansell had attacked Gen. Chamberlain and other high army officers as "reactionaries" in the first brief he submitted to the Senate committee.

The statement led to the belief among officers at the War Department that Col. Ansell's reply to Gen. Crowder raises objection to the assignment of Gen. Chamberlain as investigator of the controversy.

If such is the case, it was said, there had been nothing to indicate that the Secretary had changed his mind or that he had under consideration the transfer of this investigation to some agency other than the office of the inspector general.

## Excessive Leniency.

Lieut. Col. Ansell, formerly acting judge advocate general of the army, with the temporary rank of brigadier general, recently made a further contribution to the discussion of the existing court-martial system of the American army. Speaking at a luncheon in this city, he said:

One instance I want to relate from the records of trials by courts-martial. It is of a man who was arrested and charged with desertion. He was sentenced to forfeit all pay, be dishonorably discharged and serve 99 years at hard labor. The reviewing authority in sustaining the court, naively remarked that it would not enforce the part of the judgment providing for the man's dishonorable discharge until he had served his prison sentence.

And yet Secretary Baker is alleged to have said that he sees nothing wrong about the court-martial system or any reason why it should be changed.

This is but an additional instance cited by Col. Ansell to prove that the system is obsolete and should be revised, a contention which has put him in bad standing with his superiors, even though his views are approved by the public and by influential members of Congress who are determined to remedy the situation. He previously had told of grossly severe penalties being imposed for comparatively trivial offenses, in which cases soldiers were saved from terrible injustice only by the interposition of reviewing authorities and executive clemency.

In the case here cited justice was tempered with mercy in a most noticeable degree. The prisoner was saved the opprobrium of a dishonorable discharge and was let go scot free with only a prison sentence of 99 years and loss of pay. "The quality of mercy is not strained."

One of the doughboys was let off by a court-martial with a sentence of 99 years for desertion. Are the authorities trying to make mollycoddles of our lads?

WASHINGTON POST: THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.



# BAKER INITIATES SWEEPING INQUIRY INTO MILITARY LAW

Bar Association Committee Is  
Asked to Point Out Any Court-  
Martial Injustices.

TELLS OF INSPECTION TRIP

Found Widespread Approval of  
League of Nations Through-  
out the Country.

TO SPEED DEMOBILIZATION

Secretary Expects Immediate Re-  
sults from Visit He and March  
Made to Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Upon his return to Washington today after a seventeen-day inspection tour which took him and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to the Pacific Coast, Secretary of War Baker announced that he had asked President Page of the American Bar Association to appoint a committee of lawyers to investigate the whole question of military law. Secretary Baker announced that Mr. Page had appointed as members of this committee S. S. Gregory of Chicago, Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, N. C.; Martin Conboy of New York City, Judge Andrew Jackson Bruce of Bismarck, N. D., and Colonel John Hinckley of Baltimore.

One of the first things Mr. Baker did after returning to his office in the War Department this afternoon was to confer with Chairman Gregory and Judge Bruce of this committee.

"They came in to see me," said Secretary Baker, "to say that they wanted to go forward with their inquiry. I placed General Kreger in immediate communication with them, and told him to produce all records for their inspection. I told them that I would send any one connected with the War Department, civilian or military, to talk with them at any time.

"As I understand their function," continued Mr. Baker, "and I do not want to limit it by any description, what they are asked to do by the Bar Association, which acted at my request, is to examine the whole question of substantive and procedural military law, with a view to making recommendations for improvements in either the substantive law or the method of procedure. I told General Kreger to place every record of court-martial trials at their disposal, and asked them to bring to my attention any matter in connection with these trials which they believe to be in error."

Secretary Baker said that, while he and General March were on their inspection tour they were asked by Chambers of Commerce to dine.

## Found Sentiment for League:

"They usually asked us to make remarks," said Mr. Baker. "I discussed the necessity of a League of Nations, and found what seemed to me to be a very widespread interest in it and approval of the idea. In fact, every audience I addressed seemed to approve it.

"We went from one camp to another, inquiring into the process of demobilization," said Secretary Baker, "and seeking to get uniformity in the matter of making records, and, as far as possible, uniformity in speed, and to cut down the time that a man stays in a camp after he gets there for demobilization. In one small camp we found men sometimes get out the same day they arrive. The best record generally was forty-eight hours. In some places it was six days.

"General March instructed the commanding officers as to the best practice in other places. I am certain that the result of the trip is going to mean greater speed and greater uniformity in the demobilization process.

"We found, what I had not known in so much detail, that there are a good many things to be done when a man is demobilized. In the first place he is sent to a depot company; from there he has nine different sets of papers made up; he has to be interviewed by representatives of the Department of Labor, who see whether he has a job waiting for him, and if not what kind of work he would like to have, and correspondence has to be entered into with bureaus in his own home town to help to get him a job; his status with regard to war risk insurance has to be worked out, and any difficulties which have arisen with regard to allotments or pay have to be straightened out. A great many of the papers have errors in them.

## Examined by Specialists.

Then the man must go through the physical examinations. Each man is examined ordinarily by ten or twelve doctors—heart, lung, brain, ear, eye, and throat specialists. If any doctor discovers anything wrong the case goes to the Board of Review, which passes upon the character of the disability, and it sometimes finds most serious things.

"A man we saw the record of was supposed by somebody to have tuberculosis. He went up to the Board of Review and it was discovered by the board that, while he entered the army weighing 120 pounds, he was ready for demobilization at 160 pounds, so that he gained 40 pounds. The board made radiographs of his lungs, and these showed old scars which had long since healed;

the first doctor had discovered the scars, the marks of disease developed prior to his admission to the army.

"The man, when he has passed his physical examinations, is paid. In many of the camps the Railroad Administration has established a railroad ticket office. The man is entitled to the soldier rate home or to the place from which he came.

"Men who are discovered to have remediable disabilities are sent to the convalescent centres or to the base hospitals for further observation, and, of course, their demobilization is deferred until they are cured.

"We found this process going on over the whole country, and apparently being pretty swiftly done."

## Baker Silent on Ansell Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 26, (Associated Press).—Secretary Baker upon his return today to Washington had no comment to make as to what he planned with regard to publication of the reply submitted for his consideration by Lieut. Col. Ansell of the Judge Advocate General's Department, to statements by Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, previously given out through departmental channels.

One element of the controversy that has arisen over the military legal system is the investigation being conducted at the Secretary's order by Major Gen. Chamberlain, Inspector General. Mr. Baker said he had not seen General Chamberlain and did not know whether that investigation had been completed.

From other sources it was learned that the Inspector General would not finish his work for some weeks. He was understood to be investigating the whole controversy, including the conduct of the officers involved.

The only copy of Colonel Ansell's reply known to have reached any one outside the War Department was that furnished by Acting Secretary Crowder to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee of the last Senate. When Senator Chamberlain made public the text of his telegram to Secretary Baker demanding that the Ansell reply be given out for publication, there was circulated among newspaper representatives in Washington, attached to the copies of Senator Chamberlain's message, a statement that Ansell had attacked General Chamberlain and other high army officers as "reactionaries" in the first brief he submitted to the Senate Committee.

The statement led to the belief among officers at the War Department that Colonel Ansell's reply to General Crowder raised objection to the assignment of General Chamberlain as investigator of the controversy. If such is the case, it was said, there had been nothing to indicate that the Secretary had changed his mind or that he had under consideration the transfer of this investigation to some agency other than the office of the Inspector General.

## A Proper View of Mr. Baker

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER is being assailed for too much leniency towards conscientious objectors to war. I don't see that any government has any authority to make any man do what that man deems a wrong. Recognizing the sacred rights of conscience is good law and good morals. Secretary Baker is also assailed for supporting atrocious severities in the sentences imposed in courts martial. The two charges do not consist well with each other. Such leniency does not go with such severity. Secretary Baker is probably gloriously guilty of the first. As for the second, the severe punishments were probably due to the inexperience of new officers or their fear to exercise discretion under the military system. The Secretary, like his subordinates, were thrown into a war swift and sharp and with a system the defects of which had but begun to appear in practice when the war came to an end. Considering the size of the war and his newness to the job, Secretary Baker made no bad fist of it.

Reedy's Mirror - (St. Louis) Mar. 28.



# BAKER FINDS OVERSEA MEN QUICKLY FREE

Released on Average 48 Hours  
After Reaching Camp, Secretary  
Says After Tour of Inspection

Effort Made to Get Veterans Jobs.  
War Head Reports Sentiment  
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Mr. Baker said he had found that the average time of discharge for men from overseas after their arrival in camps in the United States was forty-eight hours.

The Secretary told of one small camp where the men were released on the same day of arrival and said that in none of the camps visited did the period exceed six days.

Mr. Baker gave a detailed description of the processes of demobilization, including the examination of each man by from ten to thirteen doctors to determine whether the men had suffered any injurious physical effects by reason of their service with the fighting forces.

## DOCTORS ARE SPECIALISTS.

Each doctor, the Secretary said, is a specialist in a certain line. Where an ailment is found a board of review, consisting of three doctors make further examination.

The Secretary said he talked with a great number of soldiers, both in the camps and on the trains, and that he did not recall a single instance of complaint because of failure to receive full pay.

During his visits to the camps the War Secretary noted that agents of the Department of Labor and other Government agencies interviewed each discharged man to determine whether he had a job, and, if not, what his qualifications were and what work he desired.

Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that he had by invitation spoken before chambers of commerce or similar bodies in many parts of the country during his trip. In these addresses, he said, he generally spoke of the League of Nations proposal as being to his mind a world necessity because of the nature of modern warfare involving whole peoples in the

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The committee will take up its work at once. In making the announcement Mr. Baker said:

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Secretary Prepares to Go to  
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Mr. Baker after the conference said he had placed all the personnel and records of the Judge Advocate General's office at the disposal of the committee, the other members of which are Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, N. C.; Martin Conboy of New York, and Col. John Hinkley of Baltimore. He said the committee, in addition to forming recommendations, had been asked to call attention to any individual cases of injustice that might impress them.

## Silent on Ansell Charges.

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## Gen. Chamberlain to Continue.

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Mr. Baker called attention to the fact he had by invitation spoken before many Chambers of Commerce on his trip, generally speaking of the League of Nations.

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Secretary Baker's plans for a visit to Europe at an early date have not been changed and he still hopes to sail some time next month. He called attention, however, to reports from Paris that President Wilson might call a special session of Congress at an earlier date than had been previously expected, and said he had no knowledge from official sources in this regard.

He added that if the session should be called sooner than a late May or June date, heretofore regarded as probable, it would vitally affect his own plans and he indicated that his European trip might be abandoned in that case. In this relation the Secretary said no advices as to the situation in Europe due to the uprising in Hungary had been transmitted to him by the War Department.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—MARCH 27, 1919

THE WORLD: THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.

They're  
popular.  
Bobby  
11.30



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Mr. Baker added that, without exception, he had found his hearers in agreement as to the necessity of establishing some means of substituting arbitration and peaceful settlements for force in international disputes.

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In this relation the Secretary said that no advices as to the situation in Europe due to the Bolshevik uprising in Hungary or similar unrest had been transmitted to him by the War Department.

European matters had not recalled him, Mr. Baker indicated, and he had no knowledge of any change in the plans for the homeward movement of the American forces in France.

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MARCH 27, 1919

NEW YORK AMERICAN

THE WORLD: THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919.



MARCH 29, 1919.

**ANSELL'S REPLY HELD****Baker Is Not to Make Public the Answer to Crowder.****UNLIKELY TO BE "HELPFUL"****Returns Letter to Officer Who Advocates Changes in Courts-Martial Rules to Prevent Injustice. American Bar Committee Hears Col. Keedy, Who Praises System.**

Lieut. Col. Ansell's reply to statements by Maj. Gen. Crowder, judge advocate general, on the subject of military justice, will not be made public by the War Department. Secretary Baker announced yesterday that he had returned the letter to Col. Ansell with the suggestion that its publication would not be helpful, and that if the officer had any suggestion or recommendation as to changes in the court-martial system he could make it either to his superior officers or to the Secretary of War.

Col. Ansell yesterday said he had no statement to make. His friends asserted it was improbable that he would take any steps toward making public the reply himself, as such action would be construed as insubordination, and would render the officer liable to court-martial proceedings on that charge, but the proceedings would not necessarily involve either the controversy over the legal system in the army or the personal relations between Col. Ansell and Gen. Crowder.

**Copy Sent to Chamberlain.**

The reply of Col. Ansell was forwarded to Secretary Baker while the Secretary was absent from Washington on an inspection tour of army camps. Acting Secretary Crowell was instructed by Mr. Baker to withhold the reply from publication until the latter's return.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the military affairs committee of the last Senate, obtained a copy of the reply in confidence from Secretary Crowell and later telegraphed Mr. Baker urgently requesting that the communication be made public, declaring it was a document of public interest, and fair treatment for Col. Ansell demanded it be placed before the country as had Gen. Crowder's statements.

**Tells of No Executions.**

Establishment by law of an appellate court-martial tribunal similar to the board of review now maintained in the office of the judge advocate general was urged yesterday by Lieut. Col. Edwin R. Keedy, of the judge advocate general's office, in a statement before the special committee of the American Bar Association which is inquiring into court-martial procedure. Col. Keedy said that as a lawyer and teacher of law he had been agreeably surprised by the efficiency of army general courts-martial.

He called attention to the fact that there had not been a single execution in the American army for a purely military offense, and said he had heard there were 11,000 such executions in the Austrian army.

**BAKER SENDS BACK ANSELL'S LETTER****Says Communication Seems "Not Helpful" Toward Court-Martial Reform.****INVITES DIRECT PROPOSALS****Officer Faces Prospect of Trial on Insubordination Charge if He Reveals Text.**

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary of War Baker has returned to Colonel Samuel P. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, Colonel Ansell's letter of March 11, which was written in reply to the Baker-Crowder correspondence relative to the army court-martial system.

"I have returned to Colonel Ansell," said Mr. Baker this afternoon, "the letter which he sent me with the suggestion that any recommendations or suggestions he has to make with reference to improvement in the substantive military law or in the procedure will be welcomed. The particular letter seems to me to be not helpful, and therefore I have returned it to him and I have told him that any suggestion he wants to make he can make either through military channels or directly to me as he may elect."

The action of the Secretary of War in returning Colonel Ansell's letter is not expected to lessen the tension between the War Department and those members of Congress, headed by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, who have been championing Colonel Ansell's urging of court-martial reforms. Senator Chamberlain insisted that Colonel Ansell's letter ought to be made public and, in a telegram to Secretary Baker, virtually demanded that this should be done.

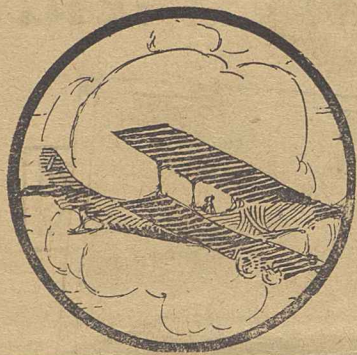
The Senator, who is now in Mississippi on a two weeks' vacation, said before leaving Washington that he considered Colonel Ansell's letter one of the most valuable contributions that had been made to the department in regard to courts-martial. Secretary Baker evidently holds a different view.

Colonel Ansell said today that he had no statement to make. His friends asserted that it was improbable he would take any steps toward making public the reply himself, as such action would be construed as insubordination and would render him liable to court-martial proceedings on that charge, but the proceedings would not necessarily involve either the controversy over the legal system in the army or the personal relations between Colonel Ansell and General Crowder.

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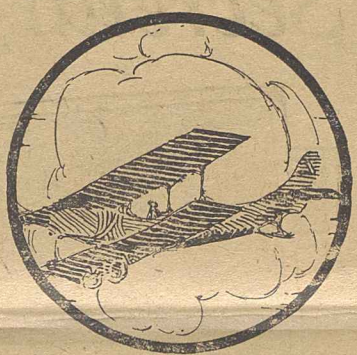
*Kelly Trula Eagle  
March 27/19.  
Secy. of War & Gen. March, Visit  
San Antonio & Kelly.*





# Kelly Field Eagle

OF THE SOLDIER, BY THE SOLDIER AND FOR THE SOLDIER



VOL. THREE. NO. SEVEN

KELLY FIELD, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## Fight in Clouds To Be Portrayed At Kelly Field

Panoramic Spectacle To Be  
Given As Part of  
Aerial Program

Most Realistic  
Event Ever Shown

Proceeds of Show Will Be  
Used To Build Swim-  
ming Pool

THE most vivid imagination can hardly picture to itself the wonders of the panoramic spectacle that will be offered at Kelly Field on the evening of April 12th. It will be a sudden transition from the Texas Plains to a typical country scene in war-swept France. It will be a portrayal of the actualities of war so recently enacted. The acme of realism will be reached in production of the Battle in the Clouds, with a setting of a real French village peopled by hundreds of peaceful peasants quietly engaged in their daily pursuits. There can be no question that it will prove to be the biggest and most realistic event of its kind ever attempted at any army camp in the United States.

Mr. W. E. Priestley, Instructor in Charge of French Fire Works and Hand Grenades at Camp Lewis, Washington, is coming to supervise the production. His experience as director of the scenic and fireworks department at the World's Fair in San Francisco, and the success attained in that work stamps Mr. Priestley as a past master in this class of entertainment.

The performance starts in at twilight, with the villagers seen returning from the fields to their cottage homes. Night slowly comes on, the houses light up, and the villagers gradually retire in peace and apparent security. Then things begin to happen. The town is shelled by Hun artillery and bombed by enemy planes. The houses burn and by the light of the flames the Hun planes are attacked and shot down by the forces of the allies. There will be real thrills in that airplane fight. Every strategy known in offensive and defensive combat will be enacted. Co-operating with the air forces, the dough-boys will go over the top and drive out the Huns, who have already begun looting the burning village. After the battle will be a marvelous exhibition of fire-works, the grand finale being a set piece three hundred feet long.

Kelly Field is going to do itself proud in this big entertainment, and with the big incentive of a swimming pool to be built from the proceeds, the enthusiasm of the men is at top notch. That the field needs an innovation of this sort is conceded by all and everyone is imbued with the desire to make this show the biggest kind of a success that there may be no doubt of the much wished-for and longed-for swimming facilities.

The general public has never before been admitted to the famous flying fields at Kelly Field No. Two, and this will be a rare opportunity for those who have never had the privilege of seeing at close range the home of this newest branch of the service.

Tickets are being placed on sale at once.

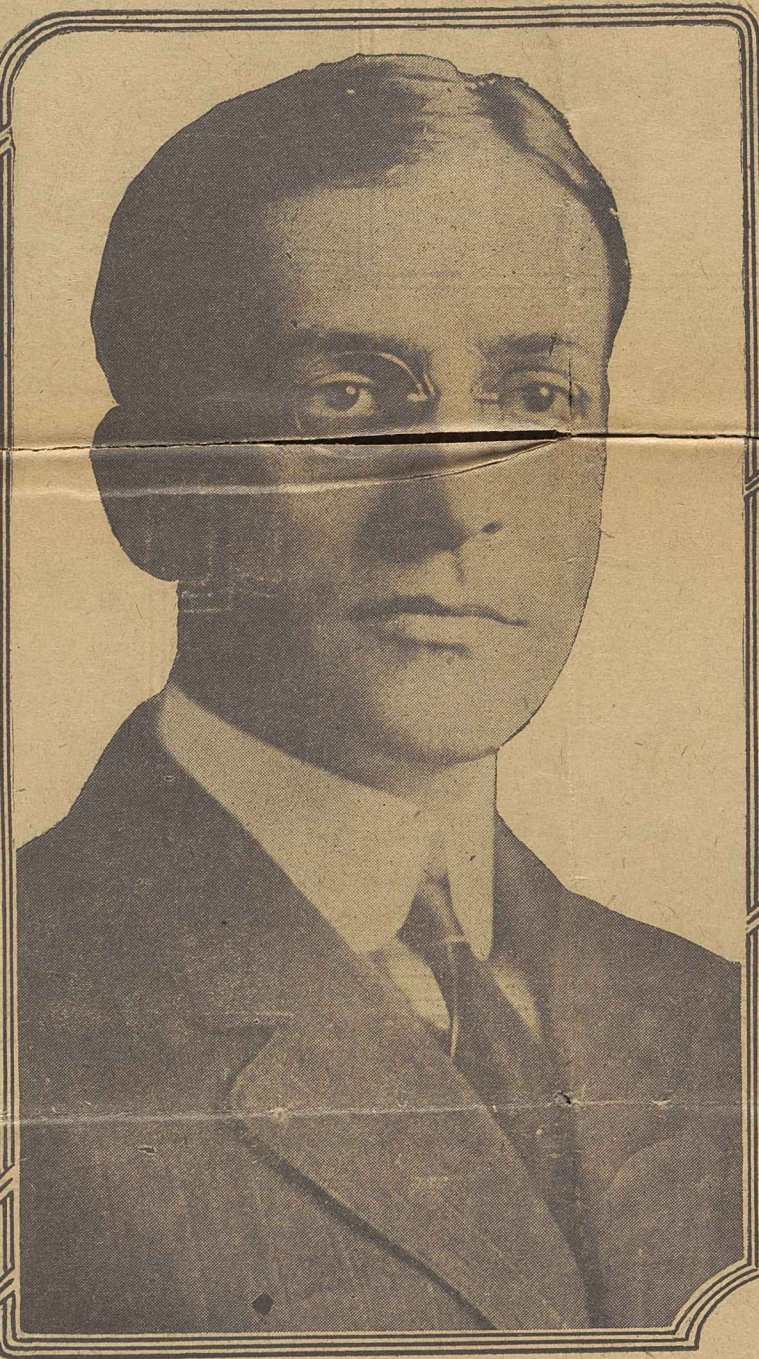
## Two Fliers Killed in Plane Accident

Lieut. Hiley C. Hyde of Columbia, Mo., and Cadet William M. Crabtree of Jamestown, N. D., were instantly killed here today when the airplane in which they were flying fell in a wheat field half a mile south of Lawton, Oklahoma.

The plane, which was completely wrecked, crashed to earth upside down and barely missed a woman walking in the field.

The board of investigators was called at Post Field to determine, if possible, the cause of the accident. The machine was first seen in Lawton when it suddenly appeared from behind a bank of clouds at a high altitude and began falling. Lieutenant Hyde appeared to be trying to regain control until the last moment, but failed and with Cadet Crabtree, met instant death.

## Newton D. Baker



## Col. Rhinehardt Seriously Injured When Ship Falls

LIEUT. Col. Claude K. Rhinehardt, officer in Flying Department of Kelly Field, was seriously injured last Saturday afternoon near Penn Field, Austin, when the ship in which he was flying fell from a height of 50 feet. He was immediately taken to the Seton Infirmary, where he was unconscious until early Sunday morning.

Col. Rhinehardt had flown from Kelly Field to witness the baseball game played Saturday afternoon between University of Texas and the Flying Department team. He was making an effort to land when he lost temporary control of the plane.

The Eagle was in communication with the hospital late last night and was advised that his condition was much improved and that in about two weeks he may be expected to return to duty.

### A COMMENDATION.

DURING the visit of the Secretary of War, Chief of Staff and party, Kelly Field and its personnel was a credit to the Army, the Air Service, and itself.

The Secretary, who had seen many flying fields both in this country and overseas, was particularly pleased with the flying exhibition, and refused to leave the Field until the last stunt was over.

The Chief of Staff expressed surprise and great satisfaction over the flying, shops, and general condition of the Flying Department.

The above is the result of honest co-operation, earnest effort, and hard work on the part of this command. The Commanding Officer wishes to express appreciation thereof.

COLONEL FECHET.

## Flying Instructions Stopped in Classes One and Two

Officers in These Classes Not  
Permitted to Finish  
Training

INSTRUCTIONS issued on January 2, 1919, by the Department of Military Aeronautics, that officers in Class One and Two would be permitted to remain in the service till they had completed their flying training, were voided by Circular 86 issued by the Adjutant General's Office on February 20th, and telegraphic confirmation has just been received by Field Headquarters stating positively that Class One and Two Officers will not be permitted to complete flying training before discharge.

It is anticipated that early action will be taken in discharging those officers affected by this ruling.

## Base Hospital Has Weekly Newspaper

"About Face" is the name of a new weekly publication that has recently joined the ranks of camp newspaperdom. It is edited by officers and men connected with the Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, and offers very interesting reading and comment not only to the personnel and patients of the Hospital, but to outsiders as well.

At the present it is publishing a four page paper but it is the hope of those in charge to increase this in the near future. The subscription price is 50 cents for three months, and the paper is sold for 5 cents per copy. Anyone wishing to subscribe should send their remittance to Business Manager, About Face, U. S. Army Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. It is an enterprise entitled to the hearty and cordial support of the public, as well as the man in uniform.

## Secretary of War and General March, Visit San Antonio and Kelly

Overseas Veterans  
Parade Downtown  
This Afternoon

THE returned Texans comprising the 131st Field Artillery and 111th Trench Mortar Battery, who arrived in San Antonio last Sunday will parade in San Antonio this afternoon, and later will go to Brackenridge Park where they will be entertained with a barbecue. The parade will start from the Post Office at 3:30 p. m., marching down Commerce to the Market Hall, then to Houston Street and east to Avenue C where trucks will take the men to the City Park.

Airplanes will fly over Brackenridge Park during the ceremonies and "bomb" the crowd with circulars telling about the big Pageant to be held at Kelly Field on April 12.

## Gen. Wm. Mitchell Succeeds Gen. Kenly. Is New Air Head

THE transfer of Major General William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, to the Field Artillery as a colonel, his former rank, before this country entered the World War, was a big surprise to everyone on the flying fields. General Kenly made an enviable record while he was D. M. A., and his transfer will be a great loss to military aeronautics. General Kenly's heart was in his work and he worked hard to place this new branch of the service at the top. There is no question but that if this war had not ended so abruptly our fliers would have won more than one coup on the western front. We had the men and were fast getting the ships for them to operate.

General William Mitchell who succeeds General Kenly is also well known in the flying game, and there is no doubt but that he will make as great a record as did General Kenly. General Mitchell is a flier and a soldier and no one need to worry that military aeronautics will suffer at his hands. The transfer of General Kenly and appointment of General Mitchell is merely the changing of officers at the head of Aeronautics, with no loss to the service.

## Victory Loan To Be Last Offering Made By People

Carter H. Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, in speaking in the interest of the Victory Liberty Loan, said the people have the choice of lending money to the government at good interest, or paying it out in taxes with no interest and no return. "The government has to have the money," he said, "and the savings and earnings of the people should take care of the loan."

The secretary declined to announce the rate of interest and it is believed this and other conditions of the loan will not be announced until near the opening of the drive in April, to fit conditions then obtaining.

This will be the last popular loan, according to Secretary Glass, and hereafter a new plan of raising funds will be adopted by the government.

## Don't Forget To Set Your Watch Ahead

AT 2 A. M. Sunday morning, March 30th, the daylight saving law again becomes effective for 1919, and all clocks and timepieces should be set ahead one hour. This change of time affects all activities throughout the nation, including railroad schedules. Orders have been issued at Post Headquarters authorizing the change on Kelly Field.

Arrive in City Saturday  
Night, Inspect Kelly  
Field Sunday

Flying Program  
Interests Visitors

They Are on a Tour of All  
Army Camps in  
the South

SECRETARY OF WAR Newton D. Baker and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, inspected Kelly Field No. 2 last Sunday morning. It was the intention of Mr. Baker to visit Kelly No. 1 and the A. S. M. S., but the flying department had arranged such an extensive flying program for the benefit of their distinguished guest that his schedule demanded his presence elsewhere before he had a chance to visit the other interesting departments of the field.

Colonel J. E. Fechet, commandant, and Majors Brown and Butcher, welcomed the Secretary's party at the field, whose arrival was the signal for the start of the aerial program which included a flight of 130 ships in battle formation and stunt flying in De Havillands.

Although flying programs are nothing new to the "Little War Boss" he was much impressed with the performances of the Kelly bird men and said it was the best exhibition of stunting he had ever seen.

Mr. Baker and General March arrived in San Antonio Saturday night at 9:10 p. m., over the Southern Pacific. They went direct to the St. Anthony Hotel where they were guests at a banquet arranged by the business men of the city, in their honor.

Secretary Baker and General March were given an ovation when they entered the St. Anthony Hotel and made their way through the crowd down the long corridor to the banquet hall. They were cheered to the echo.

### More Than 250 Attend.

The attendance at the banquet showed the quality of San Antonio's welcome to the War Department officials. A total of 250 plates had been set by the hotel management and every one of them was occupied. Crowding the balcony were scores of onlookers, a majority of whom were women.

As a background for the speaker's table a big American flag was hung and in an open space to the front a fountain played. Flags of the allied nations were suspended at intervals around the walls.

Seated on the right of Secretary Baker in the order named were J. H. Haile, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Maj. Gen. DeRosey Cabell, commander of the Southern Department, and Congressman Carlos Bee. To his left were Nat M. Washer, toastmaster; General March, Mayor Sam C. Bell, Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding Camp Travis; L. B. Clegg, chairman of the military affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Franz Groos.

### San Antonio Responded.

Speaking of San Antonio's efforts to aid the training of soldiers, Mr. Baker said:

"When the time came to assemble an army it was recognized that it must be surrounded with new and unprecedented conditions and we asked San Antonio to help and now I am impelled by deep gratitude for what you did. The army trained here was not only worthy of San Antonio, but was worthy of the country we all love."

"My obligations to San Antonio began on the first day I became secretary of war," he continued. "I had just taken the oath of office when a message came, 'Hell has broken out in Mexico.' The message was from General Funston from San Antonio. San Antonio entered my mind then and during the strained times that followed it was continually in my mind. Then the war came on, but yet San Antonio was in my mind for a substantial part of the army was kept here."

Mr. Baker said that nothing de-

(Continued on Page 8)



# Secretary Baker and General March at Kelly Field



Upper left—General March conversing with Colonel Fechet. Center—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. Upper right, from left to right, Major General Hodges, Colonel Fechet and General March. Lower left—left to right, Colonel Fechet, Lieut.-Colonel Buttler, Mayor Bell, Secretary Baker and Major General Hodges. Lower center, airplane stunting for Secretary Baker. Lower right, left to right, Major Brown, Mayor Bell, Secretary Baker and federal officers viewing "Take-off." When asked how he enjoyed the Kelly Field exhibition, Secretary Baker replied, "Fine, the best I've ever seen."

## To Make First Ocean to Ocean Passenger Flight

First Flight of Kind Is To Be Started About August 1st

The first transcontinental flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast with passengers, carried on a commercial basis, will be made about August 1, according to Wesley A. Hill of Phoenix, Ariz., former Rough Rider and friend of Colonel Roosevelt, who told of the plans of the Apache Aerial Transportation Company, of which he is the president. Although the ocean-to-ocean project is but a few days old, he said that several local sportsmen had bid as high as \$5,000 each for single tickets for the journey. He announced that he intended to auction off all the tickets at same subsequent date.

Mr. Hill said that he had placed an order with the Glenn L. Martin Company of Cleveland for four large twelve-passenger airplanes to be delivered in this city in the early part of the summer. The planes will be equipped with windshields and luxuries of recent aerial development. The journey to the Pacific, according to Hill, will take four days. Stops will be made at Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Worth, San Antonio, El Paso, Douglas, Tucson, Phoenix, Yuma, and Los Angeles.

The four planes, according to the plan, eventually will be used in a coastwise aerial passenger service between Los Angeles and San Diego and Los Angeles and Riverside.

Another line will be started inland in connection with an automobile route. Mr. Hill maintains along the famous Apache trail in Arizona and California. He said that a regular schedule daily would be inaugurated by the Apache Aerial Transportation Company.

"Just as soon as I have convinced the public of the dependability and absolute safety of air travel," he said, "I will open another aerial passenger route from Los Angeles to El Paso, Texas, a distance of 1,200 miles which can be covered by air in nine hours as compared with twenty-two hours by fastest train. This will be the first leg of a proposed permanent transcontinental air passenger line."

## First Aerial Taxi Station Will Be Opened Very Soon

The first aerial taxi depot in the world will be established within the next two months at Garden City, Long Island, according to Glenn H. Curtiss at the Aero Show.

Mr. Curtiss said: "We shall have a taxi depot which will furnish small machines for short intercity travel, anything less than 200 miles on order. Experienced pilots will be available to drive these airplanes and the total cost will be surprisingly reasonable. It certainly will not exceed that of many an automobile trip, for we save on the pilot's and the ship's time even if we may have a larger running cost to meet."

### K. of C. Notes.

The fights which were to have been staged by the K. C.'s last Saturday at the A. S. M. S. arena, will be held Saturday night of this week. A splendid card has been arranged by Secretary Padden. Johnny Coulon, the Travis boxing instructor will referee. The program will conclude with a "Battle Royal," in which ten negroes will participate.

The third commencement exercises of the Knights of Columbus Educational Division will be held April 2, at Building No. 2 in the Flying Department. G. C. Crapple, the educational director, announces another class will be started during the latter part of April. Crapple leaves on a furlough about the 7th of April.

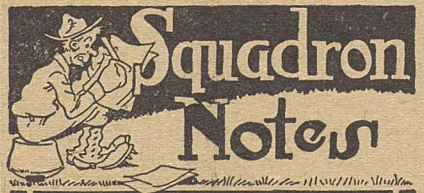
Three hundred soldiers reported at the K. C. Hall on Headquarters road last night to take advantage of the free dancing lessons being conducted at that place. Several well known dancing instructors, under the direction of Mr. Kirk, have charge of the class.

The soldiers of Kelly Field are fortunate in having this opportunity placed at their disposal, as in other camps, the men pay 50 cents a lesson. All soldiers who are interested are welcome to join the class. As the dancing germ seems to have gripped the men of Kelly Field it might be well for all who have not enrolled to give the opportunity consideration and sign up before the course has advanced too far.

## Opporchunity

By Peter Finlay Dunne, in "Partners"

As the pote says,  
Opporchunity knocks at ivry man's dure wanst.  
On some men's dures it hammers  
Till it breaks down the dure  
An' thim it goes in an' wakes him up  
If he's asleep.  
An' afterward it wurruks f'r him  
As a night watchman.  
On other men's dures it knocks  
An' runs away,  
An' on th' dures iv some men it knocks  
An' whin they come out  
It hits thim over th' head with an axe.  
But ivrywan has an opporchunity.  
Th' poor arre th' people that've been at wurruk  
Whin opporchunity knocked.  
"I can't do annything f'r thim.  
Th' poor mustn't be pauperized.  
I can't give money to th' poor  
Because if they had it  
They wudden't be poor anny longer."



**Sergeant W. B. Brown**, who for nearly two years has been sergeant-major of the 144th Aero Squadron, has been discharged from the service. Ex-Sergeant Brown expects to make his home in San Antonio.

**Sergt. J. E. W. Primm** has assumed the duties of Sergeant-Major of the 144th Squadron.

**Sergt. Anson W. Veazey** has recently taken over the duties of Sergeant-Major of Squadron K. Sergeant Veazey relieved Chauf. Jack Hammond who has been Sergeant-Major for some time.

Squadron K prides itself on having the neatest kitchen at Kelly Field. Frequent visitors and inspectors have found the pride of the squadron members not to be blamed. Squadron K is planning some elaborate decorations for the entire mess hall.

## Post Office Force Reduced At Camps

The force at the Camp Travis branch postoffice has been cut in half and there are now only nine postal employees handling the soldiers' mail at this camp. At the Kelly Field postoffice the force has been cut from twenty postal employees to three. Camp Normoyle and Brooks Field have never had branch postoffices, army trucks calling at the San Antonio Postoffice for the mail for these posts. At Fort Sam Houston the postoffice business shows a steady increase for the last few months.

The San Antonio postmaster began the reorganization of the army branch postoffices soon after the armistice was signed in November.

Tonight at Hostess House.

This evening at the Hostess House the usual weekly dance and program will be given for all the enlisted men of Kelly Field. The music will be furnished by the Kelly Field Orchestra.

An excellent programme is being arranged by Mrs. Hoit who has been on the programme committee for the San Antonio Musical Society for the past year, consisting of piano numbers by Cosmo McMoon, who is acceded to be the most wonderful "boy" pianist heard in San Antonio; stories with a "punch" by Mr. Tucker, Russian Mazurka and Three Step by Miss Dorothea Hoit and partner, and several other excellent numbers.

There will be 250 charming girls and their chaperones present to help the boys have a pleasant evening. Dancing begins at 7:30 sharp. All officers and enlisted men of both fields are invited.



**SINCE 1851**

**Pioneer Flour**  
Unbleached

**PIONEER Flour Mills**  
Pershing Avenue and Guenther St.

## Long Flight Made By British Airplane

London.—The first account now is officially published of a remarkable long distance flight over the North Sea which was performed by a British non-rigid airship, the U.S.-11, during the last few days. The voyage took the form of a circuit, embracing the coast of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Helgoland, North Germany, and Holland. The trip was characterized by extremely unfavorable weather and therefore is regarded as ranking as perhaps the most notable flight of the kind ever undertaken.

The total length of the round trip was 1,285 air miles and the time taken was about 40 1/2 hours.



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Reservation Crockett 3992

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A delightful place to entertain or be entertained.

**The Coffee Room**  
Always something extra good to eat at moderate prices  
The BEST cup of COFFEE in TOWN.

PERCY TYRRELL, Mgr.



in Delavand four from Montgom-  
ery, one hundred forty-six miles in  
seventy minutes. They left for At-  
lanta in Curtiss Airplanes and will  
entrain there for Washington to-  
night.

The 84th Aero Squadron held its  
weekly party Tuesday night in the  
recreation room of the mess hall. As  
usual an enjoyable time was had by  
all who attended.

# ST CA

## ND BURKBURNETT OIL

### to \$1.25 a Share Tomorrow

by "HENRY H. HOFFMAN," President

At midnight, Friday, March 28th, your opportunity to buy shares of  
Burkburnett Oil Company at \$1.00 (par value) ends. This is absolute and no  
under any circumstances.

Orders must be in the mails not later than that hour unless you have  
**FOR THE NUMBER OF SHARES YOU WANT.**

\$1.25 a share is only temporary and I reserve the right to  
cancel and to return all orders that are received after this block has  
**CLOSED.**

**VERY LAST OPPORTUNITY** to secure an interest in the 182  
Burkburnett Oil Company in the Ranger and Burkburnett Oil Districts and I urge  
you to order **for HIGHER PRICES and BIG PROFITS."**

## WIRE YOUR ORDER NOW

Have inserted TELEGRAPH BLANK. Send with the coupon in the

## UNION TRUST

510 Hoffman

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Union Trust Company,  
Hoffman Building,  
Houston, Texas.

Date.....

Gentlemen:

I enclose.....

for.....

Burkburnett Oil Company

share, it being fully under-

stand and fully paid and non-assess-

(No order accepted for

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

City.....



# Baker and March Visit San Antonio And Kelly Field

(Continued from Page 1)

lighted him more than to go to France and see those men America sent overseas—clean of body and mind, healthy in ethical principles. He said he had naught but praise for the quality of the soldiers, who billeted with the French families were gentle, and kind as they aided in the domestic duties and who went into the trenches strong in purity, confident in their cause and unwavering in their aim as soldiers.

## Keep Life Standard High.

"Looking ahead," he said, "I want to ask you not to stop where you are now. Raise the succeeding generation of men as you raised an army and make as fine citizens as you did soldiers. Let's continue the agencies which aided in this war and keep the standard of life up to the high pitch which the war has placed it."

The secretary described the dreary days in France in March, 1917, when he had lunch with General Petain, while thousands of German guns roared in the distance as the great German drive got under way. He said while the drive was under way he sat and talked with the allied commanders about the campaign for 1919 and 1920.

"They told me the war could be won with America's help in two or three years," he said. "I came back to America and saw the nation was speeding up. Then I returned to France and was with Pershing when the great independent American drive began. The battle began at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Americans drove the

sluggish Germans back. The Germans leaped to attack. The Germans were dislodged from towns they had held three years. And on November 11, the war ended. The Germans accepted an armistice so humiliating that there is no commanding general who had not rather walk in and hand over his sword than sign such an armistice."

## Full Credit to All.

"It is fair to say we did great things in the war, while at the same time we give full credit to England, France and Italy. In 1917 we had only a handful of men. These were spread out to train an dit to the regular army, to the national army and to the national guard. They were moulded into one army and the force swayed the balance."

"I am certain," he said, "that we were permitted to grow to be powerful and moral that we could help in material and moral force when the final hour of the world came.

"A treaty of peace is about to be signed. There are two kinds of peace possible. Force is one. The other is the twentieth century idea. The discoveries of science are too useful to be put to destructive ag-

encies. The plain people who fight and die and pay, don't want war. The heart of the world wants peace and the heart of the world wants the League of Nations.

## Cheers for President Wilson.

"The stricken people of Europe want it. They want a chance to grow, develop and be free. We have a champion over there, a moral leader." Here his talk was interrupted while the audience cheered for President Wilson for fully a minute.

Resuming the secretary said:

"Leadership is always lonely. Leaders are often misunderstood, by those who seek to balk them. Little people get into the way. Our champion is not dismayed. He knows what the world wants. I had rather die to support the things which will provide peace than to live in prosperity under an arrangement that would leave the nations subject to another world calamity.

"The spirit of nine million men who died in this war, and the spirit of millions of women and children, are speaking to the men at the peace conference, and their voices are heard. They speak against any system of secret treaties and agreements which would make possible a recurrence of that catastrophe.

Mr. Baker said that the reception accorded to him and General March in San Antonio lightened the load of care which has attended the exacting inspection trip over the western camps.

## General March Speaks.

The secretary was preceded by General March who spoke briefly on "Our Army." He said that he had been stationed in Texas before the war and knew Texans and their hospitality.

"We successfully mobilized an army and now the task is to demobilize it," General March said.

The size of the army is fixed and the demobilization is going forward rapidly.



# BAKER SENDS BACK ANSELL'S LETTER IN REPLY TO CHARGES

Brings Courts Martial Dispute  
to a Climax by Shutting Off  
From Colonel a Chance to  
Answer Gen. Crowder.

CHAMBERLAIN IS EXPECTED  
TO PUBLISH LETTER ANYWAY

Officer Who Bared Injustice in  
Army May Ask Inquiry, but  
Any Suggestions Must Be  
Via Military Channels.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The army court martial controversy took a step forward to-day when Secretary of War Baker refused to receive the Ansell letter Senator Chamberlain urged him to make public. The only explanation made by Mr. Baker of his action was in these words to the press:

"I have returned to Col. Ansell the letter which he sent me with the suggestion that any recommendations or suggestions he has to make with reference to improvement in substantive military law or in the procedure will be welcomed. The particular letter seems to me to be not helpful, and therefore I have returned it to him and have told him that any suggestion he wants to make he can make tither through military channels or directly to me as he may elect."

This action of Secretary Baker is interpreted by military men to mean

that Col. Ansell can ask for an "inquiry" into the controversy between himself and Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, and that under the law Secretary Baker would name the men to hear the facts.

## Ansell's Friends Indignant.

Friends of Col. Ansell, who advocates reforms in the United States military court system, are indignant over the action of Secretary Baker. They feel that he has been unfair to the officer, in that he invited Gen. Crowder to make a statement, in which he attacked Colonel, then Acting Brigadier General Ansell, and now refuses to accept a letter, which, in effect, is an answer to the statements of Gen. Crowder.

The statement of Mr. Baker threw the fat in the fire. It is believed that Senator Chamberlain will now make public the Ansell letter, which Mr. Baker returned, as it is no longer a confidential official document.

The Ansell letter was received by Acting Secretary of War Crowell in the absence of Mr. Baker. It was sent to Senator Chamberlain as a confidential paper. Now Mr. Baker refuses to accept it.

The only copies of the letter in existence are those held by Col. Ansell and Senator Chamberlain. If Col. Ansell should give out his he would be court martialed for a violation of army regulations. Senator Chamberlain is visiting in Mississippi.

It is believed that Mr. Baker decided the Ansell letter was not a proper thing for him to receive, and formally returned. The only ground on which he could base such an opinion, it is said, is that a controversy between army officers should not be encouraged.

## Crowder Criticized His Aide.

Friends of Col. Ansell charge that the cards are stacked against him, and that the slightest infraction of the regulations would result in military action against him. They point to the steps that have been taken to hedge him about and force him either to retreat or make a forward step and be court martialed.

It is pointed out that Secretary Baker on March 1 invited Gen. Crowder to present the facts in relation to the system of military justice. In a letter to Gen. Crowder he assured him of his "entire faith in the system of military justice," both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations. He said, as administered during the war, the system is "essentially sound."

To Gen. Crowder Secretary Baker said the public should have the facts to refute stories sent out by newspapers criticising the military court system.

Gen. Crowder, in his response to Mr. Baker, made a personal attack upon Col. Ansell. Friends of Col. Ansell assert that Mr. Baker invited the Crowder statement but now refused to receive the Ansell answer.

Among other things, Gen. Crowder said: "It has been said that the present military code is archaic. I merely say that I began what proved a tedious and heartbreaking task of years to obtain a complete revision of the old military code early in my service: personally conducted that task, beginning with my appointment as Judge Advocate General, and at the end of four annual disappointments obtained its complete revision in 1916."

"During most of this time Gen. Ansell was one of the most promising and trusted officers in my office. During all the time that the code was in revision he never suggested to me, nor, so far as I can learn, to any one else, any of the changes he is suggesting now."

Col. Ansell's friends assert that he can refute this charge by showing that he did propose changes. The letter which Mr. Baker returned to-day, it is understood, gives the facts.

By refusing to receive and make public the Ansell letter Secretary

Baker virtually sewed up the Ansell defense. In the mean time, it is asserted, about 70,000 copies of the Crowder letter attacking Ansell are being circulated.

Upon his return to Washington Senator Chamberlain will demand an investigation of the entire controversy. He may give out the Ansell letter, saying that the refusal of Secretary Baker to accept it takes it from the class of confidential documents.

Col. Ansell declined to discuss the matter to-day.

Col. Ansell is said to think that his attitude is right and his course proper, but to realize that he is being cornered by Secretary Baker and Gen. Crowder, and that a false move on his part might bring just what his enemies desire, a court martial on a technicality. It is said he does not mind a trial, but would dodge one on a mere technical offense.

The action of Secretary Baker to-day, it is believed by those conversant with the situation, will bring a Congressional investigation immediately upon the convening of Congress.

# CALL VOLUNTEERS TO RELIEVE 50,000

War Department to Replace  
Men Overseas Who Have  
Reason to Return Home.

TO TRAIN AT CAMP MEADE

Drafted Troops Who Failed to  
Get Abroad Are Expected  
to Respond.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The War Department has decided to make an immediate call for 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe with the American Expeditionary Forces. The call has been prepared and will be issued immediately by the War Department, so as to enable the recruiting of these volunteers to begin at once.

The purpose of the department in raising this force is declared to be to obtain 50,000 men to take the places of an equal number of drafted enlisted men who have good reasons for coming back to this country, under the rules laid down by the War Department relative to demobilization. The 50,000 to be relieved cannot be spared, it is explained, unless they are relieved, and to obtain the relief force of 50,000 men it will be necessary to ask for volunteers.

The department does not anticipate that it will have any trouble in raising the number of volunteers fixed.

The men will be sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, for concentration and training, and will be sent overseas as soon as possible in batches of 1,000 men each. It is hoped and expected that a number of men who have already seen service in France or in the army elsewhere, and who are willing to re-enter the service will volunteer.

It is also the expectation that some drafted men who have been demobilized, but who were unable to get overseas as a result of the signing of the armistice, may volunteer, now that they will have an opportunity to go abroad.



# WIGMORE DEFENDS COURTS OF THE ARMY

Says Organizers of Association  
to Urge Reforms Are Par-  
tisans of Ansell.

CALLS SITUATION AMUSING

Army Officer, 'Close Associate of  
Crowder, Questions Court-Martial  
Experience of Men in Movement.

Colonel J. A. Wigmore of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the army, who is one of the officers closest to Major Gen. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, made a statement yesterday regarding the newly organized association of former Judge Advocates which has been formed to support the movement for the reform of the American court-martial procedure. Colonel Wigmore took issue with some of the statements made in the announcement given out by the organization on Thursday, and defended the court-martial system, which is the cause of the controversy.

Colonel Wigmore asserted that Major George C. Beach, Major Roscoe Stewart, and some of the other former officers interested in the new organization had no firsthand knowledge of court-martial law, and that during the entire time they were in the army they were attached to the war risk insurance section of the Judge Advocate General's office, with duties, he said, which "had no more to do with military justice than kalsomine has to do with the stability of a skyscraper." All of the members of the new association, Colonel Wigmore asserted, were partisans of the former Acting Judge Advocate General, Samuel T. Ansell.

Major Stewart at his office at 19 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday said that he was glad to admit that he was an Ansell partisan. Fully 95 per cent. of the officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department, he said, were friends and supporters of the demoted former acting chief of the department. Major Stewart said that both Major John Crowley of Chicago and Major Charles G. Revelle of St. Louis were officers who were identified with the administration of military justice during the period they were in the service. Other officers who were active in court-martial cases, Major Stewart said, would be announced next week as additional members of the Executive Committee of the new organization.

Colonel Wigmore was one of the men who helped draft the present court-martial regulations. During the period of hostilities he was one of General Crowder's chief assistants in the Provost Marshal General's office in Washington. "I happened to be passing through New York on leave," said Colonel Wigmore, "when I noted in this morning's newspapers the announcement of an organization of former judge advocates, the stated purpose of the organization being to support the movement for the reform of the courts-martial procedure of the United States Army. I note that among the members of the new organization are Major George C. Beach, Major Frederick A. Brown, Major Roscoe Stewart, Major Robert Redfield and Major Roy D. Keehn.

The facts, as printed, I must say caused me considerable amusement, because I know most of the young men mentioned in the announcement. They are friends of mine, and fine fellows. But the fact remains that the situation is somewhat amusing when one realizes the fact that, in the first place, they only—those that I know—came into the army last September and October; and, secondly, that their entire career in the army was passed in the War Risk Insurance Section, which has no more to do with military justice than kalsomine has to do with the stability of a skyscraper.

## Sees a "Partisan Clique"

"The members of the organization whom I identify were officers who were the personal selections of General Ansell, and represent merely a small partisan clique of his followers. They are lawyers of good standing at the bar, but men whose organization in no sense is representative of any general attitude on the part of judge advocates to express a spontaneous and sincere dissatisfaction with methods of military justice, as observed by them in their experience in court-martial work."

Colonel Wigmore was asked what judge advocates, with court-martial experience, thought of the charges directed against the present administration of military justice.

"No one," he said, "is in a position as yet to say positively because no effort has been made to canvas their opinion. However, I can cite an example of what that opinion probably will be if an effort is made to get it. About two weeks ago there arrived from France a judge advocate who, before the war was for thirty years a prominent member of the California bar, and who in France was the judge advocate of the largest single court-martial jurisdiction. This jurisdiction included about 200,000 men, and had finally passed on hundreds of court-martial records."

"When this officer arrived home and got in touch with the present discussion of the subject of military justice he was amazed and shocked. He happens to be an old personal friend of the senior Senator from Oregon, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who began the attack on the War Department by his speech in the Senate on Dec. 30 last."

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Bill Before Senate Committee

Special Dinner Every Sunday  
Popular 50c Dinner every week day, 11 to 2  
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Dunham Bros.

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Living rooms, bed rooms, dining rooms, halls, porches, sun parlors, country or shore houses.  
designs and colors—  
Blue, green, brown, India red, and yellow, natural wool browns, life pattern, mosaic pattern, plain center, band border, star pattern, wave border.  
DIRECT Importation. Hand woven Druggels priced less than most Domestic Rugs.  
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Druggels	Size	Value	Price
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Druggels, 6x9	34.00	11.50	8.00
Druggels, 3x6	11.50	7.50	5.00
Druggels, 2.5x5	7.50	6.65	2.50
Druggels, 4x4	6.65	5.75	4.00
Druggels, 3x3	5.75	2.85	2.25

—Note  
THE BLOUSE SUIT— that blouse suit does not tell the whole story—the blouse shows a new lowered waistline. Navy blue, and a few in beige, \$55.  
THE SEVERE TAILOR—MADE—Choose from oxford melton and men's wear serge. the back, \$55.  
THE VEST SUIT—Men's wear serge, braided, button trimmed and vested, \$55.  
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—Other misses' new suits, \$25 to \$115.  
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## WIGMORE DEFENDS COURTS OF THE ARMY

Says Organizers of Association  
to Urge Reforms Are Par-  
tisans of Ansell.

### CALLS SITUATION AMUSING

Army Officer, 'Close Associate of  
Crowder, Questions Court-Martial  
Experience of Men in Movement.

Colonel J. A. Wigmore of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the army, who is one of the officers closest to Major Gen. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, made a statement yesterday regarding the newly organized association of former Judge Advocates which has been formed to support the movement for the reform of the American court-martial procedure. Colonel Wigmore took issue with some of the statements made in the announcement given out by the organization on Thursday, and defended the court-martial system, which is the cause of the controversy.

Colonel Wigmore asserted that Major George C. Beach, Major Roscoe Stewart, and some of the other former officers interested in the new organization had no firsthand knowledge of court-martial law, and that during the entire time they were in the army they were attached to the war risk insurance section of the Judge Advocate General's office, with duties, he said, which "had no more to do with military justice than kalsomine has to do with the stability of a skyscraper." All of the members of the new association, Colonel Wigmore asserted, were partisans of the former Acting Judge Advocate General, Samuel T. Ansell.

Major Stewart at his office at 19 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday said that he was glad to admit that he was an Ansell partisan. Fully 95 per cent. of the officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department, he said, were friends and supporters of the demoted former acting chief of the department. Major Stewart said that both Major John Crowley of Chicago and Major Charles G. Revelle of St. Louis were officers who were identified with the administration of military justice during the period they were in the service. Other officers who were active in court-martial cases, Major Stewart said, would be announced next week as additional members of the Executive Committee of the new organization.

Colonel Wigmore was one of the men who helped draft the present court-martial regulations. During the period of hostilities he was one of General Crowder's chief assistants in the Provost Marshal General's office in Washington. "I happened to be passing through New York on leave," said Colonel Wigmore, "when I noted in this morning's newspapers the announcement of an organization of former judge advocates, the stated purpose of the organization being to support the movement for the reform of the courts-martial procedure of the United States Army. I note that among the members of the new organization are Major George C. Beach, Major Frederick A. Brown, Major Roscoe Stewart, Major Robert Redfield, and Major Roy D. Keehn.

"The facts, as printed, I must say caused me considerable amusement, because I know most of the young men mentioned in the announcement. They are friends of mine, and fine fellows. But the fact remains that the situation is somewhat amusing when one realizes the fact that, in the first place, they only—those that I know—came into the army last September and October; and, secondly, that their entire career in the army was passed in the War Risk Insurance Section, which has no more to do with military justice than kalsomine has to do with the stability of a skyscraper.

### Sees a "Partisan Clique"

"The members of the organization whom I identify were officers who were the personal selections of General Ansell, and represent merely a small partisan clique of his followers. They are lawyers of good standing at the bar, but men whose organization in no sense is representative of any general attitude on the part of judge advocates to express a spontaneous and sincere dissatisfaction with methods of military justice, as observed by them in their experience in court-martial work."

Colonel Wigmore was asked what judge advocates, with court-martial experience, thought of the charges directed against the present administration of military justice.

"No one," he said, "is in a position as yet to say positively because no effort has been made to canvass their opinion. However, I can cite an example of what that opinion probably will be if an effort is made to get it. About two weeks ago there arrived from France a judge advocate who before the war was for thirty years a prominent member of the California bar, and who in France was the judge advocate of the largest single court-martial jurisdiction. This jurisdiction included about 200,000 men, and had finally passed on hundreds of court-martial records."

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This defense, embodying a strong attack on Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell, was published on the Monday preceding Secretary Baker's departure for an inspection trip, after having been held for several days for release. The arrangement for the release of this correspondence was such as to insure it the maximum of publicity.

The communication sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell on Friday was not made public, and cannot be made public, as the Secretary of War refused even to receive it. The grounds for this refusal were not specifically stated, Secretary Baker merely saying that the letter did not seem to him to be "helpful," and inviting recommendations for the improvement of the service.

### Ansell Letter Returned

"I have returned to Colonel Ansell," said the Secretary, "the letter which he wrote me, and have told him that I would welcome any suggestions or recommendations which he would make for the improvement of the service, either to myself directly, or through the ordinary military channels. The letter did not seem to me to be helpful."

This action, it is taken, means that while the defense of the existing system, and the attack on Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell made by General Crowder were sent broadcast through the country, the American people are not to be permitted to judge of Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell's reply to several strictures on his integrity as an officer made by General Crowder in a letter invited by the Secretary of War and actually, it appears, written by Col. J. H. Wigmore, an attaché of General Crowder who, it is intimated, secured his own promotion through the latter.

The correspondence invited by the Secretary of War was published in full in the Official Bulletin of March 10. It was intimated on Friday that the officers in General Crowder's office have secured 70,000 copies of the bulletin, and that these will be sent throughout the country at the expense of the government.

### Investigation Likely

As things stand, there are only two ways in which Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell can defend himself against the aspersions cast on him, which were to the effect that he hoped the controversy would redound to his gain, and that he would supplant General Crowder as Judge Advocate-General. He can invite a court of inquiry, which would inevitably be selected by the Secretary of War, who has already refused to make his defense public, and at whose invitation the attack was made; or a sweeping congressional investigation would clear the matter up. It was indicated on Friday that the Senate Military Affairs Committee would go into the matter, and, if only in the interests of justice to an individual, get all the facts and clear up the matter to the satisfaction of the public.

It was pointed out further that if it was proper for the Secretary of War to invite and publish a letter defending the system and attacking the officer who had led the attack, it would naturally follow as a fair and just corollary that the answer should be made public. Secretary Baker does not think this the proper course, but merely invites recommendations that must be made through channels known to be hostile. Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell made recommendations as early as 1906, and this, it is said, will be borne out by the records of the department, but they were brushed aside, as General Crowder apparently believed that the fiat of the military command should be the dominating feature in the administration of military justice.

The Committee of the American Bar Association appointed by its president to investigate the administration of military justice, held its first open session in the law school of Georgetown University on Friday. The witnesses testifying were Lieut.-Cols. E. R. Keedy, Robert W. Millar and Colonel Tucker, all three on the staff of General Crowder.

### Legislation to Be Urged

Temporary Organization in New York  
to Seek Court-Martial Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A group of lawyers, all officers formerly connected with the department of the judge advocate-general, have effected a temporary organization for the purpose of supporting the reform of mili-

tary justice and court-martial procedure. Maj. George C. Beach of New York is acting chairman, Maj. Frederick A. Brown of Chicago, vice-chairman, and Maj. Roscoe Stewart of New York, secretary.

"The committee's purpose is to urge passage of legislation along the lines pointed out by George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon, in the bill which he introduced in the last Congress in order to bring about procedure on courts-martial actions which will secure adequate protection to men accused of military offenses," according to an interview granted to a representative of this office yesterday by Major Beach and Major Stewart.

"The public mind should not be made to lose sight of the real issue by gaining the impression, which the attitude of Secretary Baker and General Crowder unfortunately gives, that the whole thing is nothing but a departmental row between Secretary Baker and General Crowder on the one side and Colonel Ansell on the other."

"The reform of military justice should be treated just as any question of jurisprudence is treated in the development of procedure in civil courts. It involves fundamental questions of jurisprudence and the constitutional rights of our soldiers as citizens."

### Bill Before Senate Committee

"The bill now pending before the Senate Military Affairs Committee provides in substance:

"1. That no soldier shall be brought to trial until the charges preferred against him shall be passed on by a law officer to determine their legal sufficiency.

"Under the present system men are brought to trial either where the charges themselves do not constitute an offense, or where the evidence does not make out a prima facie case against the man.

"2. That a law officer shall sit as a member of the court-martial in a capacity corresponding to that of a judge in a criminal court, who shall pass on questions of law and evidence arising during the trial.

"Under the present system the court is made up entirely of laymen, as far as the legal profession is concerned, the reason being, first, that in a large percentage of trials the records are filled with errors of law such as the erroneous admission of evidence; second, that men are convicted on insufficient evidence, and, third, that men are convicted of one offense when they were charged with the commission of a totally different offense.

3. That competent counsel shall be provided for the defense of the accused.

"Under the present system court-martial records disclose that in substantially 65 per cent of the cases the accused is not defended by competent counsel; that in 70 per cent of the cases such counsel are usually second lieutenants, that is to say, line officers who have recently entered the service, and who know nothing about courts-martial procedure, let alone law. The result is that many innocent men have been made by their counsel to plead guilty, and that men who have committed trivial offenses have had imposed harsh sentences because of failure of their counsel to introduce evidence in their behalf.

### Review of Record

"4. That after the trial the record shall be reviewed by a law officer on the staff of the commanding officer who convened the court. His review shall be binding upon the commanding officer. That the commanding officer shall not have power, if he is dissatisfied with the finding made by a court, to return the finding to the court, and in substance direct the court to enter a finding of 'guilty' where the finding has been 'not guilty' or one imposing greater punishment.

"Under the present system a commanding officer is really the court, the finding of the court-martial being no more than a recommendation to him as to the disposition to be made of the case. If a man is guilty he has the power in effect to direct the court to reconsider its finding and enter a finding of 'guilty.' If a man is given a light sentence he can direct the court to impose a heavy sentence.

"5. That there shall be created appellate jurisdiction in the office of the judge advocate-general, whereby that office can not only review, but also revise and modify all findings where errors of law have been committed, or where the evidence does not justify the finding made.

"Under the present system the office of the judge advocate-general has the power simply to review court-martial findings and to make recommendations to the commanding officer who convened the court, in case the officer disagrees with the finding made. A commanding officer is under no duty to follow this recommendation. There is, therefore, no real appellate jurisdiction, and in all cases except where the death sentence is imposed or where a commissioned officer is being tried (which cases must be finally confirmed by the President) the action of the commanding officer on appeal is absolutely final.

"The enactment of the above provisions into law would go a great way to liberalizing the present military code, and toward securing for our soldiers real justice in court-martial trials. Our present code is antiquated, and was adopted at the time when military forces were paid mercenaries. It is wholly out of keeping with present times and conditions. This country is a democracy. Its soldiers are its citizens. They should be treated as such."



Springfield Republican  
March 30 '19.

### Aiding Court-Martial Reform

Secretary Baker shows reassuring readiness to meet the court-martial issue squarely. His appointment of an advisory committee of the American bar association to recommend changes in the system and his request that the committee call attention to any individual cases of injustice that may impress them upon examination of the records indicates his acceptance of the basic contention of the critics. This contention is simply that the principles of law and justice which apply in civil life cannot rightly be waved aside under the plea of military necessity and a theory that military law is merely an executive code. There has been no disagreement respecting the obvious fact that army discipline and efficiency demand, especially in time of war, a code of prompt action and some short cuts; but they do not justify arbitrary disregard of the rights of the accused to fair trial and review.

This position is strongly indorsed by the group of lawyers who served with the judge advocate-general's office during the war and have now organized to work for the reform of the court-martial system. They were, they say, "amazed and 'shocked'" by the system as they found it, securing no adequate protection for men charged with military crimes, and permitting the punishment of innocent men and the imposition of unduly harsh sentences. This bit of history, given in their statement, throws light on the situation:—

Our court-martial system has been inherited from English law as it existed prior to the American Revolution; it had its inception in medieval days when soldiers were not free citizens of the flag under which they served, but were either paid mercenaries or armed retainers of petty lords. Those were times when armies were made up of men who constituted the dregs of society, or were no more than the chattels of military commanders. England, France and other democratic countries have changed and liberalized their military codes so as to insure justice to their soldiers; but our armies are still governed by this brutal, medieval court-martial system which has survived outside of the United States only in Germany and in Russia.

The bar association committee, whose chairman is Martin Conboy, director of the selective draft for New York city, is already holding sessions at Washington. There is no reason to doubt that their work will be helpfully constructive.

### PRaises BORDER TROOPS Secretary Baker Says They Render Service of a High Order Un- complainingly

Washington, March 29—Officers and men of the cavalry regiments on duty along the Mexican border are rendering the country a service of a high character according to Secretary Baker, and are facing unpleasant conditions in a spirit of uncomplaining loyalty that is worthy of the warmest praise. During his recent tour of inspection with Gen March the secretary said to-day he passed along a large portion of the border and saw for himself the lonely posts in this desert region where men were camped in small detachments patrolling the border. These men, he added, were among the "most loyal, uncomplaining, alert and efficient" in the army, and he doubted if any higher service to the country had been rendered by any other portion of the military establishment.

Gen March pointed out that a surprisingly large number of re-enlistments were being received among the border regiments. An average of about 200 men per regiment, he said, had renewed their enlistment contracts. As to the Mexican bandit raid and counter-operations by the cavalry on the border, Secretary Baker said he believed the prompt handling of that case would serve to discourage bandits in the future.

## WILL INVESTIGATE "SOFT" WAR JOBS

Republicans Determined to  
Turn Light on "Bombproof"  
Positions Secured by  
Rich Young Men.

TO CALL FOR RECORDS  
OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Inquiry Also Planned Into All  
Expenditures by Ba-  
ker's Department.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Republican members of the House will demand an inquiry into the "bomb-proof" jobs they declare were given by the War and Navy Departments to rich young men or sons of wealthy and influential citizens to save them from the draft.

A resolution for a thorough investigation of the reports that several thousand men of draft age were tucked away in the departments at Washington is now being prepared and will be introduced soon after the House meets. It will assert, in the preamble, that many men of means were given commissions to remove them from the jurisdiction of their local draft boards.

A dragnet is to be used in this inquiry. One of the requests will be for the files of the offices of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy. In that way all of the correspondence leading up to such appointments will be made public.

It is charged by Republicans that certain Democrats used their positions on important committees to get sons of favorite constituents in bomb-proof places in the army or navy or Shipping Board while the sons of less fortunate men were sent to the front to fight. It is alleged that one well-known House committee Chairman secured such positions for six young men from his district.

#### After "Swivel-Chair Brigade."

It is understood now that Representatives Britten, or Rodenberg, or Knutson of Minnesota will be selected to conduct this investigation.

Coupled with this inquiry will be one to ascertain the number of commissioned men held in the service without definite work or plans. This will reach many young men in Washington who belong to the "swivel-chair" brigade.

This is not to be a part of the formal programme of the Republicans. Majority leader Mondell has stated that the principal work of the House will be the consideration of constructive legislation, but, while this is going on, such active members as Representatives Miller of Minnesota, Rodenberg, Graham and Britten of Illinois; Zihlman of Maryland and others of the committees on expenditures will be busy investigating.

The entire housing plan and programme for war workers will be investigated thoroughly. A request for the number of people cared for in the hotels for war workers or the Union Station Plaza and the number of persons employed to look after them will be made to the proper authorities. Republican Congressmen claim that 1,800 war workers are cared for by 601 employees.

#### To Ask Sweeping Inquiry.

Representative Graham of Illinois is preparing a resolution asking for authority to investigate the expenditures of the War Department. He will make a sweeping inquiry into the letting of contracts and purchasing of supplies. One of the charges that will be gone into is to the effect that some contractors were turned down on war camp construction contracts and all of the fat jobs went to big contractors who reaped quite a harvest. It is alleged that big contractors were permitted to get the big profits and then turn the jobs over to smaller contractors.

The Post Office Department investigation, to be conducted by Representative Zihlman, is to be a broad one. It will cover the taking over and operating of the wire systems. The charges of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company that the department is boosting rates to help the Western Union and take care of increase in wages will be a feature.

The investigations to be made will be authorized early after Congress convenes so that whatever is brought out can be used for campaign purposes.



## PEACE ARMY OF 509,000 PLANNED

Names, Special Insignia, Traditions  
and Officers of Present Outfits  
Will Be Retained

## 14 WAR DIVISIONS TO BE PERPETUATED

26th Division on List to Be Or-  
ganized as Part of New Force  
Will Be Recruited Exclusively  
From New England

Washington, March 29—Orders made public to-day by Gen March, chief of staff, provide for the organization of the regular army at a peace strength of 509,000 officers and men under plans that are a radical departure from the pre-war establishment. The effect is to carry into the peace time establishment the "one army" organization which absorbed regular, national guard and national army during the war into the army of the United States. This is accomplished by perpetuating in the permanent establishment the numerical designations, names, special insignia, war histories and traditions and where possible the commissioned personnel of the divisions, regiments and other units which have particularly brilliant war records.

This project is furthered by assigning to each of the 14 regular divisions to be organized the number and approximately the same home area as one of the war divisions. The new division, in each case, will be recruited exclusively from that area, which is an adaptation of the system long employed in continental armies. A feature of the plan is the assignment of 42d division, which will succeed the famous Rainbow division of war time, to become the cavalry division of the new army. It will be recruited from all parts of the country as will be the seven regular divisions retained and which are now part of the army of occupation. Each of the seven regular divisions now in France also is assigned to a home camp as a permanent base and will be sent to that camp when withdrawn from Europe.

### One Field Army of Five Corps

Pending further explanation the plans being followed call for the organization of one field army of five corps. The 1st and 2d corps are now composed of the 1st to 7th divisions, now overseas, and the others will be formed at home when the new divisions have been created. The peace strength basis of an infantry division to which these units will be recruited is 16,883 officers and men. The 42d, the cavalry division, will have a peace strength of 15,978.

One project still under discussion in connection with the localization of the divisions is that of offering to officers of the war-time divisions commissions in the new regular units. This would enable the war department to take into the regular service some general officers of national guard origin, it is understood, to command substantially the same units they commanded in France. In the case of the New York division to be located at Camp Upton, it is regarded as probable that Maj-Gen John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th division, will be offered command of the new regular division to carry that designation.

### List of New Divisions

The following list shows the new designations of the army and the wartime divisions from which they were taken in order to preserve traditions. Except in the case of assignment of regular regiments, merely the number and other insignia of the units is retained, the personnel to be supplied later by recruitment. The recruiting area of each division also is shown, the first seven to be nationwide in composition:—

First division (Camp Pike, Ark.), unchanged as now organized.

Second division (Camp Dodge, Ia.). In 4th brigade, 8th and 49th regular regiments substituted for the 5th and 6th marine regiments.

Third division (Camp Lee, Va.), unchanged.

Fourth division (Camp Kearney, Cal.), unchanged.

Fifth division (Panama), unchanged.

Sixth division (Honolulu), unchanged.

Seventh division (Philippine islands—Alaska and Mexican border), unchanged except for additional infantry brigade attached. This is to be the 133d brigade, colored, formerly of the 92d division, colored, and will be composed of the 24th and 25th regular regiments and the 350th machine gun battalion of the 92d division.

### 104th Retained in 26th

Twenty-sixth division (Camp Devens, area, New England). Retained: 51st regiment infantry brigade; 101st and 104th infantry regiments; 101st, 102d and 103d artillery regiments; 101st and 102d machine gun battalion; 101st headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion, ammunition train; from 76th division: 152d infantry and 151st artillery brigades; 303d machine gun battalion; 301st supply and ammunition trains; 76th cavalry; regulars assigned; 13th and 36th infantry regiments.

Twenty-seventh division (Camp Upton, area, New York). Retained: 53d infantry brigade; 105th infantry; 105th and 106th artillery; 104th, 105th and 106th machine gun battalion; 102d train headquarters; military police, engineers, field signal battalion, ammunition train; from 77th division: 154th infantry and 152d artillery brigade; 307th infantry and 304th artillery; 302d supply and sanitary train and 78th cavalry; regulars assigned: 22d and 42d infantry.

Twenty-eighth division (Camp Dix, N. J. area, Pennsylvania). Retained: 55th infantry brigade; 109th and 112th infantry; 108th and 109th artillery; 107th, 108th machine gun battalions.

103d train headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion, and ammunition train. From 78th division: 155th infantry and 154th artillery brigades; 307th artillery, 309th machine gun battalion; 303d supply train, 304th sanitary train and 78th cavalry. Regulars assigned, 27th and 50th infantry.

### 29th Division to Be at Camp Meade

Twenty-ninth division (Camp Meade, Md. area, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia). Retained: 57th infantry brigade; 111th and 112th artillery, 110th, 111th machine-gun battalion, 114th train headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 79th division, 160th infantry and 155th artillery brigades; 320th infantry and 310th artillery; 312th machine-gun battalion; 305th supply and sanitary train. Regulars assigned: 12th, 17th and 63d infantry; 11th cavalry.

Thirtieth division (Camp Jackson, S. C. area, Tennessee, North and South Carolina). Retained: 59th and 60th infantry brigades; 117th infantry; 113th, 114th and 115th machine-gun battalions; 105th train headquarters, engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train; from 90th division, 16th artillery brigade; from 88th division, 313th supply and sanitary trains; from 87th division, 87th cavalry; regulars assigned: 29th, 46th and 48th infantry.

32d division (Camp Custer, Mich., area, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Michigan). Retained: 50th infantry and 59th artillery brigades; 128th infantry, 120th and 121st artillery regiments; 119th, 120th and 121st machine gun battalions; 107th train headquarters, military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 85th division: 328th artillery and 330th infantry. From 34th division: 109th supply and ammunition trains, and 34th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 10th and 62d infantry.

33d division: (Camp Grant, Ill., area, Iowa, Nebraska). Retained: 65th infantry brigade; 130th and 132d infantry; 122d, 123d and 124th artillery; 122d, 123d and 124th machine gun battalions; 108th train headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 48th division: 172d infantry and 161st artillery brigades; 311st supply and sanitary trains; 86th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 14th and 57th infantry.

36th division: (Camp Travis, Tex., area, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma). Retained: 71st infantry brigade; 133d artillery regiment; 131st and 132d machine gun battalions; 11th train headquarters; military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 87th division: 174th infantry brigade; 33d artillery. From 90th division: 345th machine gun battalion. From 39th division: 114th supply and sanitary trains; 64th artillery brigade. Regulars assigned: 3d, 19th, 35th and 37th infantry; 4th artillery; 90th regiment, engineers; 10th cavalry.

37th division: (Camp Sherman, O. area, West Virginia and Ohio). Retained: 73d and 74th infantry brigades; 148 infantry; 135th and 136th artillery; 134th, 135th and 136th machine gun battalions; military police; field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 83d division: 158th artillery brigade; 332d infantry; 308th supply and sanitary trains, and 89d cavalry. Regulars assigned: 21st and 40th infantry; 82d artillery.

### Camp Taylor Gets 81st

81st division: (Camp Taylor, Ky. area, Indiana and Kentucky). Retained: 161st infantry brigade; 322d infantry; 316th, 317th and 318th machine gun battalions; 306th train headquarters, military police, field signal battalion, engineers and ammunition train. From 84th division: 168th infantry brigade; 38th division: 63d artillery brigade; 151st infantry; 118th supply and sanitary trains and 38th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 5th and 43d infantry; 2d and 81st and 82d artillery.

82d division: (Camp Gordon, Ga. area, Georgia, Florida and Alabama). Retained: 163d infantry brigade; 326th infantry; 319th, 320th and 321st artillery; 319th, 320th and 321st machine gun battalions; 307th train headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 31st division: 61st infantry brigade; 56th artillery brigade; 106th supply and sanitary trains and 31st cavalry. Regulars assigned: 31st, 33d and 35th infantry.

Eighty-ninth division (Camp Funston, Kan. area, Missouri, Colorado and Kansas). Retained: 177th infantry brigade; 304th and 341st machine gun companies; 14th train headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 35th division: 70th infantry brigade; 60th artillery brigade; 130th machine gun battalion; 110th supply and sanitary trains and 35th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 2d, 20th, 32d and 41st regiments infantry; 1st, 9th and 12th artillery.

Ninety-first division (Camp Lewis, Wash. area, Pacific and Rocky mountain states). Retained: 181st infantry brigade; 347th and 348th artillery; 346th and 347th machine gun battalions; 316th train headquarters; military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 40th division: 160th infantry; 65th artillery brigade and 143th artillery; 145th machine gun battalion. From 41st division: 82d infantry brigade; 116th supply train; 41st cavalry. From 42d division: 117th sanitary train.

### Rainbow Cavalry Division

42d division (cavalry) (southern department, Area all states). Retained: 32d and 34th cavalry (infantry) brigades; 149th, 150th and 151st machine gun squadrons (battalions) 14th artillery (horse); 117th train headquarters; military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 90th division: 343d machine gun squadron (battalion); 315th supply and sanitary trains. Regulars assigned: 1st, 5th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 4th, 14th and 16th cavalry; 8th engineers.

APRIL 1, 1919.

## UNIVERSAL SERVICE LACKS BAKER'S O.K.

Secretary Will Not Approve at  
This Time Any War College  
Plan to Train All Youths  
of Nineteen for Army.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary of War Baker will approve at this time no plan for any inauguration of universal military service which may be evolved by the Army War College.

This was made clear to-day when his attention was called to a published report that the War College had about finished the draft of a bill providing for training for young men nineteen years of age and which, as outlined, would do away entirely with the National Guard.

Secretary Baker said he knew nothing about it and that no such proposition had been brought to his attention. He was emphatic in declaring that he would not approve it.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Baker has never said publicly that he favored universal military training in any form. Like most men in American politics, he is not at all inclined to "smash" the National Guard.

Officers at the War College are working out details of a system of universal military training. Generally speaking, it is along the lines favored by Representative Kahn of California, who will be Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs in the new Congress. It is recognized by supporters of the National Guard that universal military training automatically would eliminate the policy of each State maintaining a military force, except along the lines of the constabulary or State police system in vogue in a few States.

However, it was pointed out to-day that a system of universal military training could be inaugurated through an enlarged National Guard system, under Federal direction and control. Until the troops have returned home even the most enthusiastic National Guard advocates will be in a quandary as to which way to turn. At present there is no National Guard, except in a few States like New York, whose laws require the maintenance of a minimum military force at all times.

Congress must determine the military policy for the future. While he may not approve any plan evolved by the War College, Secretary Baker will transmit to Congress at the proper time any measure by the General Staff, of which the college is a part. It is by no means certain the new Congress will favor universal training. The provisions of the final peace treaty will exert strong influence on Congress in determining a permanent military policy.

### March Orders Officers to Discharge Men Quickly

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Necessity for the prompt discharge of all men who can be spared from the army and whose enlistment contracts do not hold them beyond the period of the war is emphasized by Gen. March, Chief of Staff, in a circular of instruction to demobilization officers made public to-day at the War Department. The order directs that previous instructions shall be interpreted so that men will be let out where there is no specific reason for their being retained, even though they are not in classes authorized for priority of discharge.



OVER-THE-TOP.

MARCH 26, 1919.

# AND CHIEF OF STAFF HERE TO-DAY DIRECTED U. S. VICTORIOUS TROOPS



NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.



GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH,  
Chief of Staff.

Nineteen-Gun Salvo Will  
Greet Baker and March  
This Morning.

## PROGRAM FOR THE DAY

Gen. Ketcham Arranges  
Tour of Cantonment and  
Impressive Review.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, will arrive at Camp Zachary Taylor this morning on an official tour, which has been long anticipated. At one time it was announced to be called off following telegrams received by the Board of Trade of Louisville, but Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Ketcham, commanding general of the camp, after taking the matter up officially, has received notice that Secretary Baker and Gen. March will continue their itinerary and arrive here as originally planned.

Upon arrival of the party at Camp probably about 8:30, Camp Zachary Taylor's guns will fire nineteen volleys, the Secretary of War's salute. Inspection of the cantonment will begin about 9:30, it is anticipated, and the plans include a trip which will cover all the principal departments during the morning. Luncheon will be had in camp.

The big feature of the afternoon will be a review of the troops of the 5th Infantry of regulars, and the 2d Field Artillery.

While it is fully expected that Secretary Baker and Gen. March will devote considerable attention to the combat units of the camp, it is also thought they will include on the camp itinerary a trip through the Base Hospital where the overseas wounded are rapidly convalescing, and are being rebuilt into resourceful citizens.

Secretary Baker became Secretary of War March 7, 1916, stepping from a Mayor's chair to take up one of the most responsible portfolios in the United States Cabinet. He had been Mayor of Cleveland during a term of 1912-1914, and had entered that responsibility through the legal profession, having held the position of City Solicitor of Cleveland 1902-1912. Secretary Baker is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and Washington and Lee University.

Gen. March has a soldierly record of action, combined with technical training and experience which qualify him for the enormous responsibilities of Chief of Staff. He holds the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. D., from Lafayette College, and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy in 1888, and of the Artillery School at Ft. Monroe in 1898. Gen. March advanced up the ranks and experienced most active campaigns in the Philippine Islands. He was in charge of the American forces in action on the Island of Luzon, and later in 1900 was in charge of the military and civil government of a district.

In 1903 he became a member of the General Staff, went to France in 1917 as army artillery commander of the A. E. F. He is now Chief of Staff.

Camp Zachary Taylor soldiers will show the greatest interest in all activities of the visit to-day of the most prominent dignitaries of the military who have ever visited this cantonment.

## Secretary Baker Issues Statement Defending Department Methods

Secretary Newton D. Baker issued a statement in which he showed that Senator Chamberlain is criticizing the points of the military system of courts-martial for which the Senator is himself responsible. He caused the system to be enacted in 1916.

The Secretary also informed the public that an amendment which he offered to Senator Chamberlain as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee was ignored by the Senator, although it was given him for presentation to the Senate more than a year ago.

Secretary Baker's statement follows:

"I cannot permit myself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Senator Chamberlain about officers of the army to whom I hold an official relation and whose conduct I must judge dispassionately and upon all the evidence I can obtain.

"That duty is mine and not Senator Chamberlain's, and I shall perform it unbiased and unburied by abuse or agitation.

"It is important, however, to note that the system of courts-martial and of military justice which the Senator attacks is one which he himself caused to be enacted in 1916 when it was presented by men as a reform and a moderation of the previously existing irregularities.

"It is also important to note that the amendment which I sent to Senator Chamberlain as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate more than a year ago and more than a year before the occasion for the present discussion has so far as I know never even been presented by him to the Military Affairs Committee for consideration."



OVER-THE-TOP.

MARCH 26, 1919.

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# AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE

## MEMORANDUM

### MR. NEWTON D. BAKER IN FRANCE

Mr. Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary for War, arrived at Brest yesterday morning says the *Matin*, and left for Paris by the 5 p.m. express.

*Daily Mail 3-20-19*

### SECRETARY BAKER IN FRANCE.

BREST, Wednesday.—Secretary Baker arrived this morning from America and left for Paris in the evening.—*Matin*.

*Armed 3-20-19*

*Mr. B.:  
Welcome to our country!  
Lax*

### BAKER AND MARCH FAIL TO APPEAR

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—With a citizen's committee ready to receive them at the railroad station, 19 guns loaded for a military salute and a regiment each of infantry and artillery ready to pass in review before them, Louisville, Camp Zachary Taylor and Camp Henry Knox today prepared to do honor to Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, and Gen. Peyton March, chief of staff, neither of whom arrived.

Telegrams from Mr. Baker to the Louisville board of trade previously had said he would be unable to visit Louisville. Army officers, however, had no official word of the change in his itinerary.

**B**EFORE leaving San Antonio Secretary of War Newton D. Baker frankly avowed he had learned a new lesson and one of value to his official duties by his visit to San Antonio with Chief of Staff March. It was confirmed by him that, in his hurry to get away to France as speedily as possible, he had not meant to visit other than the regular demobilization camps. Strict adherence to such a plan would have required that he return East by way of Fort Worth from El Paso, thus leaving the greatest of the country's military centers off the route. That he was glad he changed his itinerary was repeated by him a dozen times and shown in other ways a hundred times. That San Antonio was glad he came was evidenced in striking fashion. It is not too much to say the Secretary of War left with the substantial element of this city's people a new and better impression of himself, and he carried away with him memories of a stay that will not soon pass from his understanding.

Mr. Baker made a great speech before the people of this city under adverse circumstances. He was wearied of his long ride. When he entered the banquet hall Saturday night at an unseemly hour for the beginning of a feast he never felt less like speaking. His audience warmed him to the theme that was assigned. He made a telling effort, one that went to both the hearts and the consciences of his hearers. Truth is, Mr. Baker is a big man. Despite the criticisms of the War Department and of him personally, he has achieved things, and he made the department arrive. If he stood six feet in height and weighed 200 pounds Ohio Democrats would demand his nomination for President, and the party would fall in as one man. It may happen that way, anyhow. From his shoulders down he is below the average. From his shoulders up Baker is a credit to the President and to America. And the longer the lens is held on Baker and his part in the war the bigger will Baker grow.

*San Antonio Light  
Wed. 23/19.*

### BAKER AND MARCH TO VISIT ALL CAMPS TODAY

**T**HE program mapped out for Secretary Baker and General March today follows:

- 8:00 a. m.—Breakfast General Cabell's quarters, where party will stay while in city.
- 9:00 a. m.—Call at General Cabell's office at Southern Department.
- 9:30 a. m.—Begin tour of the army camps with heads of various departments, visiting the following places in the order named: Kelly Field, Camp Nor-moyle, Brooks Field, Camp John Wise, Fort Sam Houston and Camp Travis.
- 12:30 p. m.—Luncheon at Camp Travis with General Hodges and officers attached to Camp headquarters.
- 2:00 p. m.—Automobile ride to Camp Stanley and other points of interest around San Antonio.
- 5:00 p. m.—Reception at quarters of General and Mrs. Cabell at Fort Sam Houston.
- 8:00 p. m.—Leave San Antonio for the East.



# BAKER AND MARCH PLEAD FOR LEAGUE; CHEERED

## Hearers Roused by Army Heads' Message

### Party Will Spend Today Inspecting Many Camps Near City

"Over the council chamber hover the spirits of the 9,000,000 men who have died in this war and if their voices could be heard, and I am quite sure their voices are heard, they would be saying, 'Gentlemen of the Council, Statesmen of the World, we died to make this thing impossible. You dare not leave it possible as the result of your labor.'"

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker closed an impassioned plea for support of the league of nations shortly before 1 o'clock this morning with the foregoing sentence. When he referred to President Wilson as a champion "over there" there was a pause, then applause and cheers and every man in the banquet hall rose to his feet.

Without naming the men who in the Senate have endeavored to place obstacles in the way of the League of Nations Secretary Baker left little doubt in the minds of his hearers of who was meant when he said:

"Leadership is lonely. The man who is a real moral leader is by necessity a lonely man and his plans are sometimes misunderstood and criticized and balked and thwarted and little people get in their way and their difficulties are sometimes magnified by those whose eyes are on the difficulties rather than on the aim.

"But we have a leader who knows what the world wants and he knows he isn't alone. He is standing on the very peak of the history of the human race.

"I would rather die, fainting as I try to climb the mountain to support his hands than to live in prosperity under the old kind of arrangements with war and greed and mankind left to its fate.

The 200 banquet guests crowded about the Secretary when he had finished congratulating him on his speech and shaking him by the hand.

"I don't know a thing about the warehouse situation at the army camps, so I am not in a position to say what will be done," he declared.

"Will you be able to make a statement after your inspection of the camps tomorrow?" he was asked.

"I do not believe that I will," he answered. "That is a question for the storage and traffic division. It wouldn't come to me and I wouldn't know about it."

"We Won," Says March.

"The final answer is, we won the war. That's the point." Thus did Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, in his address at the banquet last night brush aside the criticisms lately directed against the conduct of the War Department by various speakers in Congress and elsewhere. His pertinent statement was greeted by rousing applause and a standing cheer.

Another statement that brought the banqueters to their feet was when he declared, "It was no internal troubles that brought Germany to her knees. Don't you believe people who try to tell you that. The reason Germany quit was because we had the men over there to win."

"Our first army amounted to almost nothing numerically. It was well trained

and no better men could be found anywhere. When I first went to France Generals Pershing and Bliss told me they would be satisfied if we should be able to transport as many as two divisions a month, about 75,000 men. As a matter of fact, as late as February in 1918 we had only reached a total of 43,000 men for the month. By June we were transporting 300,000 men monthly. We scoured the world for ships. We bought ships, borrowed them and begged them. I believe that the world will ultimately recognize as the greatest military achievement in history our ability to transport upwards of 2,000,000 men to France in so short a time.

"Our trouble now is to get these men back and those in this country out of the camps and into civil life once more. That is what Secretary Baker and I are making this tour for. And that is the end to which we are bending our efforts abroad. It is hard to get ships. England and our other allies need theirs now. Yet by July 1 we shall have returned from France not less than 915,000 men.

"Secretary Baker, since his arrival in San Antonio, has received two anonymous letters complaining that men are not being discharged from the camps here fast enough. We do not want men to stay in the army any longer than may be absolutely necessary. We are doing everything possible to facilitate their more rapid discharge and get the army down to a peace footing of about 500,000 men, at which figure we hope Congress will see fit to maintain it.

"We don't want to be caught unprepared again. We have learned that it takes time to mobilize and train an army. And we have learned more than that. Mobilizing the army is comparatively nothing. It is necessary to mobilize the entire nation. Every man, woman and child must be put in line to do their parts."

General March, in opening his address, declared that he knows Texas well and has long been in service along the border, often passing through San Antonio, though this is the first time he has ever visited here. His first service in the army, he said, was with the 33d Volunteer Infantry, composed of Texas men, commanded by Col. Luther R. Hare, famous for effective work in the Philippine campaign.

When General March had completed his brief address Toastmaster Nat M. Washer introduced Secretary Baker, paying him great tribute, not alone for his work in army organization, but for the special care the Secretary has taken for the protection of both the morals and morale of the soldiers after they had been taken into the ranks. He declared that San Antonio is ready now to do everything demanded for the continuance of this work. "You have only to command, Mr. Secretary, and every San Antonian will stand ready to carry out your instructions."

When Secretary Baker arose the audience arose with him, and after a round of cheers, sang a stanza of "America." Secretary Baker then delivered his address. Secretary Baker said to The Express last night that the trip he is making in company with General March is principally for the purpose of hastening demobilization. Asked how this would affect San Antonio and the surrounding cantonments, he said it would be impossible to make any approximate estimate of how many of these shall be retained or how many men will be maintained here until after Congress shall determine definitely the future military policy of the United States and how many men the permanent army shall contain.

"There have been many complaints here, and the Chamber of Commerce has made great efforts to prevent profiteering at the expense of soldiers in San Antonio. Have you had many complaints to this effect made to you?" was asked.

"Only one that I remember," answered Mr. Baker. "That came to me from President Wilson, to whom complaint had been made. We made thorough investigation through the inspector general's department, not only in San Antonio, but in all the cantonment cities, and it is my impression that, except in isolated cases, there was very little such profiteering anywhere."

Replying to other questions Secretary Baker said he has nothing to say to the charges of Senator Chamberlain or any other of his critics. Time, he declared, will prove their truth or falsity and he is less troubled by these, he said, than by the problems that still are to be solved. He intimated that his work probably will necessitate another trip abroad in the near future.

Secretary Baker traveled modestly in an ordinary sleeper, occupying a stateroom with General March. His secretary, F. D. Davis and Maj. J. M. Swing, aide de camp to General March, were the only ones accompanying them, occupying one section

When the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open last night at a little after 9 o'clock, Secretary Baker was escorted to his place at the center of a table running the full length of the room. At his left was seated the toastmaster of the evening, Nat M. Washer, and Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army. At his right was John H. Haile, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Gen. DeRosey C. Cabell, commander of the Southern Department. Alternating in either direction were military and civilian guests. At cross tables were placed the other 200 guests gathered to do honor to the two distinguished guests.

The banquet hall was simply decorated with flags of the allied nations intertwined. After the first course had been disposed of the toastmaster called on the military quartette for a song, saying that he was inclined, in view of certain recent restrictions, to ask that they sing "How Dry I Am." A compromise was reached when Song Leader Griffin led off with "Oh, Hell-en."

John H. Haile delivered the address of welcome, hitting hard at critics of the War Department and asking Secretary Baker to believe that in San Antonio he will find himself among friends. Congressman Carlos Bee, owing to the lateness of the hour, cut his address short, giving only a brief description of the advantages possessed by San Antonio as an army concentration point.

Secretary Baker spoke first of the war. He related incidents of his two trips to France and told of the day the great German offensive began last spring and of General Petain's announcing to him that the distant booming of the cannon, while he was the general's guest at lunch, was the launching of that drive.

"I traveled behind the line," he said. "Sometimes ten miles behind, sometimes five or six miles and frequently we had to change our route because the towns we had intended to visit had fallen into the hands of the Germans."

He was on hand for the beginning of the St. Mihiel offensive launched by the Americans in September and related how General Pershing had outlined his plans to him to drive two salients in at St. Mihiel and bring the ends together.

"And then the Argonne offensive began against the Hindenburg line. That was in October and on the 11th of November, not of 1919 nor 1920, but in 1918 the Germans signed an armistice so humiliating that no great commanding general that ever lived but would have proceeded to hand in his sword rather than accept such terms."

The Secretary of War stated he was under many and permanent obligations to San Antonio. On the day I became Secretary of War I first went to see the President and tried to persuade him to excuse me. I left his office to go to the War Department to be sworn in. I had not seen the geographical position of Mexico for thirty years.

"The first person I met was a newspaper man. He asked me if I was going to be Secretary of War and I told him I was and he said, 'Well, hell has broke loose in Mexico.'"

"After being sworn in the next thing I did was to read a dispatch from General Funston from San Antonio describing the Columbus raid. My thoughts were in San Antonio at that time and they remained in San Antonio until America entered the great war and even when our forces were engaged in that war it was not possible to forget San Antonio, because a large part of the army was stationed here.

"I am under even greater obligation to San Antonio. When this army was about to assemble it seemed to some of us that we had traveled far enough along in civilization to surround this army with new and unprecedented conditions. I asked the people of San Antonio for their help. I knew a great number of young men would be here and I knew they would take their character as soldiers and qualities as men from what San Antonio would do for them and I asked San Antonio to do its best for this young army. I am now, tonight, expressing my greatest gratitude for what you did. The army trained here was not only worthy of San Antonio, but the best our country can produce."

Secretary Baker and General March will be guests of army officials today. The party will breakfast that morning at General Cabell's quarters, Fort Sam Houston.

The tour of inspection will begin with a call at 9 o'clock at the headquarters office, Fort Sam Houston. The heads of the various departments will accompany Secretary Baker on the inspection trip. The following places will be visited in the order named: Kelly Field, Camp Normoyle, Brookfield, Camp John Wise, Fort Sam Houston and Camp Travis.

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DEL RIO, Tex., March 22.—A committee of citizens and members of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the W. C. C. S., met Secretary of War Baker, General March and General Cabell, at the depot, and were received most cordially. The Secretary's party reciprocated the message of good will brought to them by a local and patriotic citizenship. The distinguished party was also met by Major Mann, commander of Camp Bell, and his staff, and a committee from Eagle Pass also was present.



# BAKER AND MARCH PLEAD FOR LEAGUE; CHEERED

## Hearers Roused by Army Heads' Message

### Party Will Spend Today Inspecting Many Camps Near City

"Over the council chamber hover the spirits of the 9,000,000 men who have died in this war and if their voices could be heard, and I am quite sure their voices are heard, they would be saying, 'Gentlemen of the Council, Statesmen of the World, we died to make this thing impossible. You dare not leave it possible as the result of your labor.'"

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker closed an impassioned plea for support of the league of nations shortly before 1 o'clock this morning with the foregoing sentence. When he referred to President Wilson as a champion "over there" there was a pause, then applause and cheers and every man in the banquet hall rose to his feet.

Without naming the men who in the Senate have endeavored to place obstacles in the way of the League of Nations Secretary Baker left little doubt in the minds of his hearers of who was meant when he said:

"Leadership is lonely. The man who is a real moral leader is by necessity a lonely man and his plans are sometimes misunderstood and criticized and balked and thwarted and little people get in their way and their difficulties are sometimes magnified by those whose eyes are on the difficulties rather than on the aim.

"But we have a leader who knows what the world wants and he knows he isn't alone. He is standing on the very peak of the history of the human race.

"I would rather die, fainting as I try to climb the mountain to support his hands than to live in prosperity under the old kind of arrangements with war and greed and mankind left to its fate.

The 200 banquet guests crowded about the Secretary when he had finished congratulating him on his speech and shaking him by the hand.

"I don't know a thing about the warehouse situation at the army camps, so I am not in a position to say what will be done," he declared.

"Will you be able to make a statement after your inspection of the camps tomorrow?" he was asked.

"I do not believe that I will," he answered. "That is a question for the storage and traffic division. It wouldn't come to me and I wouldn't know about it."

"We won," says March.

"The final answer is, we won the war. That's the point." Thus did Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, in his address at the banquet last night brush aside the criticisms lately directed against the conduct of the War Department by various speakers in Congress and elsewhere. His pertinent statement was greeted by rousing applause and a standing cheer.

Another statement that brought the banquet to their feet was when he declared, "It was no internal troubles that brought Germany to her knees. Don't you believe people who try to tell you that. The reason Germany quit was because we had the men over there to win."

"Our first army amounted to almost nothing numerically. It was well trained

and no better men could be found anywhere. When I first went to France Generals Pershing and Bliss told me they would be satisfied if we should be able to transport as many as two divisions a month, about 75,000 men. As a matter of fact, as late as February in 1918 we had only reached a total of 43,000 men for the month. By June we were transporting 300,000 men monthly. We scoured the world for ships. We bought ships, borrowed them and begged them. I believe that the world will ultimately recognize as the greatest military achievement in history our ability to transport upwards of 2,000,000 men to France in so short a time.

"Our trouble now is to get these men back and those in this country out of the camps and into civil life once more. That is what Secretary Baker and I are making this tour for. And that is the end to which we are bending our efforts abroad. It is hard to get ships. England and our other allies need them now. Yet by July 1 we shall have returned from France not less than 915,000 men.

"Secretary Baker, since his arrival in San Antonio, has received two anonymous letters complaining that men are not being discharged from the camps here fast enough. We do not want men to stay in the army any longer than may be absolutely necessary. We are doing everything possible to facilitate their more rapid discharge and get the army down to a peace footing of about 500,000 men, at which figure we hope Congress will see fit to maintain it.

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Won't Be Caught Again. "We do not want to be caught unprepared again. We have learned that it takes time to mobilize and train an army. And we have learned more than that. Mobilizing the army is comparatively nothing. We have learned that in modern wars it is necessary to mobilize the entire nation. Every man, woman and child must be put in line to do their parts."

General March, in opening his address, declared that he knows Texas well and has long been in service along the border, often passing through San Antonio, though this is the first time he has ever visited here. His first service in the army, he said, was with the 33d Volunteer Infantry, composed of Texas men, commanded by Col. Luther R. Hare, famous for effective work in the Philippine campaign.

When General March had completed his brief address Toastmaster Nat M. Washer introduced Secretary Baker, paying him great tribute, not alone for his work in army organization, but for the special care the Secretary has taken for the protection of both the morals and morale of the soldiers after they had been taken into the ranks. He declared that San Antonio is ready now to do everything demanded for the continuance of this work. "You have only to command, Mr. Secretary, and every San Antonian will stand ready to carry out your instructions."

When Secretary Baker arose the audience arose with him, and after a round of cheers, sang a stanza of "America." Secretary Baker then delivered his address.

Secretary Baker said to The Express last night that the trip he is making in company with General March is principally for the purpose of hastening demobilization. Asked how this would affect San Antonio and the surrounding cantonments, he said it would be impossible to make any approximate estimate of how many of these shall be retained or how many men will be maintained here until after Congress shall determine definitely the future military policy of the United States and how many men the permanent army shall contain.

"There have been many complaints here, and the Chamber of Commerce has made great efforts to prevent profiteering at the expense of soldiers in San Antonio. Have you had many complaints to this effect made to you?" was asked.

"Only one that I remember," answered Mr. Baker. "That came to me from President Wilson, to whom complaint had been made. We made thorough investigation through the inspector general's department, not only in San Antonio, but in all the cantonment cities, and it is my impression that, except in isolated cases, there was very little such profiteering anywhere."

Replying to other questions Secretary Baker said he has nothing to say to the charges of Senator Chamberlain or any other of his critics. Time, he declared, will prove their truth or falsity and he is less troubled by these, he said, than by the problems that still are to be solved. He intimated that his work probably will necessitate another trip abroad in the near future.

Secretary Baker traveled modestly in an ordinary sleeper, occupying a stateroom with General March. His secretary, F. D. Davis and Maj. J. M. Swing, aide de camp to General March, were the only ones accompanying them, occupying one section in the sleeper together. Secretary Baker declared he had enjoyed his long trip immensely. Certainly he looked physically fit and not at all wearied. General March was busy in their stateroom with his aide during the last stages of the trip from El Paso here, finishing up his work only as the train drew into the city.

When the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open last night at a little after 9 o'clock, Secretary Baker was escorted to his place at the center of a table running the full length of the room. At his left was seated the toastmaster of the evening, Nat M. Washer, and Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army. At his right was John H. Haile, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Gen. DeRosey C. Cabell, commander of the Southern Department. Alternating in either direction were military and civilian guests. At cross tables were placed the other 200 guests gathered to do honor to the two distinguished guests.

The banquet hall was simply decorated with flags of the allied nations intertwined. After the first course had been disposed of the toastmaster called on the military quartette for a song, saying that he was inclined, in view of certain recent restrictions, to ask that they sing "How Dry I Am." A compromise was reached when Song Leader Griffin led off with "Oh, Hell-eh."

John H. Haile, delivered the address of welcome, hitting hard at critics of the War Department and asking Secretary Baker to believe that in San Antonio he will find himself among friends. Congressman Carlos Bee, owing to the lateness of the hour, cut his address short, giving only a brief description of the advantages possessed by San Antonio as an army concentration point.

Secretary Baker spoke first of the war. He related incidents of his two trips to France and told of the day the great German offensive began last spring and of General Petain's announcing to him that the distant booming of the cannon, while he was the general's guest at lunch, was the launching of that drive.

"I traveled behind the line," he said. "Sometimes ten miles behind, sometimes five or six miles and frequently we had to change our route because the towns we had intended to visit had fallen into the hands of the Germans."

He was on hand for the beginning of the St. Mihiel offensive launched by the Americans in September and related how General Pershing had outlined his plans to him to drive two salients in at St. Mihiel and bring the ends together.

"And then the Argonne offensive began against the Hindenburg line. That was in October and on the 11th of November, not of 1919 nor 1920, but in 1918 the Germans signed an armistice so humiliating that no great commanding general that ever lived but would have proceeded to hand in his sword rather than accept such terms."

The Secretary of War stated he was under many and permanent obligations to San Antonio. On the day I became Secretary of War I first went to see the President and tried to persuade him to excuse me. I left his office to go to the War Department to be sworn in. I had not seen the geographical position of Mexico for thirty years.

"The first person I met was a newspaper man. He asked me if I was going to be Secretary of War and I told him I was and he said, 'Well, hell has broke loose in Mexico.'"

"After being sworn in the next thing I did was to read a dispatch from General Funston from San Antonio describing the Columbus raid. My thoughts were in San Antonio at that time and they remained in San Antonio until America entered the great war and even when our forces were engaged in that war it was not possible to forget San Antonio, because a large part of the army was stationed here.

"I am under even greater obligation to San Antonio. When this army was about to assemble it seemed to some of us that we had traveled far enough along in civilization to surround this army with new and unprecedented conditions. I asked the people of San Antonio for their help. I knew a great number of young men would be here and I knew they would take their character as soldiers and qualities as men from what San Antonio would do for them and I asked San Antonio to do its best for this young army. I am now, tonight, expressing my greatest gratitude for what you did. The army trained here was not only worthy of San Antonio, but the best our country can produce."

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McCh. 23/19.  
THE SAN ANTONIO LIGHT.



# San Antonio Praised By Baker For Its Part In Winning War

**Secretary, Speaking at Banquet, Tells How Men Trained Here Were Among Army's Best—Defends League of Nations—With General March, Chief of Staff, Is City's Guest.**

Praising soldiers trained in San Antonio army camps as being worthy of San Antonio and of the nation, and expressing appreciation and recognition of the effort San Antonio made to protect those soldiers and to give them the best at its command, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker addressed 300 business men at the St. Anthony Hotel Saturday night at a dinner given for him and General Peyton C. March, chief of staff. The secretary defended the proposed League of Nations and said that the silent spirit of nine millions of men who had died in the world war was calling upon the statesmen at the peace conference to make a recurrence of that catastrophe impossible.

Mr. Baker and General March reached here shortly before 9 o'clock on their tour of army camps and will spend Sunday in the city. On arrival they were driven direct to the St. Anthony Hotel where the banquet was awaiting them.

## San Antonio Responded.

Speaking of San Antonio's efforts to aid the training of soldiers, Mr. Baker said:

"When the time came to assemble an army it was recognized that it must be surrounded with new and unprecedented conditions and we asked San Antonio to help and now I am impelled by deep gratitude for what you did. The army trained here was not only worthy of San Antonio, but was worthy of the country we all love.

"My obligations to San Antonio began on the first day I became secretary of war," he continued. "I had just taken the oath of office when a message came, 'Hell has broken out in Mexico.' The message was from General Funston from San Antonio. San Antonio entered my mind then and during the strained times that followed it was continually in my mind. Then the war came on, but yet San Antonio was in my mind for a substantial part of the army was kept here."

Mr. Baker said that nothing delighted him more than to go to France and see those men America sent overseas—clean of body and mind, healthy in ethical principles. He said he had naught but praise for the quality of the soldiers, who billeted with the French families were gentle and kind as they aided in the domestic duties and who went into the trenches strong in purity, confident in their cause and unwavering in their aim as soldiers.

## Keep Life Standard High.

"Looking ahead," he said, "I want to ask you not to stop where you are now. Raise the succeeding generation of men as you raised an army and make as fine citizens as you did soldiers. Let's continue the agencies which aided in this war and keep the standard of life up to the high pitch which the war has placed it."

The secretary described the dreary days in France in March, 1917, when he had lunch with General Petain, while thousands of German guns roared in the distance as the great German drive got under way. He said while that drive was under way he sat and talked with the allied commanders about the campaign for 1919 and 1920.



NEWTON D. BAKER



MAJ. GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH

"They told me the war could be won with America's help in two or three years," he said. "I came back to America and saw the nation was speeding up. Then I returned to France and was with Pershing when the great independent American drive began. The battle began at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Americans drove the Germans from the St. Mihiel salient. Those wonderful soldiers, singing, swinging and laughing leaped to the attack. The Germans were dislodged from towns they had held three years. And on November 11, the war ended. The Germans accepted an armistice so humiliating that there is no coming general who had not rather walk in and hand over his sword than sign such an armistice."

## Full Credit to All.

"It is fair to say we did great things in the war, while at the same time we give full credit to England, France and Italy. In 1917 we had only a handful of men. These were spread out to train an army of 4,000,000. I give full credit to the regular army, to the national army and to the national guard. They were moulded into one army and the force swayed the balance."

"I am certain," he said, "that we were permitted to grow to be powerful and moral that we could help in material and moral force when the final hour of the world came."

"A treaty of peace is about to be signed. There are two kinds of peace possible. Force is one. The other is the twentieth century idea. The discoveries of science are too useful to be put to destructive agencies. The plain people who fight, and die and pay, don't want war. The heart of the world wants peace and the heart of the world wants the League of Nations."

## Cheers for President Wilson.

"The stricken people of Europe want it. They want a chance to grow, develop and be free. We have a champion over there, a moral leader." Here his talk was interrupted while the audience cheered for President Wilson for fully a minute.

Resuming the secretary said:

"Leadership is always lonely. Leaders are often misunderstood, by those who seek to balk them. Little people get into the way. Our champion is not dismayed. He knows what the world wants. I had rather die to support the things which will provide peace than to live in prosperity under an arrangement that would leave the nations subject to another world calamity."

"The spirit of nine million men who served in the world war is still with us. It is the spirit that will lead us to a better world. It is the spirit that will lead us to a better world. It is the spirit that will lead us to a better world."

Mr. Baker said that the reception accorded to him and General March in San Antonio lightened the load of care which has attended the exacting inspection trip over the western camps.

## General March Speaks.

The secretary was preceded by General March who spoke briefly on "Our Army." He said that he had been stationed in Texas before the war and knew Texans and their hospitality.

"We successfully mobilized an army and now the task is to demobilize it," General March said. "While seated here Secretary Baker has received two anonymous letters asking him to demobilize men stationed here, that we were keeping the men too long. We don't keep any one too long. The size of the army is fixed and the demobilization is going forward as rapidly as possible."

"When I went to France we had 100,000 men. They were well trained and well equipped. But what we wanted was a big army and a mobilized nation also. We got only 175,000 men in France in a year. Then we began to send them over until in one month we sent 300,000. We bought and begged ships. Transportation was the greatest hindrance, in getting the men over and now transportation is proving the greatest difficulty in bringing them back. England needs her ships. But by July 1, we expect to have on the way back and already returned, 915,000 men. They will be demobilized as quickly as they get here. We want to reduce the army to 500,000."

## Defends War Department.

General March said he had heard complaints the War Department was not functioning in handling the war.

"I don't know what the critics meant," he said, "the War Department was bound by law, the pleas of the chief of staffs for years for preparedness had been unanswered. If there was delay it was because Congress delayed us."

"But," he said, "the final answer is, we won the war."

Nat M. Washer as toastmaster introduced the speakers. J. H. Haile, president of the Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address of welcome, and Congressman Carlos Bee, who came from Washington to be present at the banquet, delivered a talk on San Antonio's advantages as a strategic point.

Mr. Haile in welcoming the distinguished visitors said San Antonio knows and loves the army, and that the business element and the entire city was proud of the army's accomplishments. Errors might have been made, he said, but the war was won in a short time.

"If the men who are criticising would go to that gentleman in exile," Mr. Haile said, "I believe he would be honest enough to say, 'they did plenty to me.'"

Secretary Baker and General March were given an ovation when they entered the St. Anthony Hotel and made their way through the crowd down the long corridor to the banquet hall. They were cheered to the echo. So dense was the throng that progress was impeded and it was several minutes before the big ball room could be reached.

## More Than 250 Attend.

The attendance at the banquet showed the quality of San Antonio's welcome to the War Department officials. A total of 250 plates had been set by the hotel management and every one of them was occupied. Crowding the balcony were scores of onlookers a majority of whom were women. Before the guests took their seats all joined in singing a verse of "America," after which an invocation was delivered by Bishop W. T. Capers.

The guests of honor were given seats in the center of a long table which extended the full length of the room along one side. As a background a big American flag was hung and in an open space to the front a fountain played. Flags of the allied nations were suspended at intervals around the walls.

Seated on the right of Secretary Baker in the order named were J. H. Haile, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Maj. Gen. DeRosey Cabell, commander of the Southern Department, and Congressman Carlos Bee. To his left were Nat M. Washer, toastmaster; General March, Mayor Sam C. Bell, Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding Camp Travis; L. B. Clegg, chairman of the military affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Franz Groos.

## Sing Between Courses.

Between courses members of the banquet party, under the leadership of Davis Griffin, joined in singing lyrics which have been made famous by American soldiers in camps throughout this country and Europe. Several selections were also given by an army quartet and in the intervals a selected orchestra also composed of soldiers, furnished entertainment.

Secretary Baker appeared to take a great interest in the singing. Liberty song books, distributed by the War Camp Community Service, had been placed on the tables and Mr. Baker seemed to be familiar with its contents. Several times he made suggestions to Mr. Washer regard the next number to be called for and the selections invariably were full of "pep."

General March wore none of the high decorations which have been bestowed on him by this and foreign governments for his valuable services in helping to bring victory to the allied cause. His campaign ribbons only, were in evidence.

## Walk Through Lane of Bayonets.

The arrival of Secretary Baker and General March at the Southern Pacific station was marked by simple yet impressive ceremony. Extending from the train shed and through the station to the west side exit, where automobiles were in waiting, was a long passageway formed by two lines of soldiers from the Third Infantry with fixed bayonets. Across the street from the station the third squadron of the Fourteenth Cavalry was drawn up in line.

As the heads of the American military establishment stepped from the special car in which they are traveling the infantrymen came to attention and presented arms. The distinguished officials and members of the delegation of army officers and civilians passed between gleaming bayonets on their way to the automobiles in which they were taken to the scene of the banquet. Their progress was heralded by military music, an army band striking up as they approached.

## Crowds Pack Station.

Thousands of men, women and children crowded every available inch of space in and around the station to catch a glimpse of Mr. Baker and General March. Their appearance was the signal for an outburst of cheering and clapping which rippled along the platform and through the station like an accompaniment to their movement. The secretary of war and General March smiled and bowed acknowledgment to their admirers.

The train on which they came in from El Paso was more than an hour late. It was 9:10 o'clock when they arrived and in view of the fact that the banquet at the St. Anthony Hotel was awaiting their coming no time was lost at the station. The party was in automobiles and away five minutes after the train pulled in and within a few more minutes the hotel had been reached.



# San Antonio Praised By Baker For Its Part In Winning War

**Secretary, Speaking at Banquet, Tells How Men Trained Here Were Among Army's Best—Defends League of Nations—With General March, Chief of Staff, Is City's Guest.**

Praising soldiers trained in San Antonio army camps as being worthy of San Antonio and of the nation, and expressing appreciation and recognition of the effort San Antonio made to protect those soldiers and to give them the best at its command, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker addressed 300 business men at the St. Anthony Hotel Saturday night at a dinner given for him and General Peyton C. March, chief of staff. The secretary defended the proposed League of Nations and said that the silent spirit of nine millions of men who had died in the world war was calling upon the statesmen at the peace conference to make a recurrence of that catastrophe impossible.

Mr. Baker and General March reached here shortly before 9 o'clock on their tour of army camps and will spend Sunday in the city. On arrival they were driven direct to the St. Anthony Hotel where the banquet was awaiting them.

## San Antonio Responded.

Speaking of San Antonio's efforts to aid the training of soldiers, Mr. Baker said:

"When the time came to assemble an army it was recognized that it must be surrounded with new and unprecedented conditions and we asked San Antonio to help and now I am impelled by deep gratitude for what you did. The army trained here was not only worthy of San Antonio, but was worthy of the country we all love.

"My obligations to San Antonio began on the first day I became secretary of war," he continued. "I had just taken the oath of office when a message came. 'Hell has broken out in Mexico.' The message was from General Funston from San Antonio. San Antonio entered my mind then and during the strained times that followed it was continually in my mind. Then the war came on, but yet San Antonio was in my mind for a substantial part of the army was kept here."

Mr. Baker said that nothing delighted him more than to go to France and see those men America sent overseas—clean of body and mind, healthy in ethical principles. He said he had naught but praise for the quality of the soldiers, who billeted with the French families were gentle and kind as they aided in the domestic duties and who went into the trenches strong in purity, confident in their cause and unwavering in their aim as soldiers.

## Keep Life Standard High.

"Looking ahead," he said, "I want to ask you not to stop where you are now. Raise the succeeding generation of men as you raised an army and make as fine citizens as you did soldiers. Let's continue the agencies which aided in this war and keep the standard of life up to the high pitch which the war has placed it."

The secretary described the dreary days in France in March, 1917, when he had lunch with General Petain, while thousands of German guns roared in the distance as the great German drive got under way. He said while that drive was under way he sat and talked with the allied commanders about the campaign for 1919 and 1920.



NEWTON D. BAKER. MAJ. GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH

"They told me the war could be won with America's help in two or three years," he said. "I came back to America and saw the nation was speeding up. Then I returned to France and was with Pershing when the great independent American drive began. The battle began at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Americans drove the Germans from the St. Mihiel salient. Those wonderful soldiers, singing, swinging and laughing leaped to the attack. The Germans were dislodged from towns they had held three years. And on November 11, the war ended. The Germans accepted an armistice so humiliating that there is no coming general who had not rather walk in and hand over his sword than sign such an armistice."

## Full Credit to All.

"It is fair to say we did great things in the war, while at the same time we give full credit to England, France and Italy. In 1917 we had only a handful of men. These were spread out to train an army of 4,000,000. I give full credit to the regular army, to the national army and to the national guard. They were moulded into one army and the force swayed the balance."

"I am certain," he said, "that we were permitted to grow to be powerful and moral that we could help in material and moral force when the final hour of the world came."

"A treaty of peace is about to be signed. There are two kinds of peace possible. Force is one. The other is the twentieth century idea. The discoveries of science are too useful to be put to destructive agencies. The plain people who fight, and die and pay, don't want war. The heart of the world wants peace and the heart of the world wants the League of Nations."

## Cheers for President Wilson.

"The stricken people of Europe want it. They want a chance to grow, develop and be free. We have a champion over there, a moral leader." Here his talk was interrupted while the audience cheered for President Wilson for fully a minute.

Resuming the secretary said:

"Leadership is always lonely. Leaders are often misunderstood, by those who seek to balk them. Little people get into the way. Our champion is not dismayed. He knows what the world wants. I had rather die to support the things which will provide peace than to live in prosperity under an arrangement that would leave the nations subject to another world calamity."

"The spirit of nine million men who died in this war, and the spirit of millions of women and children, are speaking to the men at the peace conference, and their voices are heard. They speak against any system of secret treaties and agreements which would make possible a recurrence of that catastrophe."

Mr. Baker said that the reception accorded to him and General March in San Antonio lightened the load of care which has attended the exacting inspection trip over the western camps.

## General March Speaks.

The secretary was preceded by General March who spoke briefly on "Our Army." He said that he had been stationed in Texas before the war and knew Texans and their hospitality.

"We successfully mobilized an army and now the task is to demobilize it," General March said. "While seated here Secretary Baker has received two anonymous letters asking him to demobilize men stationed here, that we were keeping the men too long. We don't keep any one too long. The size of the army is fixed and the demobilization is going forward as rapidly as possible."

"When I went to France we had 100,000 men. They were well trained and well equipped. But what we wanted was a big army and a mobilized nation also. We got only 175,000 men in France in a year. Then we began to send them over until in one month we sent 300,000. We bought and begged ships. Transportation was the greatest hindrance, in getting the men over and now transportation is proving the greatest difficulty in bringing them back. England needs her ships. But by July 1, we expect to have on the way back and already returned, 915,000 men. They will be demobilized as quickly as they get here. We want to reduce the army to 500,000."

## Defends War Department.

General March said he had heard complaints the War Department was not functioning in handling the war.

"I don't know what the critics meant," he said, "the War Department was bound by law, the pleas of the chief of staffs for years for preparedness had been unanswered. If there was delay it was because Congress delayed us."

"But," he said, "the final answer is, we won the war."

Nat M. Washer as toastmaster introduced the speakers. J. H. Haile, president of the Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address of welcome, and Congressman Carlos Bee, who came from Washington to be present at the banquet, delivered a talk on San Antonio's advantages as a strategic point.

Mr. Haile in welcoming the distinguished visitors said San Antonio knows and loves the army, and that the business element and the entire city was proud of the army's accomplishments. Errors might have been made, he said, but the war was won in a short time.

"If the men who are criticising would go to that gentleman in exile," Mr. Haile said, "I believe he would be honest enough to say, 'they did plenty to me!'"

Secretary Baker and General March were given an ovation when they entered the St. Anthony Hotel and made their way through the crowd down the long corridor to the banquet hall. They were cheered to the echo. So dense was the throng that progress was impeded and it was several minutes before the big ball room could be reached.

## More Than 250 Attend.

The attendance at the banquet showed the quality of San Antonio's welcome to the War Department officials. A total of 250 plates had been set by the hotel management and every one of them was occupied. Crowding the balcony were scores of onlookers a majority of whom were women. Before the guests took their seats all joined in singing a verse of "America," after which an invocation was delivered by Bishop W. T. Capers.

The guests of honor were given seats in the center of a long table which extended the full length of the room along one side. As a background a big American flag was hung and in an open space to the front a fountain played. Flags of the allied nations were suspended at intervals around the walls.

Seated on the right of Secretary Baker in the order named were J. H. Haile, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Maj. Gen. DeRosey Cabell, commander of the Southern Department, and Congressman Carlos Bee. To his left were Nat M. Washer, toastmaster; General March, Mayor Sam C. Bell, Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding Camp Travis; L. B. Clegg, chairman of the military affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Franz Groos.

## Sing Between Courses.

Between courses members of the banquet party, under the leadership of Davis Griffin, joined in singing lyrics which have been made famous by American soldiers in camps throughout this country and Europe. Several selections were also given by an army quartet and in the intervals a selected orchestra also composed of soldiers, furnished entertainment.

Secretary Baker appeared to take a great interest in the singing. Liberty song books, distributed by the War Camp Community Service, had been placed on the tables and Mr. Baker seemed to be familiar with its contents. Several times he made suggestions to Mr. Washer regard the next number to be called for and the selections invariably were full of "pep."

General March were none of the high decorations which have been bestowed on him by this and foreign governments for his valuable services in helping to bring victory to the allied cause. His campaign ribbons only, were in evidence.

## Walk Through Lane of Bayonets.

The arrival of Secretary Baker and General March at the Southern Pacific station was marked by simple yet impressive ceremony. Extending from the train shed and through the station to the west side exit, where automobiles were in waiting, was a long passageway formed by two lines of soldiers from the Third Infantry with fixed bayonets. Across the street from the station the third squadron of the Fourteenth Cavalry was drawn up in line.

As the heads of the American military establishment stepped from the special car in which they are traveling the infantrymen came to attention and presented arms. The distinguished officials and members of the delegation of army officers and civilians passed between gleaming bayonets on their way to the automobiles in which they were taken to the scene of the banquet. Their progress was heralded by military music, an army band striking up as they approached.

## Crowds Pack Station.

Thousands of men, women and children crowded every available inch of space in and around the station to catch a glimpse of Mr. Baker and General March. Their appearance was the signal for an outburst of cheering and clapping which rippled along the platform and through the station like an accompaniment to their movement. The secretary of war and General March smiled and bowed acknowledgment to their admirers.

The train on which they came in from El Paso was more than an hour late. It was 9:10 o'clock when they arrived and in view of the fact that the banquet at the St. Anthony Hotel was awaiting their coming no time was lost at the station. The party was in automobiles and away five minutes after the train pulled in and within a few more minutes the hotel had been reached.



## Committees of Welcome.

Mayor Bell, Nat M. Washer, Morris Stern, C. H. Kearny and F. E. Scobey were at the station to extend a welcome on behalf of the people of San Antonio.

Representing Camp Travis were Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commander; Lieut. Duncan Hodges, his aide; Col. Timothy M. Coughlin, executive officer, and Major Fidele Chamberlain, who has been designated to act as aide to Secretary Baker during his visit.

Maj. Gen. DeRosey Cabell, commanding the Southern Department, arrived with the officials on his return from a trip of inspection. Other Southern Department officers who met Mr. Baker and General March were Colonel W. C. Johnson, chief of staff; Major Lee F. Walton, who will serve as special aide to General March, and Major DeR. C. Cabell, Jr., son of General Cabell, and assistant adjutant of the department.

## GUESTS OF ARMY TODAY.

Busy Program Is Scheduled for Secretary Baker and General March.

As guests of the army Secretary of War Baker and General March will spend a busy day Sunday, beginning with an early visit to Kelly Field, where a special program of stunt flying will be staged for their entertainment. It is expected their visit to the flying field will be about 9 o'clock this morning and the flying exhibition is scheduled to start at that hour.

From Kelly Field the distinguished visitors will be taken to Camp Normoyle for an inspection and perhaps to Brooks Field. They will then return to Camp Travis about 12:30 o'clock and be received by the 19th, 35th and 43rd Regiments of infantry which will be drawn up in line as they pass into the camp. Major General Harry Hodges will be the host at luncheon at the headquarters officers' mess at Camp Travis.

After luncheon Secretary Baker and General March will be shown over the camp, the site of the proposed storage warehouses and Fort Sam Houston. They will stop for a few minutes to watch the polo game at Treat Field and if time will permit and the visitors are so inclined a hurry trip will be made to Camp Stanley and the rifle range at Camp Bullis. Returning, the secretary and chief of staff will attend a reception between 5 and 6 o'clock at the quarters of Major General DeRosey C. Cabell at Fort Sam Houston. Civilians and army officers will meet the visitors at that hour.

The reception will close the day's program and shortly after its conclusion they will return to their car for the trip to Fort Worth.

While the program has been arranged as announced it will be subject to change at the wishes of the visitors, army commanders holding themselves in readiness to make quick response to any suggestions Mr. Baker or General March may offer.

## VOLUME LIV. NO. 82.

# REORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL GUARD IS FAVORED BY BAKER

Secretary of War Declares Flying Fields and Army Camps Near San Antonio Far Exceed His Highest Expectations.

## CABELL POINTS OUT NEED OF MORE WAREHOUSES HERE

One Hundred and Thirty Airplanes at Kelly Field Fly in Battle Formation and Perform Daring Stunts in Honor of the Distinguished Visitors—Party Leaves City for East.

Rumors that the National Guard was to be eliminated in the new army program for 500,000 men were set at rest by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Sunday while on his tour of inspection of the military posts at San Antonio, when he declared upon being asked in regard to the reorganization of the guard:

"I am in favor of it, but I want to wait until we have brought the army back from overseas, in order to give all the old members of the guard a chance in the reorganization."

With a hearty handshake for the members of the committee which entertained him and with a broad smile lighting his countenance, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker Sunday night departed from San Antonio after a strenuous night and day, rivaling in the number of hours in which he was on duty the most trying periods of the war activities in Washington.

"He certainly is a wonder," said one of the officers who escorted him from the time he stepped from the train at the Southern Pacific depot until he boarded the train for Fort Worth. "Frankly, I confess I am tired, but the Secretary keeps up the pace without a sign of wear."

Secretary Baker looked as fresh and fit Sunday morning when, accompanied by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army; Maj. Gen. DeRosey C. Cabell, commander of the Southern Department; Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commander at Camp Travis, and other officers, he started on the tour of

inspection of the local military encampments as when he arrived in San Antonio.

## Felt Among Friends.

Busy as he was, the Secretary gave evidence of huge enjoyment of his visit. Not only did he refer to the fact that he felt he was among friends at the banquet given in his honor, but several times Sunday he let fall remarks of a like nature, and whatever plans were proposed for his entertainment he entered into heartily.

"San Antonio has been honored by the visit of Secretary Baker," said an officer Sunday, "but it should not overlook the honor of a visit from General March. General March is the highest officer in the United States Army on active duty ever to visit this city. He is one of the two generals of the army. General Pershing is the other. There have not been many men who have been entitled to wear four stars on their shoulders, and you can see that is what General March is wearing."

Secretary Baker paid silent tribute to General Travis, Colonel Crockett and Colonel Bowie and other heroes of the famous massacred men. Before he started on his trip around the military camps he was driven to the Alamo and uncovered his head in mute testimony to the courage of its defenders.

Secretary Baker and General March were guests at the home of General and Mrs. Cabell at Fort Sam Houston during their visit to San Antonio. The banquet given in their honor Saturday night at a local hotel did not come to an end until 1 o'clock Sunday morning, but the Secretary and Chief of Staff were up bright and early for breakfast at the residence of their hosts. Immediately after breakfast the party started on the inspection tour.

## Special Flags Flown.

Flying from the front of General Cabell's automobile as the procession of six cars headed toward Kelly Field was the Secretary of War's flag, with four white stars on a cerise field. Riding in this car with Secretary Baker were General Hodges and General Cabell.

The Chief of Staff's flag flew from the second machine. In this car were seated General March, his aide, Major Swing, and Maj. W. T. Johnston, chief of staff of the Southern Department.

Other cars contained, besides officers from the army post, Mayor Sam C. Bell, John H. Haile, Nat M. Washer, Maj. W. B. Tuttle and other members of the citizens' reception committee.

Officers and troops at each post came to attention as the Secretary's party approached. While the automobiles passed all stood rigidly touching their hats at a salute and the military honors demanded by the occasion were paid the Secretary. This consisted, where there was a regimental band, of the sounding of "ruffles" and the playing of "Hail to the Chief." The three regiments of infantry at Camp Travis were turned out in honor of the army head. Because it was Sunday no salute of guns was fired.

One hundred and thirty airplanes in battle array rose from Kelly Field No. 2 in honor of Secretary Baker's visit. The Secretary and party arrived at the field at 9:30 o'clock, going direct from the Alamo. The airplanes circled over the field in battle formation and then the Secretary was entertained by a series of "stunts"

performed by six picked fliers at the camp. The stunts consisted of loops, spins, barrel rolls, flying upside down, glides, nose dives and nearly every other feat performed by airmen. Five fliers in DeHavilland planes, with Liberty motors, closed the program with an exhibition flight in battle formation.

## "Fly Like Birds."

The visit to Kelly Field lasted an hour and a half. Secretary Baker expressed himself several times as delighted with the exhibition, and despite the fact that airplane flights are no novelty to him, remarked repeatedly that they flew "just like birds."

At Camp Normoyle, which the party visited next, General Cabell called Secretary Baker's attention to the large number of motor trucks which are stored at the camp, standing in the open unprotected from the weather.

"We have the material on hand to build iron warehouses and all we need is the authorization and the money to go ahead and put them up," he pointed out.

The Secretary listened, apparently with deep interest, to General Cabell's explanation of the situation.

"Are the tires still on the trucks?" asked the Secretary.

"Yes, sir," broke in one of the higher officers attached to Camp Normoyle. "We cannot take them off until we can move the trucks under cover."

The inspection at Camp Normoyle lasted only fifteen minutes. Accompanying the inspecting party about the post were Col. G. C. Lawrence, commander, and Lieut. Col. W. A. Raborg, executive officer at the camp.

From Camp Normoyle the party hurried to Brooks Field, where the only stop made was long enough for Secretary Baker and General March to greet the commander, Col. R. E. Caldwell.

Upon reaching Camp Travis at 12:30 o'clock they drove direct to General Hodges' residence, where they were entertained at luncheon.

## BARRIER AGAINST CRITICS.

In these days of Chamberlainisms, of Allenisms and much similar, heated political criticism touching the conduct of the war by the Administration, its War Department staff and the responsible heads of the military establishment generally, it is well to be reminded occasionally of that great matter upon which General March dwelt in his speech here, Saturday night.

"When I first went to France," the chief of staff said, "Generals Pershing and Bliss told me they would be satisfied if we should be able to transport as many as two divisions a month—about 75,000 men. As a matter of fact, as late as February in 1918 we had reached only a total of 43,000 men for the month. By June we were transporting 300,000 men monthly. We scoured the world for ships. We bought ships, borrowed them and begged them. I believe the world ultimately will recognize as the greatest military achievement in history our ability to transport upwards of 2,000,000 men to France in so short a time."

Most of the world, we think, so recognizes this already. Great soldiers and statesmen in the countries of our war-associates unselfishly have expressed such recognition. In this country, even the chronic, almost indiscriminate critics of the Administration's conduct of the war recognize it to the extent of knowing it is one barrier to their criticism, over which they cannot clamber. They move along the base of this wall, peering for chinks and cracks into which to poke their fingers!



## Secretary Baker Small in Size, But Heads Big Army



San Antonio  
Express  
Mar. 24/19.

### Quaint San Antonio Wins High Praise From Secretary

**Number of Troops to Be Kept in Local Camps Dependent On Action of Congress, Baker Declares.**

"I wish I could express personally to the people of San Antonio," declared Secretary Baker, just before his departure on the last lap of a journey which is but the preface to another trip to France, "my appreciation of the magnificent reception they have accorded me here. Coming near the termination of a long trip which, though replete with interest, has been physically wearisome, the effect of so great a cordiality as has been manifest here has been most heartening. I shall always think of San Antonio with affection."

"My experience here has been one of vivid impressions. I have been whisked through scenes as quaint as those of any European village into areas as highly modern as any in New York or Cleveland and have seen buildings of historic interest, sacred shrines of heroism, surrounded by up-to-date commercial structures. I have not yet been able to sort out my impressions and only know that on the whole they are most agreeable."

Asked if he had been able to arrive at any conclusions as to the probable disposition to be made of the cantonments here or of the size of the forces to be permanently maintained, Mr. Baker said: "That depends largely upon what Congress shall do. I will say that I have been tremendously impressed with what I have seen of this group of camps. I, of course, knew that the government had built a great plant here; personal inspection has shown that the facts eclipse all preconceived expectations. All plans for their permanent use must remain in part in abeyance until Congress determines how many men are to be kept in the regular service."

Mr. Baker would not attempt to make even an approximate estimate as to what the final decision as to the size of the army will be other than to refer to the recommendations of the general staff that a permanent organization of 500,000 men be provided for. He dodged all attempts to lead him into any discussion of politics or possible presidential candidacies.

"It is too soon to talk about such things, don't you think? We have enough to do during the next year in solving the problems of reconstruction at home and in perfecting the peace for which so many have

given up their lives. It makes little difference whose political ambitions may be served but it will make a world of difference how we settle the problems that will arise during the next few months. By the time nominations are in order it is quite probable the people will have decided whom they want to serve them and they are likely to express themselves in terms that even the dullest politicians can understand."

Secretary Baker and General March spent the afternoon with Generals Cabell and Hodges and other officers on a tour of inspection of Camps Bullis and Stanley. They left Camp Travis immediately after lunch, returning late in the afternoon to the Army Post to attend a reception given by the wife of General Cabell. The party took lunch in the officers' mess at Camp Travis Headquarters.

As the eight automobiles were about to leave Camp Travis on the inspection trip, Secretary Baker, by one of his characteristic exhibitions of consideration for others, betrayed the fact that although he is the official head of one of the greatest military organizations ever perfected, he has not become infected in any degree with the spirit of militarism. Just as he had entered the waiting motor car, he remembered the band that had been playing outside the mess hall during the lunch hour, turned quickly and hopped out past the surprised attendant and hurried across the road to shake hands with Lieutenant Kohl, the bandmaster, and express his thanks to the members of the band, who hastily scrambled to their feet, trying the difficult feat of saluting without dropping their instruments.



—Express Staff Photo.

Above: Secretary Newton D. Baker caught in a crowd of "doughboys" at Camp Travis yesterday. The photograph was taken at Secretary Baker's request. Below: Secretary Baker and Major General Hodges.



# WAR DEPARTMENT AROUSED BY FAKE SOLDIERS' SOUVENIRS GRAFT IN MANY LARGE CITIES

**Secretary Baker Asks Aid of Secret Service in Suppressing Nuisance—Says Crooks Are Reaping Harvest.**

Washington (Special).—East Side New York crooks in the guise of soldiers are believed by the War Department to be operating in scores of cities. They are not actually committing felonies; they are simply "grafting" on the sympathetic public by selling articles which nobody needs and "souvenirs" of little or no value, historical or sentimental. Many of these are believed

to be working in Washington.

A general order has been issued by the War Department to terminate what is called "uniformed mendicancy." Soldiers in the service are not permitted to sell articles on the public streets or solicit alms. But this rule has not been enforced with any great severity, and the consequence is that thousands of men in uniform are now engaged in peddling trifles on the thoroughfares.

## Never Saw Service.

This would not be regarded as serious were it not that many of the "heroes" have never seen service—not even in the military camps. Some of them, it has been discovered, were drafted but failed to pass the medical examination. These have either bought or borrowed uniforms or clothes which have the appearance of uniforms. They are sufficiently unlike the regulation uniform, however, to save the wearers from the penalties attaching to the impersonation of a soldier.

It is believed that the business of accosting women on the streets everywhere and appealing to them to buy some worthless article is well organized, with its headquarters in New York. At least the War Department is acting on this theory and has asked the Department of Justice to come to its assistance.

The young fellows who are engaged in the peddling of cheap buttons and souvenirs are usually of the strong and virile type. They carry on their sleeves or their shoulders no insignia of rank and no evidence of having been wounded in action.

## Graft Is Organized.

An agent of the secret service said he was trying to gather information concerning the alleged organization which is directing the sale of buttons, lead pencils and cheap souve-

## Knights of Pythias

disabled soldiers in hospitals and schools. The People's Liberty Chorus, 2,000 strong, led by Director L. Camilleri, made the singing a feature of the meeting.

# 1.4 Pct. Beer 'Intoxicating,' Is Army Ruling

**Secretary Baker Approves Decision Which Regulates the Sale of "Light" Beverages to the Soldiers**

## Army Doctors Behind It

**Discharged Men, Even if in Their Uniforms, Have a Right to Buy Real Liquor**

WASHINGTON, April 1.—So far as the army is concerned, any beverage containing 1.4 per cent of alcohol will be considered "intoxicating." This decision of the judge advocate general was approved to-day by Secretary Baker.

Official ruling was made in answer to requests from camp and organization commanders for an interpretation of section 12 of the selective service act governing the prohibition of alcohol liquors in or near military camps. Venders of dozens of brands of near beers, so-called health beverages and other drinks alleged to be non-intoxicating, are said to have taken advantage of the fact that no definite line was drawn as to alcohol content, to dispose of their wares not only to establishments within military reservations but even to the camp exchanges.

The decision that 1.4 per cent of alcohol would be considered the deadline by the military authorities is understood to have been based on an opinion by the army medical experts that this would intoxicate the average healthy soldier if sufficient quantity of the beverage was imbibed.

Sale of intoxicating liquors to discharged soldiers, away from reservations or military dry zones, even if they are in uniform, is not unlawful, the department holds in a separate opinion of the Judge Advocate General, approved by Secretary Baker.

Under Food Administration regulations  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent alcohol made a beverage officially intoxicating. This standard has been adopted in many states, although in some as much as 2 per cent is allowed.

The question of what is an intoxicating beverage is pending in the courts as a result of the decision of brewers in New York and elsewhere to make beer obtaining 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent alcohol.

HOME AGAIN, FOX HILLS, STATEN ISLAND, MARCH 29, 1919.



APRIL 2, 1919

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An agent of the secret service said he was trying to gather information concerning the alleged organization which is directing the sale of buttons, lead pencils and cheap souvenirs.

"That this work is organized there seems to be no doubt," said the secret service man. "I feel certain that the head and front of the scheme could be found on the East Side in New York. I have no objection to a fellow doing some peddling, but when we find a lot of 'heroes' trading upon the names of men who are real heroes something ought to be done to stop it."

The secret service man said he stood for an hour at the entrance to a department store, and in that time 200 women bought buttons at 10 cents each. They can be manufactured at 50 cents per 100.

"I talked to the fellow, who seemed to be a shrewd business man," said the secret service officer. "He admitted that he had never been in France, and he could just remember the name of the camp from which he said he was discharged."

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Sale of intoxicating liquors to discharged soldiers, away from reservations or military dry zones, even if they are in uniform, is not unlawful, the department holds in a separate opinion of the Judge Advocate General, approved by Secretary Baker.

Under Food Administration regulations  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent alcohol made a beverage officially intoxicating. This standard has been adopted in many states, although in some as much as 2 per cent is allowed.

The question of what is an intoxicating beverage is pending in the courts as a result of the decision of brewers in New York and elsewhere to make beer obtaining 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent alcohol.

HOME AGAIN, FOX HILLS, STATEN ISLAND, MARCH 29, 1919.



# Baker to Be Shown Urgent Need of \$6,000,000 Warehouses Here



NEWTON  
D.  
BAKER  
SECRETARY  
OF WAR

**\$15,000,000 in Unstored  
Auto Trucks and Parts  
Fast Going to Waste at  
Normoyle to Be Cited**

**\$25,000,000 PROPERTY  
TEMPORARILY STORED**

**Army Chiefs and Business  
Men Will Tell of Losses at  
Big Banquet and Visit to  
Camps in Vicinity of City**

(By United Press.)

EL PASO, Tex., March 22.—Secretary of War Baker left here today for San Antonio following an inspection of Fort Bliss and a round of military and civic ceremonies in which the highest Carranza officials in this vicinity took part. The Secretary's party would not admit that his visit had the slightest connection with the Mexican problem. A meeting between Baker, Mexican Consul General Garcia and Mayor Romero of Juarez at a banquet last night at Liberty Hall was extremely cordial.

THE urgent need of a monster army warehouse and storage system in San Antonio, as well as this city's great advantages as a supply base for the troops along the Mexican border, will be impressed upon Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, at every turn they make during their twenty-four-hour visit to this city, which begins at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

A few minutes after the distinguished visitors leave the train they will be seated at a banquet, given by the business interests of the city, the purpose of which is to put forth San Antonio's claims and to show what a vast saving the immediate construction of the buildings will mean to the Government.

Tomorrow Secretary Baker and General March will be turned over to the army officers who will take them on a tour of the various army centers and point out to them glaring spectacles of waste as mute evidence that the Government should hurry its construction program.

It has been estimated by army experts, who will present the figures to Secretary Baker, that more than \$25,000,000 worth of army property is rapidly going to ruin because it is standing outdoors, exposed to the rain and blistering sun, as well as to rats and thieves and vandals.

The reports to Secretary Baker will declare that much of the property already has deteriorated 50 per cent in value because of the lack of warehouses and that the decrease in value is piling up rapidly.

The greatest example of waste will be pointed out at Camp Normoyle, where property worth more than \$15,000,000 is standing outdoors. Included in this lot are 6,000 big army trucks which cost the Government \$2,000 each, making the lot worth \$12,000,000. There are also 3,000 brand new bodies for these trucks, valued at \$800 each, or a total of \$2,400,000.

In addition, both sides of the railroad tracks at Camp Normoyle are lined for 600 feet with large crates, containing \$1,500,000 worth of truck beds and touring cars. In this lot are some of the high-priced motor vehicles, worth as much as \$8,000 each, which were intended for use close up to the fighting line where rapid work is essential. These big trucks have pneumatic tires, some of which are worth \$300 each. All this property in crates was intended for use overseas and was sent here after the armistice was signed.

Major A. M. Shaw, the officer in charge of the monster new Mechanical Repair Shops, which will be completed at Camp Normoyle the last of April, long ago quit figuring how many trucks he had, or the value of them. He now answers all inquiries about how much stuff he has stand-

ing outdoors in acres. When Col. C. D. Palmer, the personal representative of General March, was here on a tour of inspection two weeks ago, Major Shaw told him he had forty-five and a half acres of unstored and unprotected trucks and auto parts going to ruin. He says the area has not increased any since then.

When Secretary Baker and General March get to Kelly Field they will find at least \$3,000,000 worth of trucks and supplies which belong to the Motor Transport going to ruin there. All the available space was taken up at Camp Normoyle and the overflow was sent to Kelly Field. About twelve acres of unsheltered property is to be seen there.

Kelly Field is fairly well fixed from the standpoint of temporary shelters for its own property, as there are sufficient hangars and storerooms there to meet the present needs. The army officers agree that during an extended time of peace these hangars would prove insufficient shelter for airplanes and that unless better storage facilities are provided there will be an immense waste there. The high figures into which airplane values run make it evident that the losses because of poor storage systems would pile up enormously and very rapidly.

The next point of interest to be visited where the need for warehouses will be brought out is Camp Travis. There are no regular warehouses there, and at present the Government property is stored in the troop barracks, which are not strong enough to hold any great weight. All the barracks are frame and built on cedar posts, set on a wooden block two inches thick and the buildings have a sustaining power of only thirty pounds to the square foot. Already these buildings are beginning to sag from the load and the quartermaster construction experts say it is only a question of time till some of them will fall down.

At Camp Travis there are thirteen of these buildings filled with blankets, comforts, bed clothing and other furnishings; five are filled with small ordnance—rifles and pistols; four are filled with reclaimed supplies such as used clothing and bedding, and three are used for storing miscellaneous articles.

The Ordnance Department at Camp Travis will offer another bountiful supply of evidence in favor of the warehouses. Although the guns and small tractors, equipped as baby tanks are under sheds, they are exposed on two sides and in time will go to ruin. There are upwards of two hundred of these tractors and more than \$2,000,000 worth of cannon in these sheds, and already they have begun to deteriorate.

It is agreed that these things will be useless in a year or two if they are not completely sheltered. The brass in the cannon won't be hurt by the exposure, but it is said a vast saving would be effected in carriages if proper shelter is provided.

When the party gets back to Fort Sam Houston the question of warehouse facilities for property worth as much as that at Camp Normoyle will confront them. This puzzling question is in the hands of Col. Daniel E. McCarthy and is a touchy one with him. He is the army's most ardent champion of a big storehouse plant in

San Antonio and has been untiring in his efforts to get the Government to put up the buildings here.

Recently during his conference with Colonel Palmer, he was complimented on the use he was making of his storehouses, but Colonel Palmer agreed that every available inch of space was in use. Besides the warehouse room Colonel McCarthy is using at Fort Sam Houston, every loft in the city which is for rent and which is considered a safe place has been rented from private citizens. It is agreed that unless something is done Colonel McCarthy will be up against as tough a proposition as the Camp Normoyle authorities found themselves facing. He cannot rent any more space in the city and all his storage room is now full. Nothing is outdoors, however.

The next problem to be put up to the War Secretary is: "What is the Government going to do?" There are two courses suggested. One is to go ahead with the great \$5,000,000 concrete warehouse system, plans for which already have been drawn and are on file in the War Department offices in Washington, or build temporary warehouses here. The Government has already purchased the site for the warehouses at the corner of Wilson Street and New Braunfels Avenue.

Already there is material at Camp Normoyle for sufficient warehouses to take care of all the property now going to waste there. Major Shaw recently asked Secretary Baker's aids in Washington for authority to spend enough money for labor to put up these buildings. The girders, frames and steel sheeting is already paid for and stacked up at Camp Normoyle.

Two of these buildings, which arrived here several months ago in shipments of seventeen cars each, when constructed will be 240x500 feet in size. The four others, which came later are 60x500 feet. These buildings are what is known as portable warehouses, and are set right on the ground, therefore there is no limit as to the weight of the supplies that can be stored in them. It is declared they would be plenty large to care for all the property now covering the forty-five-acre tract there as well as the motor transport's unstored property now exposed to the weather at Kelly Field.

San Antonio  
Evening News  
Mar. 22/19



GEN.  
PEYTON C.  
MARCH-CHIEF OF STAFF



Colonel McCarthy also has asked authority to build six of these temporary warehouses at Fort Sam Houston, but no answer to this request has been received.

Under the reorganized army plans, San Antonio was designated as the supply center or base for this army supply zone, which reaches from Louisiana west as far as Marfa, Texas, and taking in the rest of the State. El Paso is the supply base of the zone from Marfa, west, taking in the districts of New Mexico and Arizona.

It is the plan for these zone centers to supply the troops in their respective territories, and when the army is built up to 500,000 men as now contemplated, the assembling ground of these troops will be along the Mexican border. This territory will naturally be made the home of the majority of the soldiers because of the mild and healthful climate. It is thought the biggest army centers will be scattered through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

After the designation of San Antonio and El Paso as supply bases it became evident that this meant vast additional storage facilities, and both cities then began the struggle to get a monster warehouse system. Immediately army officers here began digging up facts and found that Maj. Gen. Harry Rogers, who is now quartermaster general in Washington, was the quartermaster in the Southern Department and stationed at Fort Sam Houston when the plans for the \$6,000,000 warehouses for San Antonio were drawn. These plans were for concrete and steel structures, and were approved by Major General Rogers. At that time Rogers said there was no comparison between the advantages of San Antonio and El Paso for storing supplies for troops along the border. It is believed he is still of the same opinion.

After the plans for this big system were sent to Washington, and the Southern Department officials were expecting an order to come through announcing they had been approved, New Orleans suddenly launched her campaign and succeeded in getting a \$15,000,000 storage and warehouse plant there. This is of concrete and steel, and will be ready for occupancy by June 1. The question now uppermost in the minds of the army officers here is whether the Government can be shown that a big system is needed here in addition to the one in New Orleans. Army men say it is needed, and that the equipment to be sent back from Europe alone will fill the New Orleans buildings.

With the abandonment of army camps in this zone, all the salvaged supplies as well as the equipment in use at the various places will be sent here, and it is declared it is highly necessary that the Government go ahead immediately with the big concrete plant.

Officers in the headquarters on the Southern Department say that San Antonio is without doubt the logical supply base for the troops anywhere near the Texas border, and that it is a good place even to supply El Paso and points in New Mexico.

A look at the military map shows that from Galveston on to El Paso there are railroad lines running direct to almost every army station, including Fort Crockett at Galveston, Fort Brown at Brownsville, Fort Ringgold, Fort McIntosh and Fort Clark. None of these forts have direct lines to El Paso. In this connection it is stated that El Paso is on the same through line as San Antonio, and that this line could supply Fort Bliss and points in New Mexico and Arizona as well as El Paso could.

The bringing of the big warehouse system here is regarded as of immense importance and would make this city one of the principal army centers in the United States. The construction of the \$6,000,000 warehouse alone would mean that \$4,000,000 would be spent here for labor and material. All the supplies except the steel could be purchased right at San Antonio's doors.

Besides, if this is made the zone supply center several thousand additional soldiers will be sent here, and a large force of civilian workers employed to swell the city's monthly payroll many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The business men of the city now realize what the project means, and it is said they will continue their efforts until their case is presented properly. At the banquet tonight Congressman Carlos Bee will present the city's claims. The address of welcome to the War Secretary will be made by J. H. Haile and Nat M. Washer will preside as toastmaster. Secretary Baker and General March are both expected to speak but they probably will not be able to express an opinion on the warehouse project.

## BAKER TO VIEW SITES FOR BIG AERO CENTERS

### WAR SECRETARY WILL LOOK OVER GROUNDS AT KELLY AND BROOKS FIELDS

When Secretary Baker and Gen. March visit Kelly Field and Brooks Field tomorrow they will inspect the grounds where army officers believe the Government will build the largest airplane and balloon centers in the world. Although whatever they do or say during the visit may only be in the way of preliminaries, airplane and balloon experts realize that the first impression made upon the War Secretary and the Chief of Staff will be of greatest importance in future actions.

Interest in the visit of these two officials to the flying fields was doubled today following the announcement from Washington of the tentative plans of the Government in regard to aviation. This included confirmation of the statement that Kelly Field would be retained as one of the principal training grounds of airplanes and that Brooks Field would be converted into an immense balloon school.

This announcement means that hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent at the two places during the summer, and that San Antonio will continue to be one of the important places for training the army's airmen.

The statement sent out from Washington also showed that already the Government had spent \$15,933,952 on the army camps and flying fields around San Antonio. This money was spent as follows: Camp Travis, \$8,200,000; Camp Normoyle, \$1,580,000; Kelly Field No. 1, \$1,928,000; Kelly Field No. 2, \$2,599,686; Brooks Field, \$1,358,000; Camp John Wise, \$268,266.

The purchase of fifteen National cantonments and thirteen aviation fields was decided upon by the department, according to the same announcement made by Acting Secretary of War Crowell.

The following camps have been ordered abandoned: Cody, Colt, Crane, Fremont, Green, Harrison, Leach, Leavenworth (Engineers), MacArthur, North Jackson, Polk, Syracuse, Wheeler, Wadsworth, Beauregard, Forest, Greenleaf, Hancock, Logan and Sheridan.

These camp sites under lease are to be abandoned, it was added: Bowie (one-half), Merritt, Shelby (one-half), Stuart, Mills and Hill.

The following camps owned by the Government are to be retained: Doniphan, Eustis, Funston, Holabird, Humphreys, Jessup, Johnston, Kearney, Lewis, McClellan, Normoyle, Pike, Sill, Travis and Benning.

The following camp sites are now held under lease, are recommended for purchase: Bragg, Custer, Devons, Dix, Dodge, Gordon, Grant, Jackson, Knox, Lee, Meade, Sherman, Taylor and Upton.

The following flying fields will be retained for air service: Kelly, Langley, Post, Rockwell, Fort Omaha and Fort Crook and Lee Hall.

It is estimated that the aggregate cost of all the lands proposed to be purchased will be less than \$12,000,000. Cost of the fifteen cantonment sites will not exceed \$9,500,000 and \$1,500,000 is expected to purchase the flying stations. Some of the aviation camps have been offered at less than \$30,000 each.

Acquisition of the camp sites was determined upon purely as a business proposition, it was explained. The decision to take them over was not reached, the acting secretary declared, with any idea of universal training or other military policy.

Approximately \$190,000,000 has been spent in establishing the cantonments. The annual rental on them is \$1,000,000 and it will be necessary to keep all of them for at least two years, and some of them as long as three years in order to carry out the demobilization plans.

The camp leases require the department to restore the grounds. The building of barns and fences and outhouses and restoration of the fertility of the soil would be necessary.

By purchasing the cantonment sites, the department hopes to realize a profit of \$2,500,000. The cost will be \$9,500,000, but it is believed they can be sold off in lots as suburban property. As farm lands, the department believes they will bring \$6,500,000.

## SOLDIERS' MENU FOR VISITORS AT TRAVIS

Here is what Secretary Baker and Major General March will eat at the luncheon to be given them by Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges and officers attached to headquarters at Camp Travis tomorrow:

Celery	Chicken consomme	Radishes
Tomatoes		Lettuce
Green olives	Dill pickles	Sweet pickles
	Chicken a la Maryland	
Candied yams	Gilbert gravy	
	Snowflake potatoes	
French peas	Asparagus	
	Creamed cauliflower	
	French rolls	
Strawberries and cream	Peach Pie	
Coffee	Cocoa	Grape punch

### Suits for less

We are selling some of our own make ready-to-wear spring suits that have the same tailoring as our exclusive made-to-measure suits at less prices than ordinary ready to wear suits. Made between seasons to keep our tailors busy and sold at about actual cost. Sizes 35 to 40. Priced \$35 to \$50.

LENTZ, Tailor,  
312 West Commerce St.—(Adv.)

## SAYS BAKER WAS A FRIEND OF SLACKERS

### FORMER MAJOR TAKES WAR SECRETARY TO TASK FOR ORDERS ISSUED

By Universal Service.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—Direct accusation of Secretary of War Baker as an aid to I. W. W., International Socialists, anarchists and other objectors to military service, was made in an address before the City Club at a luncheon yesterday by Maj. Dick Foster, former head of the zone activities at Camp Funston, Kan., and a member of the camp general court-martial.

Maj. Foster, who in private life is a prominent architect here, explained army court-martial proceedings. He related testimony taken in trials, read army orders from the Secretary of War, and of what the objectors had said and done. He declared the objectors knew many secret orders the officers had.

He also declared that the National Civil Liberties Bureau of New York City circulated many pamphlets and bulletins on how to get around the army regulations. Maj. Foster said of Secretary Baker: "I now directly accuse the Secretary of War of aiding and assisting the I. W. W., International Socialists and humanitarians in their program of blocking the construction of the army by extending and perverting the acts of Congress, for the protection, comfort and solace of these obstructionists."

"One of these secret orders provided absolute immunity for any man who chose to refuse military service. In part it reads:

"With reference to their attitude of objecting to military service these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be treated with kindly consideration."

"Officers of the army were dumbfounded that the War Department should order violations of military laws to be quietly ignored and that the violators of the law be treated with kindly consideration."

"The number of objectors increased and numerous complaints on the peculiar condition went from army officers to Washington."

## BAKER WILL SPEND BUSY SUNDAY HERE

THE program mapped out for Secretary Baker and General March during their twenty-four-hour visit to San Antonio follows:

### TONIGHT

8:30—Arrive from West.

9:00—Arrive at banquet.

### TOMORROW

8:00 a. m.—Breakfast General Cabell's quarters, where party will stay while in city.

9:00 a. m.—Call at General Cabell's office at Southern Department.

9:30 a. m.—Begin tour of the army camps with heads of various departments, visiting the following places in the order named: Kelly Field, Camp Normoyle, Brooks Field, Camp John Wise, Fort Sam Houston and Camp Travis.

12:30 p. m.—Luncheon at Camp Travis with General Hodges and officers attached to Camp Headquarters.

2:00 p. m.—Automobile ride to Camp Stanley and other points of interest around San Antonio.

5:00 p. m.—Reception at quarters of General and Mrs. Cabell at Fort Sam Houston.

8:00 p. m.—Leave San Antonio for the East.

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*Mar. 22/19.*



SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919.

## SKETCHES OF BAKER AND MARCH

TWO of the most prominent men in American public life will be the guests of San Antonio from 8:30 o'clock tonight until tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, when they will leave for the East. They are Secretary of War Baker and Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March. Brief sketches of their lives follow:

Newton Diehl Baker, Secretary of War, was appointed to that berth in the Cabinet by President Wilson March 7, 1916. He is a Democrat and was formerly Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, to which office he was elected after filling one term as City Solicitor. He was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., December 3, 1871, and is the son of Newton Diehl and Mary (Dukehart) Baker. He received the B. A. degree from Johns Hopkins in 1892 and the degree of LL. B. from Washington and Lee University in 1894. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa., July 5, 1902, and was private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in 1896-97. He began the practice of law in 1897. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, the Society of Cincinnati, the Union, University and City Clubs and Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, and of the Army and Navy, University and Cosmos Clubs of Washington.

Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to whom Gen. Venanzio Conception, chief of staff to Aguinaldo, surrendered, is one of the best-known figures in the American Army. He was born in Easton, Pa., December 27, 1864, the son of Francis Andrew and Mildred Stone (Conway) March. He was graduated from LaFayette College in 1884 and from West Point in 1888. He completed the course at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe in 1898. After a brilliant military career he became a member of the General Army Staff in 1903 and served until 1907, when he was named military attache to observe the Japanese army in the Russian war. He was artillery commander of the United States Army in France in 1917, and has been Chief of Staff since February, 1918. He is a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa, as well as of the Army and Navy Club in Washington. His wife, who died in 1904, was Mrs. Josephine Cunningham of Washington.

## SAN ANTONIO EVENING NEWS

## ARMY ARRANGES BAKER WELCOME

Details of the military welcome to be given Secretary Baker and Maj. Gen. March were completed at the headquarters of the Southern Department today. Because the visit of the party to the war camps being on Sunday no salute will be fired.

Maj. Gen. DeRosey C. Cabell, commanding the Southern Department, who has been on an inspection tour near the border, will join the party this afternoon and arrive here on the same train.

A squadron from the 14th Cavalry and several military bands will accompany Maj. Gen. Hodges, commanding officer at Camp Travis, Col. W. T. Johnston, chief of staff in the Southern Department, and other army officers to the station to welcome the party. Secretary Baker and General March will be guests of Gen. Cabell at Fort Sam Houston during their stay here.

Maj. F. G. Chamberlain, constructing quartermaster at Camp Travis, has been appointed aide de camp to Secretary Baker, and Maj. Leo F. Walton of Kelly Field has been appointed to serve in the same capacity for Gen. March.

Immediately upon their arrival at the station the party will go to the Gunter Hotel where rooms have been reserved for the members to prepare for the business men's banquet.

The 35th and 43d Infantry regiments and the men remaining of the Nineteenth will line the route to be traveled by the party when it visits Camp Travis tomorrow.

## BEE HERE FOR CONFERENCE

CONGRESSMAN TO MEET WITH BAKER TONIGHT; SAYS LEAGUE IS ASSURED

Congressman Carlos Bee, who was instrumental in having Gen. Peyton C. March and Secretary Baker change their itinerary and their visit to Texas so as to include San Antonio, and who also had the point of demobilization of the 131st Field Artillery changed from Waco to this city, arrived in San Antonio this morning to attend both affairs. He will be present at the business men's banquet for the two Washington officials tonight.

"We're going to give the people of the United States a League of Nations," said Mr. Bee, talking of happenings at the Capitol. "A big majority of the people want it."

That many circumstances enter into San Antonio's prominence as a military center, prominent among them being the fact that nearly every high army official has at some time or other been stationed here and always would like to return, was pointed out by Mr. Bee.

"While it is often overlooked, that is quite a factor in the establishment of San Antonio's military prestige," said Mr. Bee. "Of course, though, the various attributes of San Antonio that are requirements for the establishment of a military center, such as climate, water, health record and geographical position, have all entered in producing the result."

Congressman Bee expects to spend about a month here, after which he will return to Washington. He is stopping at the Gunter Hotel. Mrs. Bee has remained in Washington.

## LOAN PARADE IN DOUBT

Baker Abandons Plan to Have Three Divisions in Capital.

MEN OBJECT TO BEING HELD

Rainbow Troops May Appear in Line, but Plans Are Uncertain. Cost and Difficulties of Transportation Stand in Way—Expense of New York Review \$927,000.

Secretary Baker announced yesterday that he had been forced to abandon hopes he had entertained that a victory parade of three distinctive fighting divisions might be arranged to take place in Washington. The divisions he had hoped to assemble for the purpose, he said, were the First, representative of the old regular army and the first to land in France; the Second, which included the marine brigade, and the Forty-second, or Rainbow, the national guard unit built up from the forces of States.

The Secretary said experience had shown that it would be impossible to get the three divisions home at anything like the same time and he had been forced to limit the review to the Forty-second division alone.

New York Parade Cost \$927,000.

Plans for a divisional parade of that organization, it is understood, are now being worked out. Whether even this will be practicable had not yet been definitely decided.

Many obstacles confront the department in arranging for divisional parades. Even in the case of the Twenty-seventh, the New York National Guard division which received an enthusiastic welcome a week ago in New York city, the difficulties were great although New York as the main port of debarkation has the greatest facilities for such home-coming reviews.

A computation of the cost to the government of the New York parade including the pay and sustenance of the men alone for the period they were held in the service in order to participate shows an expenditure of nearly \$927,000.

Men Protest Being Held.

The department, however, was said to be not so much interested in the cost, as in the fact that the debarkation machinery was clogged up and is still feeling the strain. At one time there were no accommodations for the troops aboard four arriving steamers due to the holding of the units of the Twenty-seventh division for the parade and the resulting blocking of demobilization machinery.

Another element now arising is said to be complaints from men in the Twenty-seventh division from outside of New York State, who were held three weeks longer in service because of the review. Similar complaints from men fed into the original divisions as replacements and who have been retained at camps far distant from their homes for parade in which they have no local interest also have been received.

Plan Review in Boston.

Officers said this situation was marked in the case of the Twenty-sixth or New England division. Only 60 per cent of the division in the present status of its personnel is to be demobilized at Camp Devens, the nearest divisional post to Boston. The remainder, representing replacements, are scheduled for demobilization at camps near their homes, in this case scattered all over the country. The department, Mr. Baker said yesterday, cannot undertake in justice to these men to order them to Boston for a parade of the entire division.

## BAKER SOON IN FRANCE

Goes on Leviathan on Monday to Consult on War Claims.

WHEN WAR ENDS IMPORTANT

Some Contracts Have Leases Running Six Months After War—Millions Involved—Wilson May Use Fact to Force Senate to Use Speed in Ratifying Treaty.

Secretary of War Baker has now completed his plans for his next trip to Europe. He will leave here Sunday night and go aboard the Leviathan on Monday. W. Cuttall, who has been associated with the Secretary on war claims matters, and Stanley King, confidential adviser, will accompany him.

Upon reaching Paris Mr. Baker will at once begin consultations with the liquidation committee respecting claims of the French government against the United States and claims of the United States government against the French. A seemingly interminable number of problems is involved, but the committee is expected to have all the preliminary work canvassed before Mr. Baker arrives.

Contracts Based on War's End.

In response to inquiry Mr. Baker said he did not exactly know how the signing of the treaty would affect many of the contracts based on abrogation at a prescribed time "after the war." The wording of these contracts is so different, he said, that each one would have to be studied. In some cases leases have been made to run six months "after the termination of the war," in other cases the wording "after the war" is used.

As to whether the war will be regarded as terminated when the treaty is signed or whether action will have to wait until the Senate ratifies the treaty, this point would have to be decided by the legal authorities, Mr. Baker indicated.

Wait Would Cost U. S. Heavily.

Several officials here have pointed out that it would cost the American people millions of dollars in absolutely needless expense if leases are carried on until the Senate ratifies the treaty. However, it is possible that President Wilson may use this as an argument for attempting to force speedy action by the Senate in ratification of his combined treaty and league of nations covenant.

The President may take the ground that legally there can be no peace until the treaty is ratified and that consequently the cost of added millions will be chargeable to the Senate if it does not accept the treaty plus the league without delay.

*Wash. Post, Apr. 2/19*



# Wilson Asks War Powers After Peace

## Plea for the Retention of Wide Authority Given Under the Overman Act Is Conveyed by Baker

### Senators, Amazed, Plan Opposition

### Increased Economy and Efficiency in Bureau Is Made Basis of Appeal to Republican Congress

By Carter Field

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Wilson wants to retain, temporarily at least, even after the peace proclamation is made, the extraordinary carte blanche powers to make any changes he may see fit in the organization of the government departments, bureaus and boards granted him in the so-called Overman act.

Secretary Baker, it was learned today, has asked Senator Overman, of North Carolina, who introduced the bill bearing his name in the last session after the Democratic leader, Senator Martin, had refused to do so, to do his best to get legislation through as speedily as possible, immediately on the reconvening of Congress, to continue the Overman act after the proclamation of peace. The Overman act, by its terms, dies automatically with the peace proclamation.

This came as a complete surprise to Senators here. It was remarked that just a few days before Congress adjourned the Administration had no hope of any such grant of power, even from the Democratic Congress.

Baker and March Agree

At that time both Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, told the Senate Military Committee they would be satisfied, realizing that the lapse of the Overman act would restore the old organization in the War Department, with a clause in the army bill then before the committee providing that the organization of the War Department should remain as it was on that date.

This clause, which was satisfactory to the committee, failed with the army bill, which was never even taken up in the Senate, but since that time Baker and March, in the opinion of Senator Wadsworth and others on the Military Committee, have broken faith with the committee by continuing to make changes in the organization of the department. They have discontinued the chemical warfare, better known as the Gas and Flame, service, and friends of the army have feared what else they would do before Congress is convened to take up the question, among other things, of organizing the War Department on a permanent peace basis.

Mr. Baker alludes to this reorganization in his letter to Senator Overman, stating he is anxious that the Overman act should be continued until permanent legislation can be enacted.

Plea Amazes Senators

Senators confess themselves "flabbergasted" that the President or Mr. Baker should dream for one moment that a Congress controlled in both houses by Republicans should continue this grant of war powers after the declaration of peace. This is especially true with regard to the War Department. Senator Wadsworth, of New York, who probably will be chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, attacked Baker and March in this very connection, charging them with "bad faith," on March 19, following the discontinuance of the chemical warfare section.

While Mr. Wadsworth is not in Washington to-night, his friends say he would fight vigorously any such extension of the Overman act, and it is regarded as extremely doubtful if any Republican would vote for it. Added to this, many Democrats voted for the act originally only because the President declared it necessary for conduct of the war. That reason no longer exists.

The Overman act was asked for originally by the President just following the sensational attacks on the inefficiency of the War Department by Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock. Secretary Baker "promoted" two of the men attacked as unfit, Major Generals Sharp and Crozier, to a new war council, which, after a few months of innocuous life, was allowed to expire. Sharp and Crozier being nominated at its death as major generals in the line.

Baker Claims Economy

It is this measure which the President is now asking to have continued after peace is declared. In his letter to Senator Overman Mr. Baker says, in part:

"This act has facilitated and expedited the task of the War Department in organizing, training, transporting, equipping and maintaining the army. It has permitted a centralization of control, a coordination of effort, a flexibility of organization to meet changing requirements and an increased efficiency in the procurement and distribution of materials and supplies, including elimination of competitive purchasing and standardization of specifications and procedure, without which the military programme which has been so successfully carried out would have been impossible of realization.

"I believe it would be a misfortune if it were revoked before such time as new legislation, of a permanent nature, based upon the experience of the war, may be enacted."

# CHAMBERLAIN AGAIN ATTACKS BAKER

## Tells Natchez Audience Secretary Is Inefficient, but Disclaims Quarrel with Wilson.

### CRITICISES COURTS-MARTIAL

### Baker and Crowder Painted as Exponents of "Prussianized Militarism"—Attitude on League.

Special to The New York Times.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 2.—In response to an invitation extended by Mayor W. G. Benbrook in behalf of citizens of Natchez, his native city, Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon delivered an address here tonight, in which he declared that his criticisms of the administration were intended to be constructive and had been justified by events.

He declared it was not true that he opposed a League of Nations, saying he held certain fundamental changes should be made in the draft. He said the Monroe Doctrine should be safeguarded and immigration regarded as purely a domestic question.

Senator Chamberlain declared he had no quarrel with President Wilson, that his quarrel was with Secretary of War Baker, who he termed, with the Chief of Staff and General Crowder, exponent of a "Prussianized military system."

"When the war came on I lost my politics and was an American citizen," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and if the time ever comes when I have to close my eyes to wrong through expediency, may God forgive me if I do not get out of public office. I could not have the blood of these men on my conscience, and so I placed my finger on those who were responsible for the delays."

The Chief of Ordnance wasted six months trying to perfect the Lewis gun; the head of the Quartermaster Department practically surrendered his office, and there was a lack of heavy ordnance. We told the President about it, but he took the statement of the Secretary of War. Probably he was right in so doing, but the Secretary of War was wrong, and it was by no means the first time he was wrong. Our testimony came from men on the ground and who knew.

Defends New York Speech.

"I went up to New York and made a speech and told the truth, and I wish to say that I made no criticism of the President, but of conditions. I had no quarrel with the President; my quarrel was with the Secretary of War, and I am going to keep on quarrelling with him so long as there is inefficiency. Nowhere can there be found a line except where I spoke in the highest terms of the President and his statesmanship and patriotism."

Touching on conditions in military hospitals, Senator Chamberlain told of a soldier suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis, with no other attendant than a private soldier, who attempted to give the patient water by pouring it down his throat in a funnel, and of how the father of the boy, denied admission, had watched through the window and been compelled to witness the sufferings of his son. He said that the following morning the father again looked through the window, and, seeing no one, attempted to enter the room, but found the door obstructed by the body of his dead son.

Senator Chamberlain said this case had been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War and Mr. Baker had asked him for the names of those concerned; he had refused to give them until he knew that an inspector would be sent. Instead of the matter being referred to those who had been responsible for it. The Senator added that an inspector, a distinguished army officer, had been sent and had found conditions exactly as had been represented.

"The President was not responsible, but there was inefficiency and there was no excuse for it," commented Mr. Chamberlain. He told of thirty soldiers, suffering from pneumonia, being compelled to wait in the snow until certain doctors finished playing a game of cards.

Senator Chamberlain declared that the report of General Pershing had confirmed the statement that there had been inefficiency; that there had been no American-built airplanes for use until August, 1918.

Discussing the problems of peace, Senator Chamberlain spoke of the soldier in France and this country for who places should be made in the industrial life of the country when they were mured out of service, and of the duty of the Government to them. He said it had come to his knowledge that returning troops, who had fought heroically in the war, on arriving at a certain debarkation camp, were loaded into dismantled cars, with the poorest kind of equipment, to be sent to the Pacific Coast. He declared that the trains were hardly fit for the commonest train and yet had been given to these heroes. He declared that the soldiers were disgusted, and said that such occurrences made for Bolshevism.

Court-Martial Instances.

Speaking of the court-martial system Senator Chamberlain declared that "reactionary War Department" against him, but the progressive, lightened citizenship was with him his fight against the system when young men were sent to prison for six months to ninety-nine years. He said there were thousands of cases where the penalties had been too severe. One instance of a seventeen-year-old boy, who, he said, had the mind of a child, was given. This boy was sent from his post for two hours. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Acting on advice, he escaped, but was brought back. Every effort, said Senator, was made to induce him to confess assaulting an officer; on his refusal he received a sentence of five years.

Another instance of a Mississippi boy, about to go overseas, who skipped away to tell his mother good-bye and who received a sentence of twenty-five years, was given and compared with an identically similar case where a sentence of ten years was imposed.

The court-martial system was characterized as a "reactionary Prussianized system" by Senator Chamberlain, who added that he had noted that Secretary Baker had recently said something of steps being taken to modify it.

"You have to kick some people into doing their duty," he declared.

If the Japanese claims on emigration were recognized he would be compelled to vote against it, as would all other Western Senators. Expressing the greatest admiration for the Japanese, Senator Chamberlain said America could not afford to have such a question as this injected, for it would mean an Oriental invasion, not only of Japanese, but Chinese.

New York Tribune

APRIL 3, 1919



BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

## ANSELL LETTER IS MADE PUBLIC

United States Secretary of War  
Also Makes Statement in  
Reply—Says Important Part  
of Matter Is Military Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When Newton D. Baker, the United States Secretary of War, was asked yesterday whether he had anything to say about the letter from Lieut.-Col. S. T. Ansell, which he had returned and which appeared in what is acknowledged to be substantially correct form in The New York Times of that date, he replied promptly that he had and then dictated the following:

"The important part of this matter is the question of military justice. Upon that subject the committee of the American Bar Association and various other agencies are at work. My very earnest desire is to have every defect of the system discovered and remedied. The welter of abuse, accusation and violent language about personal differences between officers can only be properly inquired into through the regularly established agencies of the army, and I can make no comment upon those features until I have received the report of the inspector-general."

Asked what "agencies" he referred to in addition to the American Bar Association, Mr. Baker said that he himself was studying the matter, as were the judge advocate-general and several other military authorities.

He said that he hoped that Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell also was giving thought to the subject.

### Senator Chamberlain's Speech

Mr. Baker added, in regard to a speech of George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon, delivered in Natchez, Mississippi, on April 2, calling the Secretary of War inefficient and an exponent of "Prussianized militarism":

"My attention has been called to a newspaper account of a very intemperate speech by Senator Chamberlain. I have been Secretary of War for three years. During that time I have received the most cordial and helpful cooperation from the members of the Senate Military Committee and the committee as a whole. From Senator Chamberlain I do not recall that I have ever received a suggestion which was helpful or seemed intended to be helpful. I am perfectly willing to let the people of the country decide between what the War Department has done in three years, and what Senator Chamberlain has said in three years."

"Senator Chamberlain said in the speech referred to that the reactionary War Department was against him but that the enlightened citizenship was with him in his fight against the system whereby young men were sent to prison for from six months to 99 years."

### Source of Authority

There was much discussion in military and official circles here regarding the source of the authority upon which the Ansell letter had been given to The New York Times, the only newspaper which carried it on that date. It will be remembered that this was the letter written to Secretary Baker on March 11, when he was in the west and that Senator Chamberlain endeavored to force him give it the same publicity which had been accorded the letter of E. H. Crowder, the judge advocate-general.

This the Secretary of War refused to do and he took no action in the matter until his return to Washington about a week ago when he announced that he had returned the letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell because it did not seem to him to be helpful, but that, at the same time, he had asked Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell to make any suggestions or recommendations that he thought would tend to improve the system, either directly to the Secretary of War or through the ordinary military channels.

Unless the War Department kept a copy of the letter, there were believed to be only the two copies in existence, the one returned to Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell by Secretary Baker and the one in the possession of Senator Chamberlain. Military men expressed the hope that Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell had not made the letter public, directly or indirectly, as it would be regarded as an act of great indiscretion if no more serious construction were placed on it. Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell intimated that the letter might have been purloined. Senator Chamberlain is not in the city.

*N. Y. Times Apr. 3/19.  
Ansell's Arraignment Baker  
Holds Secy. Responsible for "Gross, Terrible  
Signature" in Court Martial.*

*N. Y. Times  
Apr. 4/19.*

## RECEPTION FOR FILIPINOS.

Secretary Baker to Entertain Members of Mission Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary and Mrs. Baker have issued invitations to a reception on Saturday afternoon in compliment to the members of a special mission of Filipinos who arrived in Washington tonight.

These official visitors are headed by Manuel Quezon, President of the Filipino Senate, who is in charge of the Congress for Home Rule in the Philippines, a request for which will be formally presented to the American Government during the stay of the mission in Washington. The mission is temporarily located at the New Willard. British Ambassador and the Countess of Reading were the guests in whose honor Mrs. Richard Townsend entertained a dinner company of thirty-two this evening.

Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, entertained a luncheon company today in compliment to Mme. Bonillas, wife of the Mexican Ambassador. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, who have been occupying Woodley, the suburban home of the late Senator Newlands, for several years, are relinquishing it, and for the remainder of the Spring will occupy an apartment at Wardman Park Inn.

Mrs. George Mayne and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley entertained luncheon companies today.







from the Colonel down to the Lieutenant who was his direct superior. On the same paper were signed the names of every man in his company and many in other organizations of the 106th Infantry. Eastman would not tell where he is going to make his home, or what the nature of the work that has been offered. He is to deliver the petition to Supreme Court Justice Morschauser, who will personally present it to Governor Smith. The officers of the regiment are writing to the Governor, attesting to Eastman's excellent conduct while in the service, and his loyalty and bravery in action.

The other units besides the 106th which went out today were the 107th, which was formed from the old 7th Regiment of New York, the 108th Machine Gun Battalion, the Train Headquarters, and Ordnance Repair Shop. The 106th had a long march to the station from its area in the old civilian camp near the base hospital. The general movement out of camp started early in the day, and was complete by evening.

Tonight five trains brought from Hoboken 7,000 freshly arrived troops, including men of the 364th Infantry, 340th Infantry, 337th and 348th Machine Gun Battalion.

Tomorrow the 105th Artillery, the Engineers, the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and several small units will be mustered out, leaving but two small trains for the Sanitary and Supply to complete the demobilization of the 27th on Friday.

#### DISCUSS PLANS FOR 77TH.

#### Advance Party of Division Hears Suggestions for Reception.

Announcement was made yesterday at its headquarters in the Biltmore by the advance party of the 77th Division, sent by Major Gen. Robert Alexander to co-operate with local authorities in arranging a reception for the 31,000 men, that plans and suggestions to this end had been discussed at a luncheon held at the Downtown Association, 60 Pine Street. The luncheon was given by Major Archibald G. Thatcher, and among those who attended were the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Cleveland Dodge, Stephen Olin, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, Major S. F. Weaver, Major Allan L. Lindley, Major De Lancey Jay, Major Kenneth Budd, Major John Prentice, and Captain Beverley Robinson.

The Home Auxiliary of the 77th Division met at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon also to formulate plans for welcoming the men. Representatives of the individual auxiliaries of the various units comprising the 77th Division attended. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning presided. Members of the auxiliary said that the organization intended making no plans for the parade, which was in the hands of the Mayor's Committee. Announcement was made that \$18,000 had already been subscribed to the fund to provide a clubhouse for the 77th, and that funds had also been raised to be used in this work.

The story of the heroism displayed by Acting Captain William McIlwain, a medical officer attached to the 364th Infantry, was told yesterday by Lieutenant Arthur McKeogh of the advance party. Captain McIlwain, who is sixty-three years old, was the idol of the doughboys, according to Lieutenant McKeogh, because he sacrificed himself constantly to minister to their wants. During an attack on Bazoches, a village west of Fismes on the Vesle River, last August, the 77th suffered heavy casualties because the enemy had machine guns mounted in the tower of a chateau giving them a sweep of the region where the New York boys were fighting.

Regarding his own safety, Captain McIlwain went out into the open and dressed the wounds of the boys while the machine gun bullets were landing all about him. On his left arm he carried his overcoat, while slung over his right was his bag of dressings. As he walked out into the range of the bullets, his bag was seen to sway backwards and forwards, a fact which Captain McIlwain said afterwards puzzled him greatly, as there was no wind stirring. It was not until he bent down over a wounded doughboy did he discover the machine gun bullets had caused the swaying. Several bullets also went through his overcoat, but the physician himself escaped injury.

After the attack was over Captain McIlwain left his overcoat in the case of Cook Heller, a Jewish boy from the East Side, who prepared the meals for Colonel Whittlesey. The boy was called away a moment and when he returned the coat was gone. It was never found. His concern was so great that he tried to induce Captain McIlwain to accept his own overcoat. Captain McIlwain was touched by the boy's sacrifice, but he refused to accept the offer. There was a shortage of coats in the region, and several of the men who had lost their coats suffered from exposure. Captain McIlwain was among those who experienced discomfort because of the intensely cold nights.

#### FOR NEW NATIONAL GUARD.

#### War Department Plans Tentative Reorganization on Old Basis.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Tentative plans have been framed by the War Department for the reorganization of the National Guard on the old sixteen-division basis, should Congress eventually decide to continue the State service as a portion of the settled military policy of the country. The effect would be to restore the National Guard on the same status that it held when drafted into the Federal service.

Revised tables of organization, covering elements of the military program, show that the War Department has provided tentatively for the assignment of 389 officers from the regular army and of 1,000 Sergeant-Instructors to the administration and training of the new National Guard. Nothing has been done beyond the preparation of this table, but it was said today at the department that, failing any change in military policy by Congress, the Guard would be reorganized as it was when taken into Federal service at the outbreak of the war.

Under existing law, the National Guard, or "organized militia," would be composed of 144 Infantry, sixteen cavalry and thirty-two field artillery regiments in addition to the coast artillery units. At the full contemplated strength, of 800 men per Congressional district, the National Guard, under the National Defense act, would have a peace strength in excess of 500,000 men. The department's preparation of these tentative plans was in response to a request of the Military Committee of Congress, submitted at the time Secretary Baker presented his bill for the reorganization of the regular army with an aggregate strength of 500,000 officers and men.

#### Flagship Post to Pelham Chaplain.

Lieutenant Thomas S. McGrath, Catholic chaplain of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, who has been at that post longer than any other officer, was detached yesterday and ordered aboard the U. S. S. Alabama, flagship of the Atlantic fleet. Father McGrath has been instrumental in maintaining the morale of 38,000 men who have passed through the Pelham Bay Station.

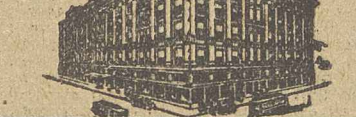


#### A lesson from the newspaper

Almost daily this paper reports FIRES. Read the accounts. Note the number of properties "saved by sprinklers." Note also the losses due to inadequate protection.

The wisdom of having GLOBE never-failing protection is obvious. GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO. 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Cort. 6790

The mammoth store of Stewart & Co., Bldg. more, Md., has GLOBE protection.



THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

#### EXAMINE MURDER WEAPONS.

Dr. Schultze Studies Blood Stains in the Wilkins Case.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 2.—A final examination of blood stains on the hammer and lead pipe with which Mrs. Julia B. Wilkins was killed was made today by Dr. Otto H. Schultze, medical examiner attached to District Attorney Swann's office. It was announced at the office of District Attorney Weeks, here. The result was not made public.

Dr. Schultze was one of the physicians who performed an autopsy on the body of the murdered woman.

After conferences between Dr. Walter K. Wilkins and his attorneys in the physician's cell at the county jail it was reported that efforts would be resumed in a court order by which representatives of the defendant might enter Dr. Wilkins's home at Long Beach.

#### Benjamin Franklin says:

"They that won't be counselled, can't be helped."

#### Co-operation With Attorneys

WHEN a person comes to us to discuss the matter of a will and the handling of his estate, our first question is, "Have you a lawyer?" If the answer is an affirmative one, we recommend that the task of drawing up the will be given to that attorney at once.

Of course, in cases where this Company is named as executor, the testator may want to have the will submitted to us to have our counsel go over it, and in any event we always desire to co-operate with attorneys to the fullest extent possible.

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Extra Heavy Damask Cloths, exclusive designs, 2x72 in., \$7.50; 72x90 in., \$9.50

Napkins to match, Dinner Size, \$12.00 doz.

Tea or Luncheon Cloths of Very Fine Plain Satin Damask with Band Border, 45x45 in., \$9.00; 54x54 in., \$12.00

Napkins to match, 13 in., \$10.50 dozen  
15 in., \$12.50 dozen

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The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it in your Shoes, Use it in your Foot-Bath



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And walk all day in comfort. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. It freshens the feet, takes the Friction from the Shoe, and by protecting your hose and stockings from this friction, saves ten times its cost each year on your stocking bill.

For over 25 years Allen's Foot-Ease has been the STANDARD REMEDY for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. It acts like magic—No plasters or grease, clean, sanitary and cooling.

You will never know what real foot comfort is until you have used Allen's Foot-Ease. What better proof than that the Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. You should have the same comfort for your feet.

Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere.

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SHOE COMPANY

Gentlemen

It costs you less to be particular about your footwear at Hirsch's. Shoes of dash, style and character are here at \$1.00 to \$2.00 the pair less than you might have expected to pay.

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Every size and width.

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Dark brown and black calfskin, English last Oxfords . . . \$10 a pair

Black waxed calfskin, patent leather and dark tan Russia calfskin, English last Oxfords . . . \$12 a pair

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2,100 Madras and Percalé SHIRTS 1.59

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## Courts-Martial and the Public

SOMETHING more than a feeling of disappointment has, it is safe to say, been aroused throughout the United States by the refusal of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, even to receive, let alone make public, the statement of Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell, formerly acting judge advocate-general, in reply to Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder's defense of the government's courts-martial system, the latter presented at the request of the Secretary. Until the Secretary offers some more definite reason for stifling Colonel Ansell's latest effort to make himself heard in opposition to what seem to be unduly harsh means of enforcing military discipline than that the Ansell letter does not seem to him to be "helpful," he can hardly expect enthusiastic support from the public. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine who in the country, aside from a small group of professional military men, will approve of what, to the ordinary citizen, seems a one-sided as well as undemocratic attitude on the part of Mr. Baker. It has been commonly understood that at least one of the purposes in the provision that the official head of the War Department should be a civilian was to guard against the development of more militarism than the founders and sustainers of the government intended.

If it is true, as Colonel Ansell recently said, that the court-martial system of the United States is one of the most reactionary in existence, this fact certainly bears out a remark which he made at the same time, namely, that an army of 4,000,000 men, raised to perform the highest will of the Nation, must always challenge popular interest, "and injustice in such an army of an unnecessary degree must become the subject of general and popular consideration." It will hardly be disputed, anywhere, that adequate means of enforcing discipline are a first necessity in any army, but the fact that a man is performing an exacting as well as important service for his country should not deprive him of a needlessly large portion of the rights and protection to which he is entitled when in civil walks. Considering the matter on the plane merely of practicability, it is hardly likely that distrust as to the justice of an army system, or a conviction of what a soldier might think of as lack of a "square deal," can help in maintaining the army numerically under the usual volunteer system, to say nothing of the morale of the organization. But aside from this phase of the matter, it would be a great pity to throw a dampening influence upon the soldier's respect for the national government, as he comes intimately in touch with it, and therefore upon his enthusiasm for the American idea, which to every one should mean justice, even if to the soldier, while he is a soldier, it must needs mean restricted liberty. If in the United States there must be militarism, it must be a militarism moderate and well controlled.

In the present controversy, nothing short of fair play will have the approval of the Nation. The public, to say the least, is not convinced by anything it has thus far heard that it is fair to publish one side of the story and withhold the other. The treatment of United States soldiers is unquestionably a matter of interest to the people of the United States, and if an entirely satisfactory course concerning the courts-martial system is not forthcoming from the War Department, nothing is clearer than that Congress, early in the next session, ought to make a thorough investigation and see to it that army conditions shall be what they should be.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

### Col Ansell's Rejoinder

Col Ansell's letter to the secretary of war in reply to Judge Advocate-General Crowder's defense of the court-martial system is made public by the New York Times, which explains that the letter was not given out by its author. Secretary Baker withheld the letter on the ground that it was "not helpful," presumably on account of the nature of its personal references; but it seems only fair that Col Ansell should be permitted at least a public rejoinder to public official statements implying charges of insubordination. All such charges he denies. His opinion that the secretary of war is primarily responsible for any maladministration that may have existed in the judge advocate-general's office would very likely be subscribed to by the secretary himself, with the possible qualification that responsibility and blame are not synonymous terms.

The colonel's statements as to Gen Crowder's earlier opinion regarding the need of reform in the court-martial system and as to his alleged change of front border on the "nothelpful." It is desirable that impugning or weighing of personal motives shall not be allowed to obscure the main issue. This issue is whether or not the rules and practice of military law shall be brought into harmony with the principles of justice as expressed in civil law and applied, according to convincing testimony, more effectively in the armies of the allies than in our army. Col Ansell states the issue plainly:—

The issue is whether the convening authority, the court and the officers ordering the execution shall be a law unto themselves, or whether they shall be restrained by and required to keep within the limits prescribed by established principles of law; whether military justice shall be governed by the power of military command or whether it shall be the result of the application of legal principles.

His position is unassailable when he declares "that there can be no discipline in an army without justice, and that the efficiency of our arms will ever be dependent upon the sense of our soldiery that they can expect justice."

No one supposes that in the great majority of cases tried by court-martial in the American army during the war substantial justice was not done. It is the ever-present danger that justice will not be done, a danger inherent in the system, that makes imperative the demand for reform. And it is important that men who thoroughly believe in the need of reform shall have an effective part in its accomplishment.

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N.Y. Tribune  
Apr. 3/19.

### Filipino Mission Here To Ask Independence

#### Congress Will Be Asked to Grant Full Freedom to the Islands

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Members of the special mission sent to the United States by the Philippine Legislature to ask complete independence for the islands established headquarters here to-day and prepared to present their case to the government. Secretary Baker, who as head of the War Department, directs relations with the islands, will see the mission Friday, and engagements are being made with other officials.

Soon after Congress convenes the House Insular Affairs Committee and the Senate Philippines Committee will hold a joint session to hear a formal memorial from the islanders.

Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate and chairman of the mission, said the request for independence was based largely on the conduct of the islanders since the outbreak of the European war and especially since the entrance of the United States into the war as a belligerent. He pointed out that America withdrew a large part of its military force from the Philippines; that the Filipinos raised a division of soldiers and stood ready to raise as many more as might be required to fight with the United States on the fields of France; that the islands prospered under the extensive self-government granted them by the United States, and had subscribed more than their quota of every issue of liberty bonds and other war contributions.

The ambition of the Filipinos, Mr. Quezon said, is to cultivate the bond of relationship with the United States as an independent country, and they always will feel deeply their sense of responsibility to this country.

Apr. 4/19.  
Washington Times

### "Can That Smoke, Says Deckhand on Ferryboat; Did Baker Do It? He Did

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The deckhand, blonde and rough, hewn, possibly did not recognize Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. If he had it probably would have made no difference to him. To him "rules is always rules."

Secretary Baker and a group of distinguished persons, among them Senator James D. Phelan, stood on the upper deck of a Southern Pacific ferryboat en route for the Oakland mole. The Secretary of War asked a major for a cigarette, lighted it, and was puffing away serenely when the deckhand approached.

"Hey, you," he gruffly commanded. "Can that. No smoking on the upper deck."

Secretary Baker looked startled, as people are in the habit of addressing him with a certain amount of respect—but he "canned" that "smoke."



## Court Martial Of Ansell for Attack Hinted

**Secretary Baker Withholds  
Comment on His Letter;  
Resents Criticisms of the  
Army by Chamberlain**

**System Is Again Assailed**

**Colonel Morgan Finds Faults  
as the Investigation in  
Washington Is Continued**

By Carter Field

New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Some of the important developments in the Baker-Ansell-Chamberlain situation today were:

1. Secretary Baker hinted rather broadly that General (now Lieutenant Colonel) Ansell might be subjected to a court martial for the criticism expressed in his letter printed to-day.

2. The Secretary offered to let the public judge between what the War Department "has done in three years and what Senator Chamberlain has said in three years." He says he does not recall a helpful suggestion Chamberlain has made in that time.

3. Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Morgan, assistant to the judge advocate general, appeared before the committee of the American Bar Association and in the strongest language took the side of Ansell by criticizing the present system.

**Seeks to Remedy Defects**

When asked about the Ansell letter in a morning newspaper the Secretary of War said:

"The important part of this matter is the question of military justice. Upon that subject the committee of the American Bar Association and various other agencies are at work. My earnest desire is to have every defect of the system discovered and remedied. The welter of abuse, accusation and violent language about personal differences between officers can only be properly inquired into agencies of the army, and I can make no comment upon those features un-

## Court Martial Of Ansell for Attack Hinted

Continued from page 1

til I have received the report of the inspector general."

Commenting on the Chamberlain speech at Natchez, Miss., yesterday, in which Senator Chamberlain called Secretary Baker inefficient and an advocate of a "Prussianized military system," Mr. Baker said:

"My attention has been called to a newspaper account of a very intemperate speech by Senator Chamberlain. I have been Secretary of War for three years. During that time I have received the most cordial and helpful cooperation from the members of the Senate Military Committee and the committee as a whole. From Senator Chamberlain I do not recall that I have ever received a suggestion which was helpful or seemed intended to be helpful."

"I am perfectly willing to let the people of the country decide between what the War Department has done in three years and what Senator Chamberlain has said in three years."

**Courts-Marital Described**

Soldiers arraigned before courts-martial in the United States army often are prosecuted by officers of low rank who wouldn't know a law book from a bale of hay and as frequently are defended by a chaplain who is hardly able to distinguish between a rule of evidence and the Apostle's Creed," Lieutenant Colonel Edward M. Morgan, assistant to the judge advocate general told the committee of the American Bar Association investigating the court-martial system.

Colonel Morgan is a professor of law at Yale and is on leave of absence from that position during his service in the army. He was for five years professor in the law school of the University of Minnesota before that time and was seven years in the general practice of law in Minnesota.

At present Colonel Morgan is serving in the place of Lieutenant Colonel Ansell, recently reduced from the grade of brigadier general and removed from the office of Acting Judge Advocate General. Colonel Morgan takes virtually the same position with regard to the court martial system as that of Colonel Ansell. He declared that the system was manifestly unfair to the accused on trial and recommended several vital changes in the law provided for courts martial.

**Chanegs Recommended**

Among these are:

1. A provision for investigation of alleged offenses similar to the investigations pursued by a grand jury in civil procedure before the accused can be brought to trial.

2. The accused should have the right to a legal adviser who is familiar with the civil and military law. In other words, the army should

have men trained in the law who could protect the rights of accused soldiers without especial regard to the rigid discipline of army practice.

3. Provision should be made that there must be a legal officer on each court martial. In this connection Colonel Morgan called the attention of the committee to his opinion that under no circumstances should such a statute if passed read, as at present, that "a legal officers or officer of the judge advocate general's office shall be a member of the court if practicable." This proviso, Colonel Morgan says, leaves the matter of practicability of having a legal representative on the court to the commanding officer.

**Would Limit Power**

4. The power of the reviewing officer should be limited to the extent that he should have no authority to order a change of decision of the court to make the accused guilty of a charge other than that made in the original allegation.

Colonel Ansell's letter to Secretary Baker was written after General Crowder had sent a letter to the Secretary defending the army's court martial system. Mr. Baker made General Crowder's letter public, but refused to give out Colonel Ansell's letter.

Senator Chamberlain recently demanded that the Ansell letter be given the same publicity as had been given one from General Crowder to Secretary Baker, thereby reinforcing, it now develops, an urgent request made in the letter itself.

Publication of the letter shows that Colonel Ansell, replying to statements by General Crowder, bluntly asserted that responsibility for any maladministration in the office of the judge advocate general must be located first upon the Secretary of War. He charged that General Crowder first agreed with him in regard to the powers of his office, but after being taken to task by Secretary Baker said, "Ansell, I had to go back on you. I am sorry, but it was necessary to do it to save my official reputation."

**Good Faith questioned**

Colonel Ansell, reviewing the whole controversy and, attacking the statement of General Crowder as a "dexterous effort to divert public attention from the system of injustice which he defends," virtually made the charge recently made by Senator Chamberlain, that Secretary Baker and General Crowder were not acting in good faith when they sent to Congress some time ago a bill to revise courts martial procedure. He said the Secretary had refused to accept his opinion that power already existed for reviewing sentences and correcting injustices, and that the bill sent to Congress was not a bona fide proposal to correct existing evils.

Of the present system the letter said:

"I say the system does not do justice. It does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand to those who will but see. The records of this office reek with it. The organization of the clemency board now sitting daily and daily recommending clemency in a hundred cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never efface the injustice done. In my judgment the army will never hold the place it ought to hold in the faith and affection of our people until the machinery for doing military justice be humanized."

## PHILIPPINE VISITORS ASK LIBERTY TODAY

**Will Present Resolution to  
Baker—Statement Is-  
sued By Quezon.**

American hospitality was officially extended the 40 members of the Philippine mission upon their arrival in Washington yesterday. Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre, assistant chief of staff, representing Secretary of War Baker, and Brig. Gen. Charles C. Walcott, acting chief of the bureau of insular affairs, met the delegation at Union Station with automobiles, and took them on a sightseeing trip about the city.

Members of the party expressed themselves as deeply appreciative of this cordial official welcome to Washington, where they have come to urge independence for the Philippines, and to promote "better understanding, greater confidence and closer economic relations" between the Philippines and the United States.

The party was also met by Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine senate and chairman of the mission, who had preceded the delegation to America, and who will this morning at 10 o'clock, accompanied by the full delegation, officially present to Secretary of War Baker the resolutions of the Philippine legislature asking for a friendly and final solution of the Philippine question.

"We deeply appreciate the courtesies shown us by the American government and the American people," said Mr. Quezon, following a business meeting of the mission at the Willard last night. "In fact, I doubt if this case has an exact parallel in history, of where the representatives of a distant people asking for independence from a great power are given the most sincere and cordial reception and officially extended the hand of fellowship. This is no mistake on the part of America."

"For the Filipino people are a truly appreciative people, and do not easily forget courtesies shown them. We appreciate the high purposes of the American government, as so often stated, and when given our complete independence will prove to the American people how everlasting Filipino gratitude really is."



# BAKER STRIKES BACK

**Declares Chamberlain in Three Years Has Been of No Help.**

## SENATOR RENEWS ATTACKS

**Points Out Suggestions He Made Which Were Adopted as Baker's.**

**Joins in Willingness to Submit "Prussianizing of Army" to the People—Publication of Ansell Letter Brings Sharp Comment From Baker — Ansell Asserts Crowder Turned on Him.**

Commenting on what he termed "the very intemperate speech" of Senator Chamberlain, retiring chairman of the Senate military committee, delivered recently at Natchez, Miss., in connection with the Ansell-Crowder court-martial controversy, Secretary Baker said yesterday that in three years as Secretary of War he could not recall a single instance in which he had received a helpful suggestion from Senator Chamberlain, or one which seemed intended to be helpful. "I am perfectly willing," the Secretary added, "to let the people of the country decide between what the War Department has done in three years and what Senator Chamberlain has said in three years."

### Renewal of Controversy.

Discussion of the controversy involving Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, formerly acting judge advocate general, and Judge Advocate General Crowder and their respective views of the necessity for revising the army's system of justice, was revived yesterday by Senator Chamberlain's speech and by the publication in a New York newspaper of the letter of Col. Ansell to Secretary Baker which the Secretary recently refused to make public on the ground that it would not be helpful.

As to the appearance of the letter Mr. Baker said that the "welter of abuse, accusation and violent language about personal differences between officers can only be properly inquired into through the regularly established agencies of the army." He would make no comment on the personal phase of the controversy pending the report of the inspector general, who is now making an official investigation.

### Anxious to Make Corrections.

"The important part of this matter," Mr. Baker continued, "is the question of military justice. Upon that subject the committee of the American Bar Association and various other agencies are at work. I am very anxious to have every defect of the system discovered and corrected."

Senator Chamberlain recently demanded that the Ansell letter be given the same publicity as had been given one from Gen. Crowder to Secretary Baker, thereby reinforcing, it now develops, an urgent request made in the letter itself.

Publication of the letter shows that Col. Ansell, replying to statements by Crowder, bluntly asserted that responsibility for any maladministration in the office of the judge advocate general must be located first upon the Secretary of War.

### Tells of Crowder's Change.

He charged that Gen. Crowder first agreed with him in regard to the powers of his office, but after being taken to task by Secretary Baker said, "Ansell, I had to go back on you. I am sorry, but it was necessary to do it in order to save my official reputation."

Col. Ansell, reviewing the whole controversy and attacking the statement of Gen. Crowder as a "dexterous effort to divert public attention from the system of injustice which he defends," virtually made the charge recently made by Senator Chamberlain, that Secretary Baker and Gen. Crowder were not acting in good faith when they sent to Congress some time ago a bill to revise court-martial procedure.

### Bitterly Attacks System.

Col. Ansell said the Secretary had refused to accept his opinion that power already existed for reviewing sentences and correcting injustices, and that the bill sent to Congress was not a bona fide proposal to correct existing evils. Of the present system, the letter said:

"I say the system does not do justice. It does injustices—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. [Evidence of it is on every hand to those who will but see. The records of this office reek with it.]

"The organization of the clemency board now sitting daily and daily recommending clemency in a hundred cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never efface the injustice done. In my judgment the army will never hold the place it ought to hold in the faith and affection of our people until the machinery for doing military justice be humanized."

### Chamberlain Makes Reply.

Natchez, Miss., April 3.—"But for the things I have said in the past three years, the Secretary of War would have accomplished nothing in the last three years," Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, retiring chairman of the Senate military affairs committee, declared here tonight, replying to a statement made today by Secretary Baker. "Mr. Baker has steadily followed the suggestions made by the chairman and members of the military affairs committee," Senator Chamberlain said, "but claimed them all as his own, after he had been driven to their adoption." "The latest illustration of this," continued the senator, "is to be found in the fact that after the court-martial system had been denounced by me on December 30, after it had been defended by him, he announced, after his return from the West that the system was to be revised. I join with him in expressing a willingness to submit it to the American people as to whether they will approve of his Prussianizing the army."

# BAKER IS CAUSTIC ON ANSELL DISPUTE

**Deplores "Welter of Abuse" in Commenting on the Colonel's Letter.**

## CHAMBERLAIN INTEMPERATE

**Secretary Says He Does Not Recall a Single Helpful Suggestion from Senator.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Publication today of Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell's letter to Secretary of War Baker attacking Mr. Baker and Major Gen. Crowder for their attitude on the existing system of courts-martial and assailing Inspector General Chamberlain, added fuel to the flames of the controversy over the court-martial question. When asked what comment he had to make upon the letter, which he had refused to make public and returned to Colonel Ansell, Secretary Baker said:

"The important part of this matter is the question of military justice. Upon that subject the committee of the American Bar Association and various other agencies are at work. My very earnest desire is to have every defect of the system discovered and remedied."

"The welter of abuse, accusation, and violent language about personal differences between officers can only be properly inquired into through the regularly established agencies of the army, and I can make no comment upon those features until I have received the report of the Inspector General."

Secretary Baker was asked if the Inspector General's investigation was likely to be followed by a court-martial.

"I cannot say anything about that," he replied.

The Secretary, in response to another inquiry, said that Colonel Ansell was still chairman of the Clemency Board. This body, created following Colonel Ansell's charges that the administration of the court-martial system had been extremely unjust to enlisted men, is reducing sentences by the hundreds.

It was developed today that the investigation being conducted by General Chamberlain is confined to the charges impugning each other's conduct and integrity, which have been exchanged by General Crowder and Colonel Ansell. An investigation of a high officer's conduct by the Inspector General is the usual course taken by the Secretary of War to determine whether court-martial proceedings should be instituted.

### Baker Replies to Chamberlain.

It is already apparent that the controversy will not down with any action of the War Department and that it is destined to claim the attention of the next Congress, which not only will consider the revision of the law of military justice but will investigate the administration of courts-martial under the Baker régime.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee in the last Congress, who scored Mr. Baker in a speech last night in connection with the court-martial question, drew this response from the Secretary today:

"My attention has been called to a newspaper account of a very intemperate speech by Senator Chamberlain. I have been Secretary of War for three years. During that time I have received the most cordial and helpful cooperation from the members of the Senate Military Committee, and the committee as a whole. From Senator Chamberlain I do not recall that I have ever received a suggestion which was helpful or seemed intended to be helpful. I am perfectly willing to let the people of the country decide between what the War Department has done in three years and what Senator Chamberlain has said in three years."

Senator Chamberlain appears to have definitely broken with the Administration. He was openly snubbed by President Wilson in the presence of a large number of Democratic Senators in the Executive Room of the Senate in the closing days of the last Congress.

### Johnson Writes Sharply to Baker.

While Senator Chamberlain has been heading the movement in the Senate in support of the position taken by Lieut. Col. Ansell, the movement in the House has been led by Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, who has written several sharp letters to Secretary Baker, in which he has charged that Ansell was demoted from Brigadier General to Lieutenant Colonel for his activity in exposing court-martial cases before a Congressional committee.

"General Ansell has been awarded a medal for most distinguished service as acting head of the office," said Representative Johnson in one of his recent letters to Secretary Baker, "but shortly after he testified, indeed the day after Congress adjourned, you ordered him demoted and superseded. In the face of these facts please state how it can be said that this demotion had no connection with the dispute about military justice. The question in which the public is and ought to be interested is whether General Ansell has been demoted because of his stand upon the administration of military justice. This you deny. The evidence seems flatly to contradict you, unless this turn out to be one of those rare instances where what appears as compelling evidence turns upon explanation to be a rare coincidence."

### SIEGEL TELLS OF INJUSTICE.

**Congressman to Ask Baker to Investigate Sentences of Soldiers.**

When Secretary of War Baker goes to Europe next week to make a visit of inspection to camps of the American Expeditionary Force, he will carry data gathered by Congressman Isaac Siegel of New York in regard to alleged acts of injustice committed under the army court-martial system.

Congressman Siegel said yesterday that since he had taken up the cause of reform in courts-martial he had received hundreds of letters from soldiers and their relatives complaining on that score. Some of the men are still in France, and he will ask the Secretary to investigate their cases while on the trip.

One of the cases which has been brought to the attention of the Congressman was described in a letter to him from California by I. J. Aschheim, who had received it from a soldier in France. This letter tells a story of a private who had become seepared from his company while looking for his pack and who was unable to find where the company was until after a long interval, in which he performed other army service. He adds:

"A general court-martial followed on January 21, 1919. Two charges were preferred against me, namely, violation of Article of War 58 (desertion) and violation of Article of War 75 (misconduct before the enemy.) I pleaded not guilty to both charges."

At the trial I was not questioned. Two witnesses of my company, who were on the same detail, Corporal Doddard and Corporal Dalton, testified that my pack was lost and that they saw me looking for it when they left. The decision in my case may not be rendered for two or three weeks."

The letter was signed by Louis Lieberman, Secretary, Miami Lodge 826 I. O. E. B., and dated Jan. 22. It was followed by another dated Feb. 6, from the same soldier, who described how he had been sentenced to serve ten years in the military prison at St. Sulpice, France. He sent likewise a number of names of men in Los Angeles, his home, who could testify to his character.

"That letter is only a sample," said Congressman Siegel, "of some of the mail I get. Take that young fellow's case. He left a law practice to volunteer his services, and through some sort

of mistake, if what he says is true, they have sentenced him to serve ten years in prison."

"Another case which seems to me to be particularly unjust, is that of a soldier at Camp Funston. This man had some sort of trouble with his Captain, who ordered him to leave the company street. He disobeyed, and being caught in the street of another company was sentenced to serve thirty years in prison."

The Congressman said that his investigations showed that in addition to injustice, he found that the military code was actually cruel in some of its provisions.

"For example," he said, "take the case I have been examining of twelve boys at the Fort Leavenworth Prison. An orderly there was killed. Eleven of those boys are to be executed for the crime and another sentenced for life."



THE WORLD: FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

# BAKER WOULD BAR PARADE OF 77TH, SAYS DR. MANNING

**Declares City Must Get Up on Its  
Hind Legs and Howl, or Only  
Single Regiments Will Be Al-  
lowed to March.**

**TALKS OF MASS MEETING  
TO MAKE A LOUD PROTEST.**

**Officers of the Division Here Are  
Intensely Displeased—Mem-  
bers of Auxiliary Make a Bit-  
ter Statement.**

"If New York doesn't rise up on its hind legs and howl—and I hope it howls long and loud—the 77th Division, New York's own, won't have a parade either early in May or at any other date. The War Department has told us it can assure no parade."

So said the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity and Chairman of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division to a reporter for The World late yesterday afternoon.

## Rector Is Decidedly Angry.

Dr. Manning was angry when he gave out this information. There was no denying it. And there was no doubt that officers of the Metropolitan Division were displeased.

"We have had information for several days," Dr. Manning said, "to the effect that the 77th Division could not parade as the 27th did. But we were waiting. We hoped to fix it with the War Department."

But, as Dr. Manning talked, the greatest parade that New York City ever hoped to see—the procession up the avenue of its sons of all nationalities under tin hats—seemed only a vague possibility.

The War Department, through Adjutant Gen. P. H. Harris, had cast the shadow of doubt over the proceedings. Gen. Harris, as quoted by Dr. Manning, said:

"That complete units of this division such as one or more regiments will be able to parade in New York, there is no doubt. The conditions existing at the time of the arrival of this division at New York may preclude any other arrangement than the parade of one or two regiments as they arrive."

## Talks of Protest Meeting.

Dr. Manning discussed the possibility of a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall or some other popular gathering place for the purpose of protesting that the 77th have its parade. As officers and men of the 77th said to a reporter for The World:

"The men of the 77th Division believe they should be permitted to parade in New York because—

"A large number of them are foreign-born American citizens. When the division sailed for France it had a large percentage of soldiers whose birthplaces were Russia, Poland, Croatia, Austria, Germany, France, Norway and Sweden. They fought and fought well for the United States. They sealed with their own blood their undying pledge of loyalty to their newly adopted country.

"Now they are coming back. They are proud of themselves. Their relatives and friends are proud of them. It is really a rebirth for these men. They have awakened to the fact that America is their home. It is no longer a place in which to earn money and then return to the fatherland. They have learned on the battlefield to respect and revere the Stars and Stripes.

## Should Parade as a Unit.

"Many of these men when they were drafted were unable to speak the English language. They have now learned the tongue of the United States and they have developed the soul of American patriotism.

"These men, above all others, should be permitted to parade when they return. Their wives, mothers, sisters,

sweethearts want to see them and rejoice in the wonderful achievements of the 77th Division, the only division that ploughed through the heart of Argonne Forest and uprooted the Germans.

"Therefore, the 77th should parade as a unit. No part of it should be left out. Casuals, wounded men, everybody who fought with the 77th should be seen in line. The expense to the United States Government is trivial compared to the tremendous profit in patriotic power the United States and the City of New York have earned through the fighting of the New York's Own Division. The 77th marks a new epoch in American history—the epoch which shows the effective work of the great military melting pot."

The Rev. Dr. Manning said:

"The returned officers of the division who are still in service can't, of course, speak about this matter, and would not be willing to do so. This statement is given out entirely independently of them, and is purely an expression of opinion of the Home Auxiliary Association of the division.

"It is time, however, for the people of New York to know what the situation is. My judgment is that unless the community expressed its feeling with all possibly clearness there will be no parade of the 77th.

## Friends Would Be Deeply Hurt.

"From my contact with the families and friends of the officers and men of the 77th Division I know what their sentiments are on the situation. I can say they will be most bitterly disappointed and deeply hurt if the parade is not permitted. From information that comes to me directly I can say also that if there should be no parade there would be the greatest disappointment to the officers and men overseas.

"These men overseas have been planning for this parade, and, with the most eager anticipation, I happen to know, they are at this moment drilling in France with this in mind, and that they are holding two reviews each week with the only purpose of being ready for the parade.

"Some one said our soldiers don't want parades. I can say absolutely this doesn't apply to the 77th Division. Our men in France have been sounded on the question, and I have been told their feeling is unanimous. They say they want to march up Fifth Avenue—with tin helmets on their heads and their packs on their back, to let people see them just as they were in France.

"I don't believe New York will have our men disappointed. I hope there will be a strong and general expression on the matter. Unless there is such an expression it seems unlikely the parade will be held. We are depending upon the newspapers and on public opinion.

## Parade Still More Unlikely.

"The War Department declines to give us any assurance of the parade. Since the letter from Adjutant General Harris was received a statement has been given out that all troops will be demobilized within forty-eight hours of their landing, which makes the parade still more unlikely. I fear we shall be told a little later it is too late."

With Dr. Manning the following members of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division signed the statement of protest against the action of the War Department in denying to the 77th Division the same privileges that have been shown to the 27th: Rabbi Joseph Silverman, S. R. Bertron, Cleveland H. Dodge, Stephen H. Olin and Julian T. Davies. From every section of New York, when the action of the War Department was heard, indignant protests arose. Nobody could understand the discrimination. Why should the 27th Division be allowed to parade, and why should the 77th, that really represented every nook and cranny of the town, be denied the privilege of showing the mighty weapon into which it had been fashioned, was asked.

It would be hard to describe the indignation that was met with by a reporter for The World in every place he visited yesterday afternoon after he had learned the news that the 77th was being held up by the War Department.

Everybody agreed that the members of the 77th and their families and friends wanted to see the men parade on Fifth Avenue just as proof of what a scimitar could be forged out of a love for democracy and right. The lads want it. Their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, friends want it.

## Wrote to Secretary Baker.

In his statement to the newspapers yesterday Dr. Manning made it clear that the officers and men of the 77th had nothing to do with the statement. His statement follows:

"At the request of members of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division a letter was written on March 24 to the Secretary of War asking for assurance that the division will be allowed to parade as a unit on its return from France, and

stating fully the important reasons for permitting this division to parade. A letter from the Adjutant General acknowledging this letter to the Secretary of War advises us that there is little likelihood that this parade will be permitted. The following sentences are quoted from the letter of the Adjutant General, P. H. Harris:

"At this time no assurance can be given that what you desire can be accomplished. That complete units of this division, such as one or more regiments, will be able to parade in New York there is no doubt. The conditions existing at the time of the arrival of this division at New York may preclude any other arrangement than the parade of one or two regiments as they arrive.

"With increased shipments from France, and the necessity of more prompt clearing out of the camps at or near the ports, the difficulties increase and the probabilities of the parade of a division in New York City, whose port handles seventy-five per cent. of all the shipments from France, are lessened. I regret that it is impracticable to give more encouragement to the plan you have in mind, as it is believed to be a wiser policy to hold out no hopes whose realization at the proper time is a matter of doubt."

"In the judgment of those whose names are signed to this letter the press and people of New York should express themselves upon this matter. Nothing need be allowed and nothing should be allowed to prevent the 77th from parading on its return.

## Most of Them From East Side.

"The 77th Division shares with the 27th the special pride and affection of the people of this city. Both of these divisions belong to us in a special sense. But this is even more true of the 77th than of the 27th. The 27th was formed from the National Guard and represents the entire State. The 77th Division which was trained at Camp Upton, is New York's Own. It bears the name of The Metropolitan Division. Its special insignia is the Statue of Liberty, which stands in our harbor. It was made up originally of the men drafted from New York and its vicinity. These men who have done their part so magnificently are from all parts of our city. A great number of them are from the crowded East Side district where so many of our foreign born people live. It would be unfortunate indeed if they should not be allowed to receive the welcome which the city owes to them and wishes to give them. Never in their lives will they have another such moment, nor the city another such opportunity to show them what it thinks of them. It is experiences of this sort which make Americans.

"It was right and proper for the city to receive and welcome the whole 27th Division in its great parade which stirred all our hearts and will be remembered by all who witnessed it as long as they live. It is equally right and proper that the whole 77th Division should be so welcomed by the city when it returns. Nothing less than this will be just to the brave officers and men of the 77th, and to their families and friends. We publish this statement as to the present uncertainty in regard to the parade, because we believe that New York will not be willing that there shall be any discrimination between her two splendid home divisions. With all respect for the War Department, we fear that they may not fully appreciate the human aspect of this question, the immense power of an event of this sort to stir the patriotism and the loyal spirit of our people.

"The letter of the Adjutant General states that the conditions existing at the time of the arrival of this division at New York may preclude any other arrangement than the parade of one or two regiments. The conditions existing at the time of the arrival of the 77th at the Argonne Forest were such as to preclude any advance against the enemy. The 77th ignored the conditions and drove right through the forest.

"Whatever the difficulties in the way of this parade they should be overcome in the same spirit as that in which our men did their part at the front.

"(Signed) William T. Manning,  
(Signed) Joseph Silverman, (Signed)

Japanese Leader Decorated



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## Talks of Protest Meeting.

Dr. Manning discussed the possibility of a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall or some other popular gathering place for the purpose of protesting that the 77th have its parade. As officers and men of the 77th said to a reporter for The World:

"The men of the 77th Division believe they should be permitted to parade in New York because—

"A large number of them are foreign-born American citizens. When the division sailed for France it had a large percentage of soldiers whose birthplaces were Russia, Poland, Croatia, Austria, Germany, France, Norway and Sweden. They fought and fought well for the United States. They sealed with their own blood their undying pledge of loyalty to their newly adopted country.

"Now they are coming back. They are proud of themselves. Their relatives and friends are proud of them. It is really a rebirth for these men. They have awakened to the fact that America is their home. It is no longer a place in which to earn money and then return to the fatherland. They have learned on the battlefield to respect and revere the Stars and Stripes.

## Should Parade as a Unit.

"Many of these men when they were drafted were unable to speak the English language. They have now learned the tongue of the United States and they have developed the soul of American patriotism.

"These men, above all others, should be permitted to parade when they return. Their wives, mothers, sisters,

sweethearts want to see them and rejoice in the wonderful achievements of the 77th Division, the only division that ploughed through the heart of Argonne Forest and uprooted the Germans.

"Therefore, the 77th should parade as a unit. No part of it should be left out. Casuals, wounded men, everybody who fought with the 77th should be seen in line. The expense to the United States Government is trivial compared to the tremendous profit in patriotic power the United States and the City of New York have earned through the fighting of the New York's Own Division. The 77th marks a new epoch in American history—the epoch which shows the effective work of the great military melting pot."

The Rev. Dr. Manning said:

"The returned officers of the division who are still in service can't, of course, speak about this matter, and would not be willing to do so. This statement is given out entirely independently of them, and is purely an expression of opinion of the Home Auxiliary Association of the division.

"It is time, however, for the people of New York to know what the situation is. My judgment is that unless the community expressed its feeling with all possible clearness there will be no parade of the 77th.

## Friends Would Be Deeply Hurt.

"From my contact with the families and friends of the officers and men of the 77th Division I know what their sentiments are on the situation. I can say they will be most bitterly disappointed and deeply hurt if the parade is not permitted. From information that comes to me directly I can say also that if there should be no parade there would be the greatest disappointment to the officers and men overseas.

"These men overseas have been planning for this parade, and, with the most eager anticipation, I happen to know, they are at this moment drilling in France with this in mind, and that they are holding two reviews each week with the only purpose of being ready for the parade.

"Some one said our soldiers don't want parades. I can say absolutely this doesn't apply to the 77th Division. Our men in France have been sounded on the question, and I have been told their feeling is unanimous. They say they want to march up Fifth Avenue—with tin helmets on their heads and their packs on their back, to let people see them just as they were in France.

"I don't believe New York will have our men disappointed. I hope there will be a strong and general expression on the matter. Unless there is such an expression it seems unlikely the parade will be held. We are depending upon the newspapers and on public opinion.

## Parade Still More Unlikely.

"The War Department declines to give us any assurance of the parade. Since the letter from Adjutant General Harris was received a statement has been given out that all troops will be demobilized within forty-eight hours of their landing, which makes the parade still more unlikely. I fear we shall be told a little later it is too late."

With Dr. Manning the following members of the Home Auxiliary As-

sociation of the 77th Division signed the statement of protest against the action of the War Department in denying to the 77th Division the same privileges that have been shown to the 27th: Rabbi Joseph Silverman, S. R. Bertron, Cleveland H. Dodge, Stephen H. Olin and Julian T. Davies.

From every section of New York, when the action of the War Department was heard, indignant protests arose. Nobody could understand the discrimination. Why should the 27th Division be allowed to parade, and why should the 77th, that really represented every nock and cranny of the town, be denied the privilege of showing the mighty weapon into which it had been fashioned, was asked.

It would be hard to describe the indignation that was met with by a reporter for The World in every place he visited yesterday afternoon after he had learned the news that the 77th was being held up by the War Department.

Everybody agreed that the members of the 77th and their families and friends wanted to see the men parade on Fifth Avenue just as proof of what a scimitar could be forged out of a love for democracy and right. The lads want it. Their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, friends want it.

## Wrote to Secretary Baker.

In his statement to the newspapers yesterday Dr. Manning made it clear that the officers and men of the 77th had nothing to do with the statement. His statement follows:

"At the request of members of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division a letter was written on March 24 to the Secretary of War asking for assurance that the division will be allowed to parade as a unit on its return from France, and

stating fully the important reasons for permitting this division to parade. A letter from the Adjutant General acknowledging this letter to the Secretary of War advises us that there is little likelihood that this parade will be permitted. The following sentences are quoted from the letter of the Adjutant General, P. H. Harris:

"At this time no assurance can be given that what you desire can be accomplished. That complete units of this division, such as one or more regiments, will be able to parade in New York there is no doubt. The conditions existing at the time of the arrival of this division at New York may preclude any other arrangement than the parade of one or two regiments as they arrive."

"With increased shipments from France, and the necessity of more prompt clearing out of the camps at or near the ports, the difficulties increase and the probabilities of the parade of a division in New York City, whose port handles seventy-five per cent. of all the shipments from France, are lessened. I regret that it is impracticable to give more encouragement to the plan you have in mind, as it is believed to be a wiser policy to hold out no hopes whose realization at the proper time is a matter of doubt."

"In the judgment of those whose names are signed to this letter the press and people of New York should express themselves upon this matter. Nothing need be allowed and nothing should be allowed to prevent the 77th from parading on its return."

## Most of Them From East Side.

"The 77th Division shares with the 27th the special pride and affection of the people of this city. Both of these divisions belong to us in a special sense. But this is even more true of the 77th than of the 27th. The 27th was formed from the National Guard and represents the entire State. The 77th Division which was trained at Camp Upton, is New York's Own. It bears the name of The Metropolitan Division. Its special insignia is the Statue of Liberty, which stands in our harbor. It was made up originally of the men drafted from New York and its vicinity. These men who have done their part so magnificently are from all parts of our city. A great number of them are from the crowded East Side district where so many of our foreign born people live. It would be unfortunate indeed if they should not be allowed to receive the welcome which

the city owes to them and wishes to give them. Never in their lives will they have another such moment, nor the city another such opportunity to show them what it thinks of them. It is experiences of this sort which make Americans.

"It was right and proper for the city to receive and welcome the whole 27th Division in its great parade which stirred all our hearts and will be remembered by all who witnessed it as long as they live. It is equally right and proper that the whole 77th Division should be so welcomed by the city when it returns. Nothing less than this will be just to the brave officers and men of the 77th, and to their families and friends. We publish this statement as to the present uncertainty in regard to the parade, because we believe that New York will not be willing that there shall be any discrimination between her two splendid home divisions. With all respect for the War Department, we fear that they may not fully appreciate the human aspect of this question, the immense power of an event of this sort to stir the patriotism and the loyal spirit of our people.

"The letter of the Adjutant General states that the conditions existing at the time of the arrival of this division at New York may preclude any other arrangement than the parade of one or two regiments. The conditions existing at the time of the arrival of the 77th at the Argonne Forest were such as to preclude any advance against the enemy. The 77th ignored the conditions and drove right through the forest.

"Whatever the difficulties in the way of this parade they should be overcome in the same spirit as that in which our men did their part at the front.

"(Signed) William T. Manning, (Signed) Joseph Silverman, (Signed) S. R. Bertron, (Signed) Cleveland H. Dodge, (Signed) Stephen H. Olin, (Signed) Julian T. Davies."



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March of 77th Division.

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Senators Wadsworth and Cal-  
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Mayor's Committee Says Celebra-  
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While no definite word was received in this city from Washington, it was learned unofficially yesterday that as a result of the widespread protest over the Adjutant General's announcement that the 77th Division probably would not be permitted to parade, the War Department was now inclined to modify its attitude and allow New Yorkers to see their boys march up Fifth Avenue. Meanwhile, the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division, representatives of local Selective Service Boards, and prominent individuals took steps to bring pressure on Secretary of War Baker and officials of the War Department to allow the same parade privilege to the 77th Division as was accorded to the 27th.

Senator James W. Wadsworth and Senator William M. Calder took a hand in the situation and promised to use their influence in inducing the military officials to change their policy. Senator Calder sent the following telegram last night to Secretary of War Baker:

New York State has witnessed the triumphal return of her splendid National Guard Division. They represented, in the main, the men who for years had given their lives to military preparedness. They were the volunteers. The 77th Division, drafted from every corner of the great metropolis, representing every nationality on the face of the earth, the great majority of whom had never before taken any part in military matters, are entitled to the same reception. My judgment is that failure to accord them the same consideration will be regrettable from every standpoint. The parade itself would be a fitting recognition of the spirit displayed by these men in their willingness to serve their country nobly and valiantly. I am certain that I voice the sentiments of every citizen of New York when I earnestly urge that the War Department issue orders for the parading of this division.

### Committee is Confident.

In making public a telegram which the Mayor's Committee sent last night to Secretary of War Baker, Grover Whalen, Secretary of the body, said that the committee was confident that the 77th would be allowed to parade and that the reception plans were being made in the belief that the order would be modified. He pointed out that in the case of the 27th Division permission for the parade was not given by the War Department until a few days before the event. Mr. Whalen said if the War Department declined to change its attitude, the committee would arrange to have the parade held after the men were demobilized. At any event, the relatives and friends of the 31,000 metropolitan boys need not fear that they would not see them march.

The following telegram was sent:

In the name of the people of New York City, the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops earnestly requests you to make no decision on the question of review and parade of returning divisions or units resident in this city until after official representatives of the city have had an opportunity to confer with you.

The people of the City of New York have patriotically supported the Government with men, material and money during the world's crisis, and we believe that every opportunity should be given to them to show their continued patriotism, especially in the coming Victory campaign. Proper opportunity to exhibit appreciation of our returning troops will assure continuance of our patriotic fervor.

Senator Wadsworth held a conference yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Manhattan with John H. Halleck, Chairman of the 189 Selective Service Boards of the city, and Frank Harvey Field, a member of the Executive Committee of the boards. After discussing the new situation which had arisen in the reception plans, Senator Wadsworth assured the two draft officials he would impress on Secretary of War Baker today that nothing short of an official parade would satisfy the people of New York.

"This parade must be held, if there is any way to hold it," Mr. Halleck said. "We don't intend to see these men whom we sent away to war with appeals to patriotism brought back like whipped dogs. They have sacrificed blood to crystallize patriotism and love of country which we instilled in them when they were sent away. Now that they are returning the least we can do is to acknowledge the spirit of Americanism born while shells were bursting around them."

People do not know that when the first contingent of selective service men marched down Fifth Avenue after they had been at Camp Upton a while, the problem of the draft boards was largely solved. Residents of the east side looked at the paraders and said: "If that is what the army will do for our sons, all right, we will urge them to go to the draft boards."

At that time Secretary of War Baker realized that the parade was an adjunct to the building up of the National Army. He was willing enough then that the parade should be held. Is it right for the War Department to forbid the parade now after the men have fulfilled the trust put in them? If there is no other alternative we will take up the matter by cable with President Wilson.

Declaring that to abandon the parade would be the source of great unrest, Mr. Field said after the conference with Senator Wadsworth, that a mass meeting of all the Selective Draft Boards in the city would be held next week on a day to be announced later. Mr. Field spoke of the interest of the people of the east side in the parade, and said it would be a bitter disappointment to them if the event was called off.

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The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Home Auxiliary Association, wrote a letter to each of the auxiliaries in the Association urging them to call public meetings to give expression to the sentiment of the relatives and friends of the men in the division. He asked them to leave no stone unturned to secure the assurance of the War Department that the parade would be held.

The auxiliary of the 302d Ammunition Train has already taken action, and through its Executive Committee issued the following statement to the public: "The Home Association of the 302d Ammunition Train, which is composed of the families of the men of that train, has heard that the present policy of the War Department will probably prevent a parade in New York of the 77th Division as a unit. Members of the Home Association have been looking forward to such a parade as a fitting welcome, and they are keenly disappointed at the present project. Moreover, relatives of the men feel strongly that the prevention of the parade would be an injustice, not only to the men themselves but also to their mothers, wives and sisters who have been long awaiting their return."

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The committee also sent this telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass:

The Welcome Committee for the Jewish Boys Returning from the War considers the decision that there shall be no parade of the 77th Division an error of judgment. The failure of the authorities to give the east side an opportunity to welcome and entertain its heroes might react most unfavorably. The people on the east side are intensely patriotic and have shown it not only in sending their boys willingly to the front, but in their subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. We urge your good offices to the end that the parade shall take place.

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Madmen Tying with Bolshevism.  
Is Bolshevism being used by the German Government as a bogey to frighten the British, either for the purpose of extracting better peace terms, or as an excuse for a revival of militarism? A categorical negative answer would probably not be entirely correct. There is no reason to believe that a madman would reason in this way.

Food.  
I doubt that for this, too, the only remedy is a physical lethargy. There is no appearance to induce a condition of com- all over Germany. It is a disease which fatal disease of words which has spread the above is another instance of the

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

## THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH'S PARADE.

There will be widespread and deep regret in New York if the 77th Division, made up of men from this city and the districts near it, is not allowed to parade here before disbanding. Secretary BAKER says it will be allowed to parade "if humanly possible," but that it may not accord with the demobilization plans of General MARCH.

Surely it should be "humanly possible" to alter these plans in so far as might have to be done to enable the people of New York to hail, as they would like to do, their own men, their comrades, the soldiers whom they would best like to review and salute.

Not for the first time the War Department seems slow to respond to a strong and genuine and admirable local feeling. New York showed in the case of the 27th its pride and its joy in its citizens who fought for it and for free democracy everywhere. Our 27th was made up of the National Guard. Our 77th, trained at Camp Upton, is naturally and indivisibly an army of New York. It consists entirely of men drafted from New York and adjoining regions.

If, with unexampled enthusiasm, New York welcomed back the 27th, a part of its own patriotic gift, a specimen of its own patriotic desire, why should the 77th, equal in its service, equal in the hearts of its friends and of the city, be unable to take part in a parade equally evocative in every American heart of the spirit in which all divisions, all Americans, have fought in the war?

Conditions of the camp and port should not be allowed to weigh against the universal feeling of the community. It is not for the people of New York to set themselves against a necessary, pondered policy of the War Department; but it would be unfortunate if formalities or questions of expense should be permitted to frustrate the strong, deliberate, and almost passionate wish of the people of New York to see their own men, their own soldiers and friends, marching along the avenue of honor. The 77th is entitled to the hospitality and the welcome which millions were so glad to give to the 27th.



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Assignment of the complete 42d Division, (the Rainbow Division,) to early convoy home was announced today by the War Department. The official announcement names specifically the following units: Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 149th, 150th and 151st Machine Gun Battalions, 93d Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 165th and 166th Infantry, 84th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 128th (probably error in transmission and should be 167th,) and 168th Infantry; 67th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 149th, 150th and 151st Field Artillery; 117th Engineers and train, field signal battalion, train headquarters and military police, supply train, sanitary train and ammunition train. Only the hospital units are missing from the list.

At the same time the following additional units were announced as on the early convoy schedule: Bakery Companies Nos. 388 and 398; Evacuation Hospital No. 18; Rlr Service Casual Company No. 4.

There is serious doubt whether the Rainbow Division can be paraded as a division in Washington or elsewhere, Secretary Baker said, because of the difficulty of landing all units at nearly the same time. Should it be decided finally that the 42d Division cannot be paraded in the capital without holding men from many States in the army too long, Mr. Baker indicated that a national parade with the 1st (regular) Division, or possibly both the 1st and 2d Divisions, the 2d including the marine brigade, would be arranged later when the army of occupation was withdrawn from Europe.

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THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH'S  
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There will be widespread and deep regret in New York if the 77th Division, made up of men from this city and the districts near it, is not allowed to parade here before disbanding. Secretary BAKER says it will be allowed to parade "if humanly possible," but that it may not accord with the demobilization plans of General MARCH.

Surely it should be "humanly possible" to alter these plans in so far as might have to be done to enable the people of New York to hail, as they would like to do, their own men, their comrades, the soldiers whom they would best like to review and salute.

Not for the first time the War Department seems slow to respond to a strong and genuine and admirable local feeling. New York showed in the case of the 27th its pride and its joy in its citizens who fought for it and for free democracy everywhere. Our 27th was made up of the National Guard. Our 77th, trained at Camp Upton, is naturally and indivisibly an army of New York. It consists entirely of men drafted from New York and adjoining regions.

If, with unexampled enthusiasm, New York welcomed back the 27th, a part of its own patriotic gift, a specimen of its own patriotic desire, why should the 77th, equal in its service, equal in the hearts of its friends and of the city, be unable to take part in a parade equally evocative in every American heart of the spirit in which all divisions, all Americans, have fought in the war?

Conditions of the camp and port should not be allowed to weigh against the universal feeling of the community. It is not for the people of New York to set themselves against a necessary, pondered policy of the War Department; but it would be unfortunate if formalities or questions of expense should be permitted to frustrate the strong, deliberate, and almost passionate wish of the people of New York to see their own men, their own soldiers and friends, marching along the avenue of honor. The 77th is entitled to the hospitality and the welcome which millions were so glad to give to the 27th.



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"I have been deeply gratified with the constant support and encouragement received from the Filipino people, and from the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919

## No Time for Experiments

Secretary Baker says that he and President Wilson are of one mind in holding that the time has come to grant the Filipinos complete independence. The President was also of that mind in 1916, when he supported the Clarke amendment to the Jones Philippine government bill, thereby involving himself in a sharp controversy with his first Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison. A Democratic Senate accepted the Clarke amendment, which provided for a renunciation of American sovereignty. But a Democratic House of Representatives rejected it, and the President seemingly lost interest in the matter.

Since 1916 the Filipinos have been enjoying a large measure of self-government. Prosperity has returned to the islands and they have remained politically tranquil. The bond uniting them to the United States has been irksome neither to them nor to us. What reason is there, then, for the recrudescence of the agitation for Philippine independence?

The Paris peace conference is devising a system of mandatory control over peoples not yet advanced enough for complete sovereignty. The United States is being urged to act as a mandatory for the new state of Armenia. Will any one contend that the Filipinos have marched further along the road to self-determination than the Armenians have? Yet according to Mr. Baker and the President the United States ought to cast the Philippines adrift as a finished state at the same moment that it is helping to establish a mandatory guardianship for Armenia.

If the Filipinos received a grant of sovereignty, how long could they maintain internal order and a stable position in the family of nations? Would they be admitted to equal membership in the society of nations? If the new Filipino republic should fail to function and fall a prey to revolution, the society of nations would have another ward on its hands, and would naturally want to deposit it on our doorstep. Then we should have to start afresh with our work of education and stabilization, the fruits of twenty years of which would have been utterly wasted.

This seems no time for turning unformed and untried nationalities loose into a world upset by war and afflicted with strange political maladies. The Philippine archipelago needs security far more than it needs independence. Independence might easily be a fatal gift. It should not be bestowed in the cynical and flippant mood in which the advocates of the Clarke amendment sought to bestow it. Their purpose was to relieve the United States of a political and military liability. Nor should it be bestowed with a gesture of idealism, which ignores realities and under an appearance of magnanimity scuttles out of the performance of a national duty. Fortunately, Congress alone can fix the conditions under which independence can be granted. And it will hesitate long before disturbing our present satisfactory relations with the Philippines.

## TWENTY YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

That the period of probation for the Philippines is drawing to an end was made plain to the Filipino mission by both President Wilson's letter and by Secretary Baker. The purpose of its visit to the United States, under instructions from the Philippine Legislature, was to renew the plea for the independence of the islands and to justify the aspirations of the native people. On both sides has been fostered the understanding that it was the fixed policy of the United States to prepare the Filipinos for self-government, and after accepting the conditions laid upon them they are right in asking that the pledge be redeemed.

Twenty years ago this country entered upon an experiment in colonial government for which it had neither experience nor training. It was a venture that caused widespread misgivings even among those whose faith in the benevolent intentions of America was unshakable. "We took over from Spain in the far Pacific the government of an alien population accustomed to misrule for centuries. The first step was to suppress civil insurrection by the stern use of military power. It was an unfavorable beginning.

It was fortunate that Mr. Taft should have been the first Governor General. He had courage, patience and confidence that in American hands the problems of the Philippines could be mastered. In those early years the Filipinos learned to expect honesty and efficiency from those in authority over them. Since then by rapid stages they have advanced from the backward position of a subject race under foreign rule to that of a colony enjoying virtually the full benefits of self-government. After the grant of the franchise for municipal purposes they elected the popular branch of the Filipino Legislature. After a few years' trial they were charged with the responsibility of electing the entire Legislature. The duties of administration have passed almost entirely into the hands of Filipinos. The islands have been provided with a sound school system and decent local government and their industries have prospered. The fears of failure have been defeated and the expectations of the most hopeful have been exceeded in the steady progress of the Filipinos in fitness for self-government.

It has been a marvellous achievement, and it will stand forever to the honor of the United States and to the credit of the Filipino people that the experiment has succeeded.

## SMOTHERING A GREAT WRONG.

With Secretary of War Baker assailing Senator Chamberlain for his "intemperate utterances" and denouncing Col. Ansell, lately Acting Judge Advocate General, for "a welter of abuse, accusation and violent language," and the Senator and the Colonel replying in kind, some people may be pardoned if in the presence of these high contentions they forget what all the trouble is about.

If memory serves us, this is not a prize-fight or a street broil or a knock-down-and-drag-out caucus or a mêlée of roustabouts. It is not, properly speaking, a personal disagreement between gentlemen. It began and it ought to have continued as a reasonable and lawyer-like discussion of the administration of justice by courts martial.

Secretary Baker is threatening to cashier Col. Ansell, but what has that to do with the case? Senator Chamberlain's friends in the House of Representatives might threaten to impeach Secretary Baker, but what would that have to do with the case? The fact is that a great public wrong has been smothered in a contemptible altercation discreditable to everybody engaged in it.

## Philippine Independence

Every national democratic platform since 1900 has indorsed independence for the Filipinos. The spokesman of this administration, consequently, could not have said much less than he did in meeting the special mission of the Philippine Legislature at Washington. Speaking for the president, Secretary Baker agreed with the delegation that the independence of their country should not be postponed.

The plank on the Philippines in the national democratic platform of 1916 contained this declaration:—

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the democratic party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence expressed in the preamble of that measure.

Since 1916, the so-called Jones bill granting an extension of self-government to the Filipinos has become a law and the insular government is now organized in accordance with its provisions. It is greatly to the credit of the Filipinos that during the war between the United States and Germany their loyalty to this country was conspicuous and that their general attitude as a people gave no uneasiness whatever to the Washington government. This record of loyalty under possible temptation to give aid and encouragement to our country's enemies entitles the Filipinos to be heard by Congress when a special mission comes to America asking that the original pledges extended to the people of the islands be redeemed at an early date.

It is Congress that must take the initiative in carrying into effect the nation's pledges—republican as well as democratic. The real power to satisfy Filipino aspirations has passed out of the hands of this administration with the election of republican majorities in the two houses.

THE WORLD: SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

THE SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN: SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919







